



Cameron Park Zoo - Self Guided Tour

Gibbon Lake

Gibbon/Lemur Island:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
White-Handed Gibbon (also known as Lar Gibbon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spike • Gracie • Lucy - daughter of Spike and Gracie • Charlie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest of the ape superfamily • Grooming one another and vocalizing reinforces social bonds • Gibbons have the longest arm length in comparison to body size of all primates; they use their long arms to move about in trees, as well as for balance when walking on the ground • This exhibit was built in 1993 and renovated in 2024/25
Ring-Tailed Lemur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capri Sun • Crystal Light • Skittles • Mike • Ike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit was built in 2004 and renovated in 2024/25 • Native to Madagascar • One of the most vocal primates • Most terrestrial of all lemurs and spend lots of time on the ground as opposed to the trees • Endangered due to habitat loss, hunting, and illegal pet trade
Red-Ruffed Lemur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weasley • Esther 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit was built in 2004 and renovated in 2024/25 • Native to Madagascar • Very rarely leave the trees descend to the ground • Critically endangered due to habitat loss, hunting, and illegal pet trade

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Bald Eagle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberty - came to CPZ from Woodland Park Zoo in March 2011 • Leu - hatched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act was enacted in 1940, preventing people from interfering with bald eagles or holding them in captivity unless they are being rehabilitated, or injured beyond ability to return to the wild. This law has been amended multiple times since 1940.



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	January 2022 (approximately)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declared endangered in 1967 De-listed in 2007 The term "bald" comes from an old British word "bold," meaning white This exhibit opened in 1995
Macaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Red (Green Wing Macaw) Meechi (Blue and Gold Macaw) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very social animals Very vocal animals Have the intelligence of a 3-8 year-old human, and the emotional range of a 2 year-old human They are zygodactyls, meaning they have 2 toes pointing forward and 2 pointing back, allowing them to rest securely on branches
Giant Tortoises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professor (Galapagos Tortoise) Gilligan (Galapagos Tortoise) Skipper (Aldabra Tortoise) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the largest species' of turtles in the world, as well as some of the most long-lived of all animals, with a life expectancy of around 200 years Largest and oldest tortoise of the 3 is Skipper; weighs over 500 pounds and is over 100 years old Exhibit opened in 1994; renovated in 2012

South America (El Rey de le Montaña):

All of the South American animals co-exist in the same habitat. This exhibit opened in 2000.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
King Vulture *this exhibit was named after the "king of the mountain"*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vivian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average life expectancy is around 30 years; Vivian is 72 years old, making her the oldest known female King Vulture in the world Vivian is also the third most prolific in captivity, having successfully produced 18 offspring. The other two most prolific females have produced 24 and 21 chicks over their lifetimes. Vultures serve an important conservation role as "nature's clean-up crew" The King Vulture is the largest Vulture found in the Americas
Capybara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kammy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest rodent species They are crepuscular, meaning they are most



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> active at dusk and dawn Webbed feet make them very good swimmers; they can hold their breath for up to 5 minutes Can be very vocal and will express themselves by purring, grunting, barking, whining, whistling, squealing, etc.
Patagonian Cavy/Mara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cinnamon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cousin of the guinea pig Hare-like legs allow them to run up to 35 mph; they are the world's fastest rodent May walk, hop in a rabbit-like fashion, gallop or stot — a unique form of locomotion typically exhibited by ungulates, where the animal bounces on all fours
Prehensile-Tailed Porcupine *Animal is off habitat during the colder months*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libby Vinny 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prehensile means “capable of grasping” Use their tail to prevent them from falling out of trees; they are excellent climbers Nocturnal When threatened, they will stamp their hind feet, growl, and shake their quills
Two-Toed Sloth *Animal is off habitat during the colder months*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lolohi Wookiee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closest living relative is the ant-eater About 10,000 years ago, giant ground sloths went extinct; they ranged from dog-sized to elephant-sized. The largest living sloth is the northern maned Sloth, which can grow to around 30 inches long. The two-toed sloth is anywhere from 20-28 inches in length. Spend most of their life upside down
Squirrel Monkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JD Corazon Karime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resides in upper canopy of the rainforest, but does most of their foraging in the lower canopy Their tail is not prehensile; it is only used for balance Social animals; they live in groups of 12-15
Scarlet Ibis	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like flamingos, their reddish color comes from carotene in the crustaceans they eat National bird of Trinidad, though they have not bred on the island in the past 30 years
Agouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pepita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hair is covered with an oily substance that acts like a raincoat Has 5 toes on front feet and 3 on back feet; walks on its toes instead of flat-footed like other rodents Good swimmers



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipped with sharp incisors that constantly grow throughout their lifetime
Additional birds such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comb Ducks Ringed Teal Ducks Golden Conure Inca Terns 	<i>Unnamed</i>	
Red-Tailed Boa *Located adjacent to South America exhibit*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are mainly terrestrial and live in hollow logs, mammal burrows, etc. Has vestigial hind limbs known as spurs
Brazilian Rainbow Boa *Located adjacent to South America exhibit*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have iridescent, light-refracting skin that creates a rainbow effect Remnant limbs are visible; because of this, they are still considered to be primitive Currently not at risk, but habitat destruction and illegal pet trade have the potential to decrease their numbers in the wild

BRAZOS RIVER COUNTRY

BRC opened in 2005. This exhibit takes the visitor on a journey from the Gulf of Mexico, up the Brazos River, to its headwaters in the Panhandle Plains.

Gulf Coast/Saltwater Aquarium:

This 50,000-gallon aquarium was modeled after the Flower Garden Banks Reef, located over 130 miles off the coast of Texas.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Southern Stingray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benthic ambush predators, meaning they bury themselves in the sand to sneak up on prey Use a sensory organ called the Ampullae of Lorenzini to sense electrical fields produced by prey and other stingrays Structures behind their eyes are called



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Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
		"spiracles" and are used to help the stingray breathe while buried in sand
Freckled Porcupinefish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Billy Jean (more commonly referred to as just "Jean") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflate their bodies by gulping water in order to avoid predation Largest species of porcupinefish Considered one of the smarter species of fish
Spotted Moray Eel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stevie Nicks (more commonly referred to as just "Stevie") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Either brown or gray, but can appear yellow due to mucus they secrete to protect their skin Have sharp, jagged teeth that point inward, making it difficult for their prey to escape Have 2 sets of jaws and teeth
Red Lionfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hera Hephaestus Atlas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native to Indo-Pacific Ocean and considered an invasive species in Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico where they are often apex predators Will eat basically any other fish that can fit in their mouth Have 18 venomous dorsal and pectoral spines/fins; like many venomous/poisonous animals, their color is a warning to predators
Orange Bubble Tip Anemones	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Related to jellyfish and coral Use specialized stinging cells called cnidocytes in the cells of their tentacles to catch prey Have symbiotic relationship with many species of clownfish, as they are immune to the sting; clownfish hide in the anemone and also bring it food. There are only about 10 out of 10,000 species of anemone that are not toxic to clownfish.
Other fish include different species of: tangs, surgeonfish, rabbitfish, clownfish, hawkfish, damselfish, chromis, filefish, toadfish, burrfish, pufferfish, wrasse, parrotfish, grunt, angelfish, cowfish, lookdown, hogfish, snapper, grouper,	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spotted scorpionfish, otherwise known as the stonefish, has 12 venomous dorsal fins There are about 30 known species of clownfish; all clownfish are born male, and have the ability to turn female when the matriarch of the school dies Blue tangs are not always blue; they have the ability to change their hue based on their environment. The flesh of a blue tang is poisonous, containing a toxin called "ciguatera," which can cause vomiting, diarrhea, headaches, muscle aches, and even



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Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
stingray <u>Corals include:</u> birdnest coral, plating coral, frogspawn coral		hallucinations, heart problems, and breathing problems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral is an animal; each polyp, or "growth," has a mouth and a stomach. Corals are an architect species, meaning they play a foundational role in the ocean ecosystem, supporting about 25% of ocean life. Coral also protects humans by preventing wave damage and flooding on ocean shores. • The filefish will make its dorsal fin erect in order to wedge itself between rocks and coral, making it difficult for predators to extract it. • Yellow stingrays are bio-flourescent and can glow in the dark; this appears to be a form of communication, as well as a form of camouflage. • There are about 250 different species of damselfish, and they can be found in saltwater all around the world. • Many angelfish begin their life as female and change sex when needed.

The Gulf Islands and Salt Marsh:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Shore Birds: Brown pelicans, laughing gulls, black crowned night herons, cattle egrets, black-necked stilts, black-bellied whistling ducks, ruddy duck, bittern, American black duck	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of our birds in this aviary are non-releasable rehabilitated birds • Brown pelicans are the state bird of Louisiana • There are more than 50 species of gulls found worldwide, most people call them 'seagulls' • Black-necked stilts have the second longest legs in proportion to their body, flamingos are first • The black-bellied whistling duck does not quack, it makes a unique whistling sound
American Alligator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marie • Henry • Pippi • Bubbles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of two living alligator species in the world; the other is the Chinese Alligator • Alligators and Crocodiles differ in color, body shape/appearance, and habitat; both belong to the order <i>Crocodylia</i>, but belong to different



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		families (<i>Alligatoridae</i> and <i>Crocodylidae</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alligators are mostly found in freshwater • Listed as endangered species in 1967 due to hunting, habitat loss, and pollution; de-listed in 1987
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East Texas Piney Woods:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Cougar (Also known as puma or mountain lion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tawakani • Takoda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keystone species, meaning their ecosystem largely depends on their existence • Umbrella species, meaning their existence in their ecosystem indirectly benefits all other species with that ecosystem • Largest cat in the "little" cat family • They are crepuscular, meaning they are most active at dusk and dawn
Crested Caracara	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National bird of Mexico • Most terrestrial falcon, preferring to make stick nests on the ground • Four-foot long wingspan
Black Bear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowgli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great sense of hearing, smell, and up-close eyesight • One of the most intelligent mammals; large brain compared to body size • Great navigational abilities and long-term memory • Agile climbers and can run up to 35 mph
River Otter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minnow • Gulliver • Percy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tail makes up 30-40% of total body weight • Can close their nostrils to keep water out while swimming • Eyes adapted for underwater vision; they are nearsighted on land

The Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie/Freshwater Aquarium:

This 16,000-gallon freshwater aquarium includes not only fish, but also reptiles and amphibians that are native to Texas. Non-animal exhibits in this section of the zoo include the Fossil Dig, a small play area that replicates the Waco Mammoth Site, and Butterfly Gardens, a quiet stop along the path where you can spot various butterflies and other insects.



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Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Paddlefish *paddlefish tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhabit slow-moving, deep/large freshwater rivers and reservoirs like the Mississippi and Lake Huron Rostrum (snout) is lined with electro sensors that are used to detect electrical fields generated by food source
Bowfin *paddlefish tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last living species in their genus which dates back 150 million years Can breathe both air and water, giving them an advantage in low-oxygen waters
Shovelnose Sturgeon *paddlefish tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered in bony plates instead of scales Smallest of the North American sturgeon Sturgeon are the oldest living fish species
Spiny Softshell Turtle *river bank tank*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As their name suggests, they lack scutes (the hard, bony plates) that many other turtles have; the soft shell allows them to easily flatten and bury themselves in sand or mud Snorkel-like snout allows them to breathe while submerged
Red-Eared Slider *river bank tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name originates from their ability to quickly slide off rocks or logs back into the water when they feel threatened
River Cooter *river bank tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native to central and eastern United States
Yellow-Bellied Slider *river bank tank*	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name originates from their ability to quickly slide off rocks or logs back into the water when they feel threatened
Other Fish <u>Riverbank tank:</u> Bigmouth Buffalo, Spotted Gar, Bluegill, Longear Sunfish, Redear Sunfish, Channel Catfish, Common Carp, Largemouth Bass	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General freshwater/fish facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 50 % of fish species live in freshwater; however, only about 3% of all earth's waterways are freshwater There are more than 18,000 different freshwater fish species About 1/3 of all freshwater fish are threatened with extinction due to overfishing, dam-building, global warming, and other human-caused issues
Two-Headed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancho (right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This condition is called bicephaly ("bi" meaning



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Ratsnake	<p>head)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lefty (left head) 	<p>two, and “cephaly” meaning head), which occurs when a single embryo starts to divide into identical twins but fails to separate completely. When this situation arises in humans, it’s known as conjoined twins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicephaly is extremely rare; occurs in approximately .001% of snakes • Two-headed reptiles rarely survive in the wild due to both heads sending conflicting signals to the body • Pancho & Lefty once had to be removed from exhibit for over a year due to an injury that occurred when Pancho tried to go one way and Lefty tried to go the other, resulting in a neck injury for Lefty. • Pancho tends to be the more dominant of the two heads
Desert Kingsnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When threatened, they will release a foul-smelling musk from their anal glands, which is often enough to deter predators. • Excellent climbers and swimmers
Common Snapping Turtle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found all the way from Southeastern Canada to the southern tip of the Florida panhandle • Inhabit shallow, slow-moving bodies of water with muddy bottoms, giving them places to hide
Black-Spotted Newt	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once fairly common along the Gulf Coastal Plain, from south of the San Antonio River in Texas down to the northern tip of the Veracruz region in Mexico, but much of that habitat has been lost.
Western Diamondback Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slightly smaller and less venomous than the Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake, but still very dangerous • Is a type of Pit-Viper • Rattles are used as a last resort to warn predators; they prefer to sit in silence and remain unnoticed
Texas Ratsnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest and most abundant snake in this region • Excellent climbers who love to hide in barns, sheds, and other buildings • Capable of climbing straight up a brick wall
Canebrake Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as Timber Rattlesnake • Mainly terrestrial but are very good climbers



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More docile than other rattlesnakes • Copperheads, Timber Rattlesnakes, and Ratsnakes are known to get along in mixed groups, which is why the Texas Ratsnake and Canebrake Rattlesnake are housed together.
Cottonmouth	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as Water Moccasins • Native to Southeastern US • Semiaquatic • Type of Pit-Viper; they rarely bite humans and usually only do so when provoked
Louisiana Pine Snake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the rarest snakes in North America • Pointed snouts help them burrow • They are constrictors, but do not have the same M.O. as boas; instead, they use their body to trap rodents against tunnel walls and crush them
Massasauga	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their rattle is rather quiet; they usually don't make their presence known until they are about to strike • Their venom is more potent than other rattlesnakes, but the amount of venom delivered in a bite is relatively small due to their shorter fangs • They tend to be shy and elusive
Lesser Siren	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic salamander • Named after the mythological creature, the siren • Have skin glands that secrete a protective cocoon if the mud dries out; they can remain in this cocoon for up to two months
Broad-Banded Watersnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly aquatic; inhabit lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, marshes, and swamps • Non-venomous, but are sometimes mistaken for the Cottonmouth
Yellow-Bellied Watersnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes called Plain-Bellied Watersnake
Green Tree Frog	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nocturnal • Can appear brown, green, or brighter yellow depending on their environment's temperature, humidity, and light • They will scream as a defense mechanism



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Green Anole	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Males have colorful skin flaps on their throats called dewlaps, which they extend to attract mates or defend their territory Native to southeastern United States
Gulf Coast Toad	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paratoid gland on its head produces a toxic substance which helps them defend themselves from predators
Pecos Pupfish	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They live in saline springs and gypsum sinkholes in the Pecos River drainage of New Mexico and Texas
Rio Grande Cichlids	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only cichlid species native to the United States

Cross Timbers:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Bobcat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reveille Oliver Olivia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most common wildcat in North America Ranges from Northern Mexico to Southern Canada Named for its short, bobbed tail
Jaguar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tukari Safira 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name comes from the ancient Indian word "yaguar" meaning "the killer who overcomes his prey in a single bound" Near-threatened due to habitat loss and exploitation Extremely powerful bite Enjoys swimming Can run up to 50 mph and jump up to 10 feet high
Coyote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Colt Winchester Ruger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit opened in 2012 Highly intelligent and adaptable Live all over the United States, except Hawaii Can run up to 40 mph

Edwards Plateau/Brazos at Night Building:

This building contains a variety of nocturnal animals.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
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North American Porcupine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pinney • Quigley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closest relative is the Beaver • Second largest rodent in North America
Barn Owl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sara • Ludo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large eyes gather light well, but focus poorly at close range • Sometimes called the "Ghost Owl" due to its appearance
Ring-Tailed Cat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert climbers • Engage in grooming with one another to build social bonds • When threatened, they will make themselves appear larger by bristling their tail hair and arching the tail over their back towards their head.
Raccoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeko • Ghost (albino) • Alfredo (albino) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally solitary animals other than during mating through birth • Their "masks" help deflect the sun's glare and enhance night vision; albino raccoons may a harder time seeing due to this
Striped Skunk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apollo • Artemis • Athena • Ares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scent glands carry about a tablespoon of musk, enough for five to six jets (our skunks have had their scent glands removed) • Scents glands are located near the base of their tail • Skunks are capable of spraying at 8 days old
Barred Owl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huff • Puff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large eyes gather light well, but focus poorly at close range • Largely sedentary • Have very distinct calls • Historians believe that Harriet Tubman, an avid naturalist, used the Barred Owl's call as a signal for people seeking to use the Underground Railroad. Depending on the call she used, freedom-seekers would know whether it was okay to come out of hiding.
Great Horned Owl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boomerang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the nests of other birds • Can take down prey two to three times its size • Females are larger than males; males have a larger voice box/deeper voice • Their eyes don't move in their sockets, which is why the owl rotates its neck to look around
Eastern Screech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nest builders; typically live in hollow trees



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Owl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCloud • Charlie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their call is more of a trembling whinny than a screech
Jamaican Fruit Bat & Seba Island Short-Tailed Bat	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaican fruit bats will build leaves into tent-like structures for protection from weather elements • Bats are the only mammals capable of true flight

Raptor Roost:

This exhibit is just outside the Brazos at Night building; the three raptors listed below rotate on habitat.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Caracara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tantrum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes called the "Mexican Eagle" • One of the few birds of prey that will stalk their prey on the ground
Red-Tailed Hawk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thundercracker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can spot their prey from 100 feet in the air • Most common hawk in the U.S. • Lives in deserts, forests, and cities
Peregrine Falcon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mirage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When they enter a hunting dive, called a "stoop," they can reach up to 200 mph • One of the fastest animals on the planet • They prey on other birds

The High Plains and Cap Rock:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
American Bison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Man • Mama Uno 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest terrestrial animal in North America; they can weigh up to 2,200 lbs • They are surprisingly quick; can reach speeds up to 35 mph • Tens of millions of bison once roamed America's grasslands; they almost went extinct in the last 1800's due to humans hunting them for their hides to fuel the European Industrial Revolution • Humans are the bison's only predator
White-Tailed Deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Nigel Nubbins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A male's antlers will fall off every winter and regenerate the following spring • Use their tails to communicate



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willow • Trojan • Zoey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 310° field of vision; great sense of hearing and smell as well • These heightened senses are common among prey animals like deer, rabbits, sheep, etc.
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The Herpetarium:

The Herpetarium opened in 1997. This building is home to an impressive collection of slithery, spiky, and scaly reptiles and amphibians, ranging in size from the eyelash palm pit-viper to the green anaconda.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Green Anaconda	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest species of snake in the world; females being considerably larger than males • Can reach 30 feet in length, 12 inches in diameter, and weigh 550 pounds • Though they are not venomous, they are still dangerous due to their size and ability to constrict
Amazon Tree Boa	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrared receptors on their face allow them to sense heat which helps them hunt at night • They have excellent eyesight • They can be a variety of colors including black, brown, gray, red, orange, and yellow
Komodo Dragon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest lizard on the planet, growing up to 10 feet long and weighing up to 150 pounds • They are venomous and sometimes cannibalistic • It was believed that they had strains of bacteria in their saliva; this has since been discredited. Their venom is similar to that of venomous snakes, however it is stored in their lower jaw. • They are only present on 5 Indonesian islands, and nowhere else in the world
Crocodile Monitor	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the 3rd largest lizard on earth • Can use its tail as a whip for defense • They are all-terrain lizards, meaning they are capable of efficiently moving on land, water, and in trees
Cuvier's Dwarf Caiman	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest living New World crocillian • Predators include Jaguars, Green Anacondas, and larger Boa Constrictors



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are a Keystone species • While many other crocodilians are hunted for their skin, the Dwarf Caiman has such bony skin that it is not usually hunted for this purpose
Hilaire's Side-Necked Turtle	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also referred to as the "Toadhead Turtle"
Yellow-Spotted Amazon River Turtle	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the largest species of turtle in South America • Native to the Amazon River and its tributaries • Get their name from the yellow markings on the heads of males and juvenile females
Mangshan Mt. Pit-Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Called "Pit-Viper" due to the pits below their eyes where their heat-sensing organs are located • One of the rarest snakes in the world • Fangs can be folded back when not in use • Its venom can lose its potency in sunlight, so melanin (which absorbs UV rays) is heavier in the scales around the glands that produce it • One of the few vipers in the entire world that lays eggs
King Cobra	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World's longest venomous snake • Have better eyesight than most snakes; can see a moving person from almost 330 feet away • They are listed as vulnerable, with a decreasing population; Major threats include loss of habitat and poaching • Research of its venom has yielded pain relieving medications
Emerald Tree Monitor	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found on the island of New Guinea, as well as several adjacent islands • The only monitor lizard with a prehensile tail • Females will lay their eggs in termite mounds due to their heat and moisture being ideal for incubation
Prehensile-Tailed Skink	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also referred to as "Solomon Islands Skink," "Monkey-Tailed Skink," "Giant Skink," and "Zebra Skink" • One of its biggest threats is capture for illegal pet trade • There are more species in the skink family than any other lizard family



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Poison Dart Frog	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisonous due to its diet; most poison dart frogs in captivity are not poisonous • The golden poison dart frog is the most toxic dart frog species, having enough poison to kill 20,000 mice. The golden poison dart frog is not always golden; sometimes it is green, white, yellow, or orange • Toxins isolated from the Phantasmal Poison Dart Frog have been used to create a pain-reliever that is stronger than morphine and non-addictive
Eyelash Palm Pit-Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be yellow, green, or pinkish, depending on where they come from • Hard scales (or "eyelashes") above their eyes help protect them from trees and branches • One of the smallest venomous snakes
Blood Python	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Named for their blood-red markings; their color can range from pale yellow to brown to dark burgundy • Prefers to hang out in shallow, swampy areas • Has a tube at the bottom of its mouth that allows it to breathe while eating
Clown Featherback Knifefish	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nocturnal • Skilled predators
Emerald Tree Boa	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest teeth of any non-venomous snake in the world • Found in the canopy layers of the rainforest • Like many reptiles, their biggest threats are capture for the illegal pet trade, and loss of habitat
Green Tree Python	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatchlings can be red, yellow, or blue; most will turn green as they mature • Thermo-sensory pits are located on their jaw • Have more than 100 teeth • Look and act like the Emerald Tree Boa, but they are not closely related; this phenomenon is known as parallel evolution
Tentacled Snake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herds passing prey by "bumping" out part of its body; the resulting wave causes the prey to change course, often heading straight toward the snake's mouth • Has two scaly appendages, or "tentacles"



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		projecting from its snout; the purpose of these is not known with certainty
Rhinoceros Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also referred to as the "Butterfly Viper," "River Jack," or "Horned Puff Adder" Venom is both hemotoxic and neurotoxic; it can cause hemorrhaging and cardiac arrest Their fangs are relatively small for a viper, rarely exceeding $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch
Giant White-Knee Tarantula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakira 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name originates from the white patches on their legs Generally even-tempered, but not when handled If threatened, it can flick hairs that can cause skin irritation and eye damage to potential predators
Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In taxonomy, "pygmy" refers to a species or group of organisms that are significantly smaller in size compared to other related species; with that being said, this is one of the smallest subspecies of rattlesnake Prefers to live in swamps, creeks, ponds, and marshes from South Carolina to Florida, and Southeastern Mississippi Its venom components have been used to produce a medicine that helps prevent blood clots and heart attacks
Wetar Island Pit-Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Color variation of this snake is unique to the Wetar Island in Indonesia; due to the isolated nature of islands, new species can evolve that are different than the mainland species These snakes are bright yellow, and sometimes have a green-ish tint; in other parts of Indonesia, the Pit-Viper tends to be green
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlike many other tortoises, they require high humidity Unlike other tortoise, their main staple of their diet is insects
Madagascar Cat-Eyed Snake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their venom is mild compared to many other snakes, and is not usually powerful enough to subdue their prey Generally fairly docile They are completely unable to hear, but due to their ear structure, they can detect vibrations in the ground



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Chinese Crocodile Lizard	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequently enter a “metabolic pause,” where they remain motionless and unresponsive to stimuli for several hours • Dubbed “the lizard of great sleepiness” by indigenous peoples • Able to remain underwater for extended periods of time by regulating their respiratory rate, allowing them to escape certain predators
Philippine Pit-Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most venomous snakes in the world for which there is no antivenom • Venom is primarily hemotoxic, meaning it can destroy red blood cells, alter blood flow, and disrupt or prevent blood clotting • Found only in the Phillipines
Jameson’s Mamba	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venom is potently neurotoxic, meaning it can damage the brain and/or peripheral nervous system • Bites are rare as these snakes tend to be shy • Native to equatorial Africa
West African Green Mamba	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latin name roughly translates to “Green Tree Asp” • Like other mamba’s, this is one of the most venomous snakes in the world • They are not as aggressive as the Black Mamba
Plated Lizard	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their rough, bony scales are called osteoderms • They have large ears compared to most reptiles • May share burrows with snakes or mongooses
Pancake Tortoise	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will often choose to run instead of hide when scared or threatened • Fastest of all tortoises • They are flatter than most tortoises • Their shells are thin, lightweight, and flexible • All of the above makes them pretty decent at evading predators
Cape Cobra	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venom is neurotoxic and fast-acting • Agile climbers • They are generally shy and (like MANY snakes) will not attack people unless threatened • Considered one of the most dangerous snakes in all of Africa because of its potent venom and frequent occurrences in houses
Puff Adder	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Named for their behavior of puffing themselves up to appear larger to predators



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chooses not to flee when they suspect danger; they will remain still, hiss, and in some cases, strike • They are adept swimmers and climbers • They have long fangs and extremely toxic venom that directly attacks and destroys tissue
Sidewinder Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fastest-moving of all rattlesnakes due to their sidewinding locomotion • Their native habitat is the desert; the sidewinding movement allows them to avoid burning their bodies on the hot sand beneath • Can be distinguished from other species of rattlesnake by the horn-like scale above its eyes
Shield-Tailed Agama	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic to the horn of Africa • They use their unique backside to block the openings of their tunnels/burrows so predators cannot get them • Sometimes called "Turnip-Tails"
Eastern Pilbara Spiny-Tailed Skink	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are monogamous and live in complex family groups • Native to Pilbara region of Western Australia • Part of the genus <i>Egernia</i>, which dates back in the fossil record nearly 20 million years
Taylor's Cantil	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juveniles have a yellow-tipped tail for luring prey; adults lose this feature as they mature • They lose their coloration in general, becoming darker as they age • Native to Northeastern Mexico
Grey-Banded Kingsnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally have a calm disposition and are not prone to reactions like biting • Like Milk Snakes, they are often killed due to their resemblance to the highly-venomous Coral Snake • The exact coloration can vary significantly between individuals, making each snake visually unique.
Cape Coral Cobra	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native to Southern Africa • Nocturnal • Its venom is neurotoxic and may affect breathing; there is no anti-venom for this snake
Flat-Tailed Tortoise	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native to Madagascar • Unfortunately, this species has lost more than 70% of its habitat in a three generation period,



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		<p>which has led to a population decline of at least 60% and a further reduction of 30% anticipated. As such, this species is listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN Red List.</p>
Guyana Cascabel	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only rattlesnake that lives south of Mexico • Their head is triangular due to the large venom glands in their jaws • "Cascabel" is a Spanish word for "rattle" • Their venom is considered more dangerous than the venom of rattlers found further north; however, it is not typically aggressive and will flee before standing its ground • Venom is neurotoxic and will paralyze the respiratory system
Guatemalan Beaded Lizard	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely related to the Gila Monster • Name originates from the distinct beaded appearance of their skin • Venemous, but only use venom as a form of self-defense as opposed to catching prey like some other reptiles
West African Gaboon Viper	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At about 2 inches long, they have the longest fangs of any venomous species; if it bit your hand, there's a chance you would not receive any of its venom as its fangs would pierce through your entire hand • Largest viper in Africa • Its head mimics a fallen leaf • Has a calm nature and rarely bites humans • They move via rectilinear locomotion, in which they use the skin of their belly to pull themselves forward, giving their movements an inch-worm appearance
Ridge Tailed Monitor	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get their name from the raised and pointed scales/spikes on their tails; they use these backward-facing spikes to wedge their tails into rock crevices, making it difficult for predators to pull them out • Like many reptiles, it has a forked tongue which it uses to smell its environment • Also called "Ackie Monitor" or "Spiny-Tailed Monitor"
Grand Cayman Blue Iguana	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As their name suggests, they are native to Grand Cayman Island • Mature males are more of a dark gray/turquoise color, while females are more



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> olive green/pale blue Juveniles are usually much darker in color They are solitary and very territorial
Gila Monster	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of a small number of venomous lizards While snakes inject venom through their hollow fangs, Gila Monsters “chew in” venom through large teeth located on their lower jaw Native to Arizona, California, and Mexico; In Arizona, they protected by law
Aruba Island Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered one of, if not the rarest rattlesnakes in the world Apex terrestrial predators in their native habitat (Aruba) There may only be about 250 left in the world, and half of these are in captive-breeding programs
Western Diamondback Rattlesnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slightly smaller and less venomous than the Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake, but still very dangerous Is a type of Pit-Viper Rattles are used as a last resort to warn predators; they prefer to sit in silence and remain unnoticed
Bullsnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-venomous, but will imitate rattlesnakes by hissing and vibrating their tails to ward off predators Called a “Bullsnake” because their hissing sounds like a bull’s snort Their population is declining due to the destruction of grasslands that are essential for their breeding Their pointed head helps them burrow during colder weather
Trans-Pecos Ratsnake	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native to Big Bend and Trans-Pecos regions of Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico Typically docile unless provoked Distinguishable by their large eyes
Copperhead	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easiest way to identify them is by their crossbands (wide on the side and narrow near the backbone), their reddish tan-colored body, and their copper-colored, triangular-shaped head Even newly hatched copperheads have fully



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		<p>functional fangs and venom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known for biting more humans than any other snake species • Their venom is relatively mild compared to other venomous snakes, but obviously still dangerous
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Penguin Shores:

Opened in 2024

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
South African Penguin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shirley & Tom • Rita & Mauri • Daisy & Sinclair • Thumper & Sprocket • Possum & Finley • Dottie & Little Jim • Newton & Cosmo • Flapjack & Frankie • Rosie & Rupert • Sushi & Theodore • Winnie & Maple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have 11 bonded pairs • They mate for life; 80-90% of them will stay together for their entire lives (a much better success rate than human couples!) • Each penguin has a unique freckle pattern on their chest/belly • They have nictating membranes—third eyelids that keep saltwater out of their eyes • They are critically endangered; their population numbers have plummeted by about 97% since pre-industrial times due to habitat loss, food scarcity, and Guano removal • Guano is a scientific term for bird excrement; humans are taking this substance because it is high in nitrogen and phosphate, and makes for a good fertilizer. Unfortunately, penguins use guano to burrow and lay their eggs
Black-Footed Cat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smidgen • Gaia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically, this is the world's deadliest cat, owning a successful kill rate of about 60%; most other cats are successful at the following rates: Cheetah = 58%, Leopard = 38%, Domestic Cat = 32%, Lion = 25%, Mountain Lion = 20%



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest wild cat species in Africa • Their vision is 6 times better than ours
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AFRICAN SAVANNA

Best viewed as a whole from Treetops Deck, this area opened in 1993

African Aviary:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Red Crested Turaco	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live in treetops • Not great flyers • Live only in Angola
Blue Bellied Roller	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social birds that typically live in groups of 3 to 7 • Short legs and weak feet compared to many other birds • They rarely walk or hop
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes called "Royal Guinea fowl" due to its striking appearance • Named for their bald head and neck, resembling a vulture • Excellent runners who rarely fly

African Savanna:

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Dik-Dik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Velcro • Hinata • Zippy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When alarmed, they will run in a zigzag pattern and make a call that sounds like "Dik-Dik" by whistling through their noses, hence the name • One of the few grazing animals that does not live in a herd; instead, they live in monogamous pairs • Have a prehensile upper lip • They are a species of dwarf antelope
Kori Bustard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kubili 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the world's heaviest flying birds;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drake 	<p>however, it is reluctant to fly unless in serious danger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kori bustards are the largest species of bustard • They can bark, growl, and grunt to ward off predators when protecting their young • Only mothers are involved in caring for the babies
<p>African Spurred Tortoise</p> <p><i>*Not on habitat during the cooler months*</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gregory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest mainland tortoise in Africa, surpassed in size only by the Galapagos and Aldabra • Also called the "Sulcata Tortoise"
Giraffe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jenny (Reticulated Giraffe) - born 16 February 1992 at the Audubon Zoo, she is the oldest known female giraffe in the world • Dane (Masai Giraffe) - born 18 April 2013 at the Santa Barbera Zoo • Eleanor/Ellie (Masai Giraffe) - came to CPZ from San Diego Zoo in December 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tongue of a giraffe can be up to 20 inches long and is usually a dark blue/purple color, which helps protect from sunburn. Their tongues are prehensile. • Masai giraffes are typically larger than reticulated giraffes; Masai giraffes have dark brown spots that resemble oak leaves, while reticulated giraffes have lighter brown, polygon-shaped spots • Have the same number of vertebrae as humans, but their bones are obviously much longer and larger than ours
Greater Kudu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kali • Binti • Joy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second largest antelope in the world • Male Kudu have the largest horns of any antelope species, maxing at about 6 feet long • They have large, sensitive ears that allow them to be aware of predators or other threats nearby
Southern Gerenuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kronk • Cornelia • Votnrlis • Aurelia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Gerenuk" comes from Somali and means "giraffe-necked;" they are sometimes referred to as the "Giraffe Gazelle" • They are able to stand on their hind feet to



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reach food Their eyes and ears are large, helping them see and hear potential predators and other threats
Marabou Stork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abigail Amelia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have hollow leg and toe bones, allowing them to fly They will hang out around herds of large mammals in order to catch insects disrupted by the herd's movements Scavengers
African Crowned Crane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frasier Fannie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a "crown" of stiff yellow feathers on its head Unlike other cranes, they lack folds in their windpipes, making their vocalizations sound different than that of other cranes
White Rhinoceros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethel - born in 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second largest land mammal Their name comes from the West Germanic word "weit" which means wide, and refers to their square mouths One of the main reasons they are endangered is because of the value of their horn, which is made of compacted hair They have very poor eyesight Their horn is not attached to their skull
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their color comes from carotenoid substance in their diet When they eat, they turn their heads almost upside-down and dip their beaks into the water; the beak acts as a filter/net to catch food
Sacred Ibis	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worshipped by the ancient Egyptians as a symbol for the god Thoth (god of the moon, of reckoning, of learning, and of writing); ironically, they are now extinct in Egypt
African Open Bill Stork	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display elaborate pair bonding behavior during mating Communicate via nasal honking
African Spoonbill	<i>Unnamed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed by "fishing" with their bill, snapping at anything that swims by The spoon-shape of the bill develops as the animal grows
African Elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tembo - she is 48 years old 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median life expectancy is about 40 years Contrary to popular belief, they do not use



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> their trunks like a straw Their ears contain many tiny blood vessels; they will flap their ears to cool the blood, which then travels to the rest of their body, cooling them down African elephants can be distinguished from Asian elephants due to their ear shape, trunk "fingers," and body shape
African Lion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaikane - born 15 December 2012 at the Honolulu Zoo Leia - born at Baltimore Zoo Rey - born at Cameron Park Zoo to Kaikane and Leia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit opened in 1998 They sleep an average of 19 hours a day The only big cat species that live together in groups; these groups are called "Prides," and usually only contain one male Lionesses are typically responsible for hunting, while the males are responsible for protecting the pride
Meerkat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twig Pistachio Toffee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are immune to scorpion venom, which is why scorpions are part of their diet The "bars" on the back of meerkats are unique to each individual Masters of digging, they are able to create elaborate burrowing systems Will often take turns standing guard to protect their gang

ASIAN FOREST

Opening in 2009, the Asian Forest includes a Sumatran tiger habitat that has existed since the zoo's opening in 1993. The highlight of this area is the orangutan habitat, where visitors can experience a 360 degree view of the enclosure.

Animal/Species	Names	Facts/Talking Points
Sumatran Tiger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maharani - born in 2006 at Smithsonian Zoo Gusti - came to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically endangered; some sources say there are about 500-600 remaining in the wild as of 2024, while others say there are less than 300 Smallest species of living tiger Strong swimmers Like lions, they sleep for 18-20 hours a day



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	<p>CPZ from Memphis Zoo in 2024; Nakal's brother</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakal - came to CPZ from Memphis Zoo in 2024; Gusti's brother 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the only tiger found in Indonesia after the Balinese and Javanese tigers were pushed to extinction in the 1900s.
Komodo Dragon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enam - hatched in 2004 at the Toronto Zoo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest lizard on the planet, growing up to 10 feet long and weighing up to 150 pounds • They are venomous and sometimes cannibalistic • It was believed that they had strains of bacteria in their saliva; this has since been discredited. Their venom is similar to that of venomous snakes, however it is stored in their lower jaw. • They are only present on 5 Indonesian islands, and nowhere else in the world
Orangutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerajaan (KJ) - born 11 August 1988 • Mukah - born 5 July 1987; one of only two orangutans in captivity that knows how to whistle • Kutai - born 27 August 1993; Mei's half-sister; brought to CPZ to be a companion for Mukah • Mei - born 1 May 1998 • Razak - born 12 January 2017; Mei and KJ's son 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of our Orangutans are Bornean Orangutans except Mukah, who is a Bornean/Sumatran cross. • Largest and heaviest living arboreal animals • Longer arms than any other great ape; their arms are twice as long as their legs • Critically endangered; found only in rainforests on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra • Among the most intelligent primates • Some adult males develop flaps of fatty tissue on both sides of their face - known as flanges - which develop when they're fully mature, at around 35 years old.