

HANDOUT A: VOCABULARY LIST

1. Species
2. Endangered species
3. Threatened species
4. Extinct
5. Conservation programs
6. Captive breeding
7. Research
8. Reintroduction
9. Protected
10. Undetermined
11. Habitat
12. Ecosystem
13. Rescue
14. Shelter
15. Care
16. Adoption
17. Foster home
18. Rehabilitate
19. Stray
20. Abandoned
21. Abused
22. Cruelty
23. Spay
24. Neuter

HANDOUT B

1. CENTRAL FLORIDA ZOO

<http://www.centralfloridazoo.org/>

Mission:

The Central Florida Zoological Park is dedicated to the trustworthy stewardship of our natural environment through the exhibition of living animals and plants and sustaining programs in wildlife education and conservation. The Zoo shall strive to be acknowledged as a quality community resource for the benefit of people of all ages throughout Central Florida.

3755 N.W. Highway

Adults \$8.75

17-92 at I-4 (Exit 104)

Seniors 60+ \$6.75

Sanford, Florida

Children 3-12 \$4.75 / Kids 2 and under: Free

Directions from ORLANDO

On I-4, travel east to Exit 104. Exit right off the ramp onto Orange Avenue, turn left at the traffic signal on Lake Monroe Road (County Road 15). Travel over railroad tracks. Turn right on Highway 17-92. The Zoo is 1/8 mile on the right on Highway 17-92.

2. PET RESCUE BY JUDY

<http://www.petrescuebyjudy.com>

In 1997, Pet Rescue by Judy was founded with the express intentions of rescuing, rehabilitating, and finding homes for stray, abandoned and abused dogs and cats. We take immense pride in having successfully placed literally thousands of animals in stable, nurturing homes over the past years.

Please visit us at Petsmart located on Red Bug Road and 417 across from the Oviedo Mall.

3. THE ORLANDO HUMANE SOCIETY / THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (SPCA) OF CENTRAL FLORIDA <http://www.ohs-sPCA.org>

About the SPCA of Central Florida (located in South Orlando near the Millenia Mall on Conroy Road and Sanford near the Flea Market on 17-92.

We're your local Humane Society...saving pets since 1937!

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) of Central Florida, Inc. is an independent, autonomous, private, non-profit, 501(c)(3), full-service, animal welfare organization.

Founded in 1937, the Society is Central Florida's oldest, largest, best known, well-respected animal welfare agency. As an open door facility, it's important for you to know there are no time limits on how long an animal will remain in our care while waiting to be adopted into a new home. We have a 100% adoption rate for those animals who are healthy and friendly.

Our **Mission** is...to promote responsible human behavior toward animals.

Our **Vision** is...to no longer be needed.

4. THE BREVARD ZOO

<http://www.brevardzoo.org/>

Mission Statement: Wildlife Conservation Through Education and Participation.

The Brevard Zoo is located at 8225 N. Wickham Road in Melbourne, Florida just east of I-95 at exit 191. Regular admission is \$9.00 for adults, \$8.00 for seniors (60 & up) and \$6.00 for children ages 2-12 years. The zoo is open seven days a week (closed Thanksgiving and Christmas Days) from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (last admission is 4:15 P.M.). For information, call 254-9453.

HANDOUT C: Who's Who at the Zoo - Animal Collection

The Central Florida Zoological Park's most visible role is to provide its visitors with recreation and the opportunity to observe and learn about its unique and interesting animals. One of the Zoo's most critical functions is to provide a refuge for animal species that are threatened in the wild. One of the ways zoos are helping is by implementing [Species Survival Plans \(SSP[®]\)](#) in partnership with the American Zoo and Aquarium Association. SSPs[®] are cooperative efforts by zoos to maintain healthy captive populations of endangered species. Through SSPs[®], we increase the possibility that these species can be released into the wild successfully.

Endangered Species:

A species of animal or plant that may become extinct if not protected and effectively managed.

Threatened Species:

A species of animal or plant that may become endangered if not protected or effectively managed.

MAMMALS	STATUS IN THE WILD	
Cheetah	Endangered	SSP
Clouded Leopard	Endangered	SSP
Puma	Endangered*	
Caracal	Threatened	
Serval	Endangered*	
Black-footed Cat	Endangered	
Amur Leopard	Endangered	
Asian Elephant	Endangered	SSP
Llama	Common	
Goat	Common	
Zebu		
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	Common	
Prehensile-Tailed Porcupine	Common	
South African Crested Porcupine	Common	
Brown Lemur	Endangered	
Red Ruffed Lemur	Endangered	SSP
Cotton-top Tamarin	Endangered	SSP
Black-handed Spider Monkey	Threatened	
Black Howler Monkey	Undetermined	
Mandrill	Endangered	SSP
Lesser Spot-nosed Guenon	Undetermined	
Siamang	Endangered	SSP

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	STATUS IN THE WILD	
African Slender-snouted Crocodile	Endangered	
American Alligator	Threatened	
American Crocodile	Endangered	
Scarlet Kingsnake		
Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake		
Florida Pine Snake	Species of Special Concern	
Eastern Indigo Snake	Threatened	
Eastern Coral Snake		
Florida Cottonmouth		
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake		
Aruba Island Rattlesnake	Endangered	SSP
Fer-de-lance		
East African Green Mamba		
Two-striped Forest Pit Viper		
Eyelash Viper		
Rhinoceros Viper		
Madagascar Tree Boa	Threatened	
Banded Egyptian Cobra		
Spotted Turtle		
Yellow-footed Tortoise		
Snapping Turtle		
Grand Cayman Island Rock Iguana	Endangered	SSP
Prehensile Tailed Skink		
Mexican Beaded Lizard	Threatened	
Gila Monster	Protected	
New Caladonian Giant Gecko		
Henkel's Leaf-tail Gecko		
Desert Monitor	Endangered	
Surinam Horned Frog		
Green Iguana		
New Guinea Crocodile Monitor	Undetermined	
Sri Lankan Tree Viper		
Shingleback Skink		
Arizona Ridgenosed Rattlesnake		

Southern Copperhead		
King Cobra		
Dart Frog		
Diamond Python		
Tomato Frog		
BIRDS	STATUS IN THE WILD	
Hyacinth Macaw	Endangered	
Rhea	Undetermined	
African Red-billed Hornbill		
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	Common	
Wreathed Hornbill	Threatened	
Collared Aracari	Common	
Bald Eagle	Endangered (in most of U.S.)	
Barred Owl	Common	
Barn Owl	Common	
Tawny Frogmouth	Common	
Panama Yellow-crowned Amazon	Undetermined	
Kookaburra	Common	
Green-winged Macaw		
King Vulture	Undetermined	
Black-throated Magpie Jay	Undetermined	
Common Crow		
Red-billed Blue Magpie Jay		
Chicken		

*Some wild populations are endangered.



HANDOUT: SPECIES SURVIVAL PLAN[©]

Species Survival Plans Help Preserve Wildlife

Today, zoos are playing an increasing role in wildlife conservation by acting as an "ark" for species in jeopardy. [Biologists estimate that thousands of plant and animal species will become extinct during the next 25 to 50 years.](#) Captive breeding programs may be their only hope for survival. To strengthen and coordinate captive programs in North



America, the **Species Survival Plan (SSP)** was developed by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) in 1981. Each SSP manages the breeding of a species in order to maintain a healthy and self-sustaining captive population that is both genetically diverse and demographically stable. Beyond this, SSPs participate in a variety of other cooperative conservation activities such as research, public education, reintroduction and field projects.

SSP programs serve over 117 individual species through 70 plans. [The Central Florida Zoological Park participates in 12 SSPs which include the cheetah, ruffed lemur, elephant, Aruba Island rattlesnake, gibbon, mandrill, black-footed cat, Puerto Rican crested toad, spider monkey, cotton-top tamarin, rock iguana and clouded leopard.](#) Through the SSP, institutions like the Central Florida Zoo seek to preserve these species by coordinating long-term breeding programs, which maximize genetic diversity.

A species must satisfy a number of criteria to be selected for SSP designation. Most SSP species are endangered or threatened in the wild and have the interest of qualified professionals with time to dedicate toward conservation of these species. New SSPs are approved by the AZA Wildlife Conservation and Management Committee, with input from the appropriate Taxon Advisory Group (TAG), which manages conservation programs for related groups of species (great apes, bears, felines, etc). The Central Florida Zoo is involved in 11 Taxon Advisory Groups for amphibians, apes, canids, crocodylians, felids, lizards, New World primates, parrots, prosimians, snakes, and terrestrial invertebrates.

How do SSPs work?

Each SSP has a qualified species coordinator who is responsible for managing its day-to-day activities. Management committees composed of various experts assist the coordinator with the conservation efforts for the particular species, including aspects of population management, research, education, and reintroduction when feasible. Each institution holding an SSP animal has a representative who may attend SSP meetings and coordinates relevant SSP activities at their institution. The Central Florida Zoo also has two AZA Management Group Members; Fred Antonio, General Curator at the Zoo for the Aruba Island rattlesnake and Bonnie Breitbeil, the Zoo's Assistant Curator for the [clouded leopard](#). Fred Antonio was named to the Wildlife Conservation Management Committee.

An SSP Master Plan outlines the goals for the population. It designs the "family tree" of a particular captive population in order to achieve maximum genetic diversity and demographic stability. Breeding and other management recommendations are made for each animal with consideration given to the logistics and feasibility of transfers between institutions as well as maintenance of natural social groupings. Often, Master Plans include recommendations not to breed animals so as to avoid having the population outgrow the available space.

The Central Florida Zoo coordinates the following Studbooks: eastern diamond back rattle snake. Studbooks are fundamental to the successful operation of SSPs as each contains the vital records of an entire captive population of species including births, deaths, transfers and family lineage. With appropriate computer analysis, a studbook enables the species coordinator and management group to develop a Master Plan that contains sound breeding recommendations based on genetics, demographics and the species' biology.

Several SSPs include reintroduction projects, though reintroduction of animals to the wild is not the goal of every SSP. For native species, SSPs are often linked to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Recovery Plans. While captive breeding and reintroduction are not panaceas for the endangered species problem, reintroduction projects have been successful in returning certain species to their natural places in the ecosystem. SSPs for which reintroduction is not appropriate have a positive impact on assisting the wild population through support for field projects and habitat protection, development of new technologies, public and professional education programs, and basic and applied research.

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