Everybirdy, Let’s Have Fun!
Planning a learning journey

Bird Paradise is a huge place. We recommend that you focus on a section of Bird Paradise for learning journeys.

This guide features:
~ Penguin Cove
~ Feathers Hub
~ Heart of Africa
~ Nests Hub
~ Wings of Asia

Do make use of the fun facts on feathers, nests and eggs at the Hubs to facilitate observation, discovery and learning in addition to exploration at Penguin Cove, Heart of Africa and Wings of Asia.

Suggested Itinerary

A. Start from entrance
B. Penguin Cove
C. Feathers Hub
D. Heart of Africa
E. Nests Hub
F. Wings of Asia
G. Tram back to entrance
There are 3,500 birds representing over 400 species, of which 24% are threatened. We encourage you to focus on only selected groups to best achieve your learning outcomes. Here are some suggestions:

**Look out for**

8 walk-in aviaries:
- Heart of Africa ~ Wings of Asia
- Crimson Wetlands ~ Amazonian Jewels
- Songs of the Forest ~ Lory Loft
- Mysterious Papua ~ Australian Outback

11 Thematic Discovery Hubs
Discovery spaces to learn about feathers, beaks, nests, camouflage, eggs, colours, migration and more.

Children Play Areas
- Treetop Play
  a dry play area inspired by the movement of birds in tree canopies
- Egg Splash
  a wet play area inspired by bird eggs

Sky Amphitheatre
- ‘Predators on Wings’
  presentation featuring eagles, hawks and other birds of prey.
- ‘Wonders of the World’
  presentation that is simply awe-inspiring about birds.

About Bird Paradise

Hornbills
Parrots
Penguins
Flamingos
**Penguins**

Penguins are flightless birds.  
- They swim, waddle, hop and slide on their bellies.

Not all penguins live in cold places.  
- Some penguins, like the African penguin, never see snow.  
- Galapagos Penguins swim in waters as warm as 30°C.

Penguins come in different sizes.  
- Largest: Emperor Penguin (about 130cm tall)  
- Smallest: Little Penguin (about 33cm tall)

Try these at @ Interpretive Wall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Invite your class to move around like penguins.</td>
<td>Swim, waddle or hop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Watch the video on the life cycle of king penguins and then invite</td>
<td>King penguin chicks huddle together to keep warm while their parents are out fishing at sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your class to huddle like king penguin chicks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Invite the children to compare their height with that of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penguins on the wall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pick 1 penguin and describe what it is doing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Have your class mimic the penguin for 10 seconds.</td>
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**Penguin Cove: @ Exhibit**

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<td>1. Pick 1 penguin and describe what it is doing.</td>
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<td>2. Have your class mimic the penguin for 10 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Describe the exhibit to your class.</td>
<td>Ice, rocks, water, cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Invite them to feel the cool glass.</td>
<td>Please remind children not to knock on the glass as this action will stress the penguins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pick 1 penguin and describe its features to your class.</td>
<td>Beak, flippers, webbed feet, black &amp; white, feathers, tall/short, yellow crests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the wild, penguins and polar bears do not exist together.  
Find out more about penguins here
Spot Me at Penguin Cove

About Penguin Cove

~ Features one of the world’s largest sub-Antarctic, cold salt-water habitats for penguins.
~ The water and air temperature are maintained at a low of 8°C for the cool comfort of the penguins.
~ Has special lighting that mimics the changes in day length in the different seasons – all to simulate the natural habitat of the penguins.

Look out for the white markings that resemble a headset!

Look out for the black crest feathers and yellow ‘eyebrows’

Look out for the yellow teardrop patch

Look out for the pink skin patches around its eyes and the base of its bill.

Gentoo Penguin

Northern Rockhopper Penguin

King Penguin

Humboldt Penguin
Only birds have feathers

~ Feathers come in all colours and patterns

Name the colours and patterns on the feathers to your class.

Yellow, green, brown, white, black
Stripes, spots

Spot a bird that is blue/white/brown.

Count the birds that are of that colour.

There are different types of feathers on a bird

~ You can find feathers on its head, body and wings

Use the light buttons at “Find these Feathers” section to show the different types of feathers on a bird.

Colour, shape, pattern, length

Pick 1 bird.
Describe the feathers to your children.

Different feathers have different uses

~ Feathers help birds move and keep them warm

Invite your class to act like birds walking, flying and keeping warm.

Increase difficulty by varying the speed and adding 'freeze'.

Pick 1 bird.
Have your children imitate what the bird is doing.

Sleeping, flying, drinking, eating, resting, keeping warm, dancing

Find out more about bird feathers here
About Heart of Africa

~ Largest aviary in Bird Paradise
~ Also the most forested aviary, many original large trees are retained

Saddlebill
- Long, sharp beak to jab fish and hold wriggling prey

Grey Parrot
- Sharp, hook-like beak to crack open fruits, nuts and seeds

Lesser Flamingo
- Curved beak with comb-like filters to trap algae and shrimps in water

Superb Starling
- Sharp, pointed beak that acts as tweezers to catch insects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nests are not birds’ homes</th>
<th>Point out a nest with eggs or chicks to your class</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~ Birds build nests to lay eggs and keep them safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ Not all birds build nests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Birds use different things to build nests</th>
<th>Count the number of nests together with the children</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>~ Twigs, leaves, mud, feathers or even plastic straws</td>
<td></td>
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<th>Birds build nests in many places</th>
<th>Point out 3 different places where nests can be found.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>~ On the ground, and in trees, tunnels, cliffs, caves, buildings.</td>
<td></td>
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Find your favourite nest. Describe how it looks like.

*Shape (circle, round), size (big/small, long), colour (brown)*

Use natural loose parts (e.g. leaves, twigs) from the ground to create a nest.

*Name the materials.*

Find the different nesting sites!

*Tree branch, tree hole, cave, tunnel, ground*

Find out more about bird nests [here](#)
About Wings of Asia

Features some of Asia’s most threatened species such as the black-faced spoonbill.

**Green Peafowl**
- Sharp claws for scratching the ground to find insects, seeds and fruits.

**Black-faced Spoonbill**
- Long, thin legs to wade in the water to find food like fish and shrimps.
- Additional talking point: Bill is shaped like a spoon; used to stir up mud to snag fish

**Papuan Hornbill**
- Strong, sharp claws to grip onto their food and to hold onto tree branches.
- Additional talking point: Large, long bill to reach fruits on branches.

**Bar-headed Goose**
- Webbed feet act like paddles to help the bird swim in water.