



Learning at Home

# Wildlife Animals

Set 3 Workbook



Senior Primary to Intermediate

**SPCA** Education



# About the SPCA Home Learning Booklets



## About

Thank you for downloading one of SPCA's Home Learning Booklets. We are so happy you want to learn more about animals and we are excited to see some photos of the activities you do. Here are some instructions on how to use these booklets.

We have three sets of booklets. Each set has similar activities; choose a set that will be the best challenge for you. In each set there are three booklets; one for companion animals, one for farmed animals and one for wildlife.

Each booklet has 12 activities. We would like you to do at least 7 of the activities. There are different types of activities that include arts and crafts, reading, writing stories and maths problems, so that you can choose the type of activities that you enjoy. At the back of the booklet, there is a checklist for you to tick off the activities you have done.

Once you have completed at least 7 activities, send a copy of the checklist you have filled in at the back of the booklet and photos of your two favourite activities to [education@spca.nz](mailto:education@spca.nz). We would love to share your work, so by sending in your photos you are agreeing for SPCA New Zealand to share your work on the SPCA Kids' Portal and within SPCA social media postings. If you do not want your photos to be shared, please tell us in your email when you send them in.

When you send us your checklist and photos we will send you a digital badge to recognise your hard work.

You may only want to do one booklet, or you may want to do all three in the set. Send in your work to get the digital badge each time you complete a booklet. If you decide to complete all three booklets, send a picture of all three of your digital badges to show us that you have completed them all and receive an SPCA Certificate and paw badge you could pin to your school bag or pencil case.

Some of the activities will be done in the booklet and for some of the activities you will be creating things. You can print the booklet and fill in the activities on paper or you can download the booklet and fill in the activities digitally. For any activities that you do not do in the book, take a photo of what you made or what you did, and add it to your booklet.

At the back of the booklet there is a colouring sheet which you may like to do and some information about other ways you can get involved with SPCA. There are also some blank pages if you need more space to do any of the activities.

If you need any information about animals to help you while you are working through these activities, go to the SPCA Kids' Portal for information about caring for lots of different animals and how to be a responsible animal guardian.





## Safety Reminders

The safety of you and the animals that are part of the activities is the most important thing while working through these booklets. Below we have made a list of things to help keep you and the animals safe.

- > Always have an adult with you if you are completing an activity away from home. For example, visiting the library, a farm or a local habitat.
- > Always have an adult helping you if you are working with tools.
- > Make sure you are being cyber safe if you are working on the computer for any of your activities.
- > All enrichment items or other items that are for animals must be checked by an adult before they are given to the animal. Any items that are for an animal that is not yours must be checked by that animal's guardian before the items are given to the animal.
- > All enrichment items must be made with non-toxic materials and have no loose, sharp or broken bits on them that could injure an animal. Ask an adult to help you get together your materials.
- > Animals need to be supervised while they are using enrichment items. Items with string can be dangerous if animals are left alone with them and should be packed away when play time is over.
- > If you are observing animals or taking photos of them, give them lots of space and watch them calmly and quietly. The amount of space they need will depend on the animal. If you are observing a companion animal, you are able to be much closer to them than if you are observing wildlife. This is important to keep yourself and the animals safe.

*It's now time to begin! ENJOY!*



Let's go.  
Follow me!





# Where Do I Live?



An animal's home is called a habitat. An animal's physical features, or appearance, can often tell us where they might live because different species of animals have different special features, called adaptations, which help them to survive in their preferred habitats.

One example of an adaptation is camouflage. This means the colours or patterns on the animals' fur, feathers or skin look like the plants, leaves, rocks, water or other parts of their habitat so that they can hide to keep safe.

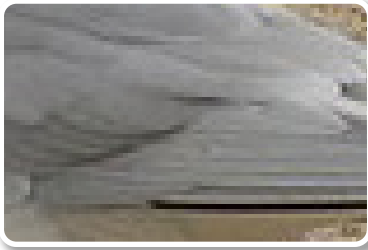
Look at the pictures of the birds' feathers below and draw a line to match them to their habitat, where they live. Think about how their feathers would help them to camouflage in their habitat.



1.



Beach



2.



Forest Floor



3.



Ocean



4.



Fast Flowing River



5.

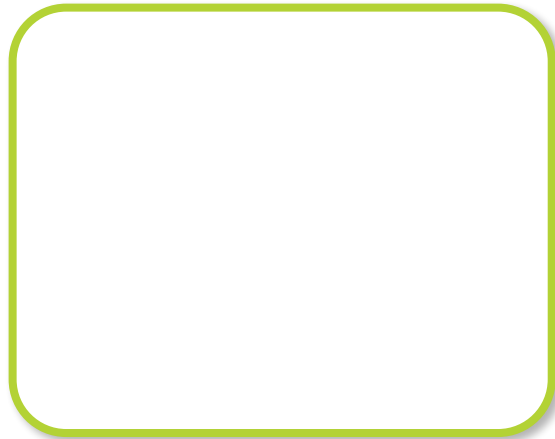


Forest Trees

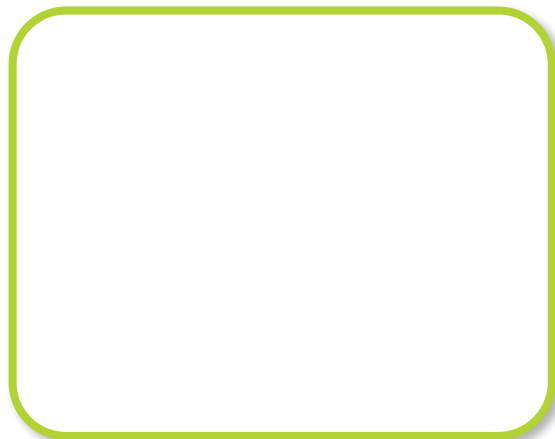
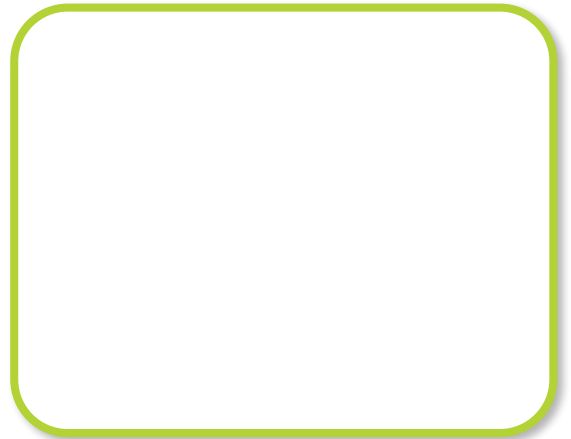
Image credits can be found on the answer page.



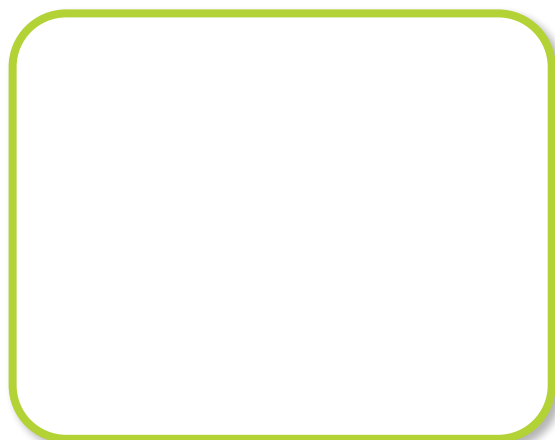
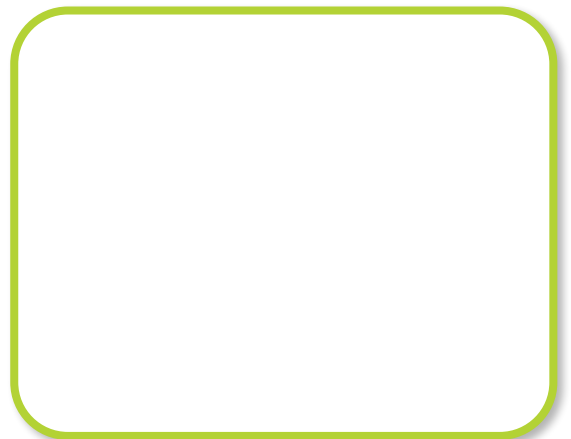
Birds are not the only animals who use camouflage, many animals do! Find three other examples of animals whose fur, feathers, or skin help them to camouflage with their habitat. Draw the colours or patterns they have on their fur, feathers or skin and a picture of their habitat.



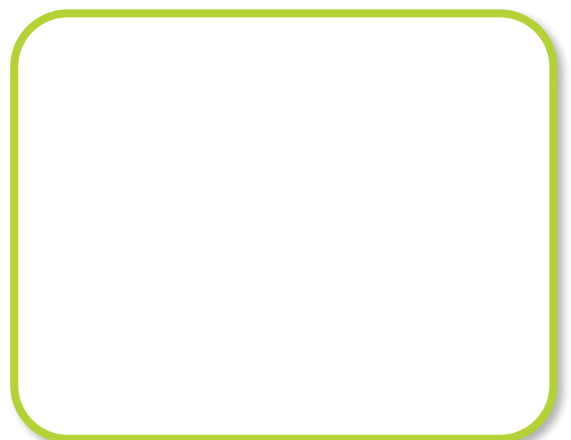
\_\_\_\_\_ lives in the \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ lives in the \_\_\_\_\_



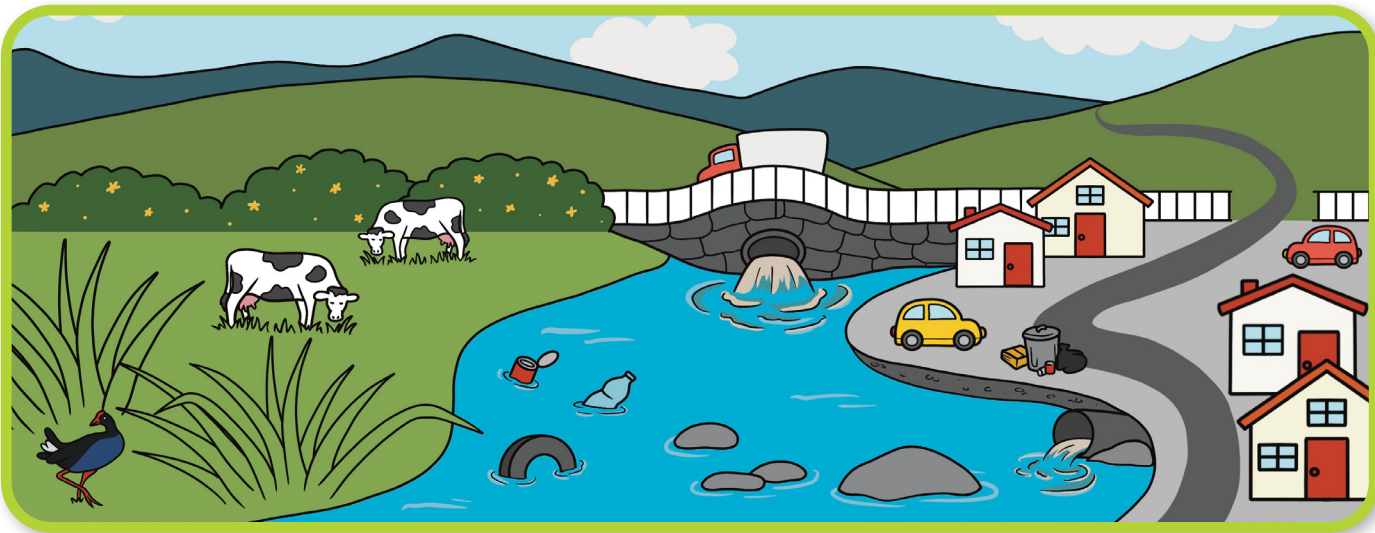
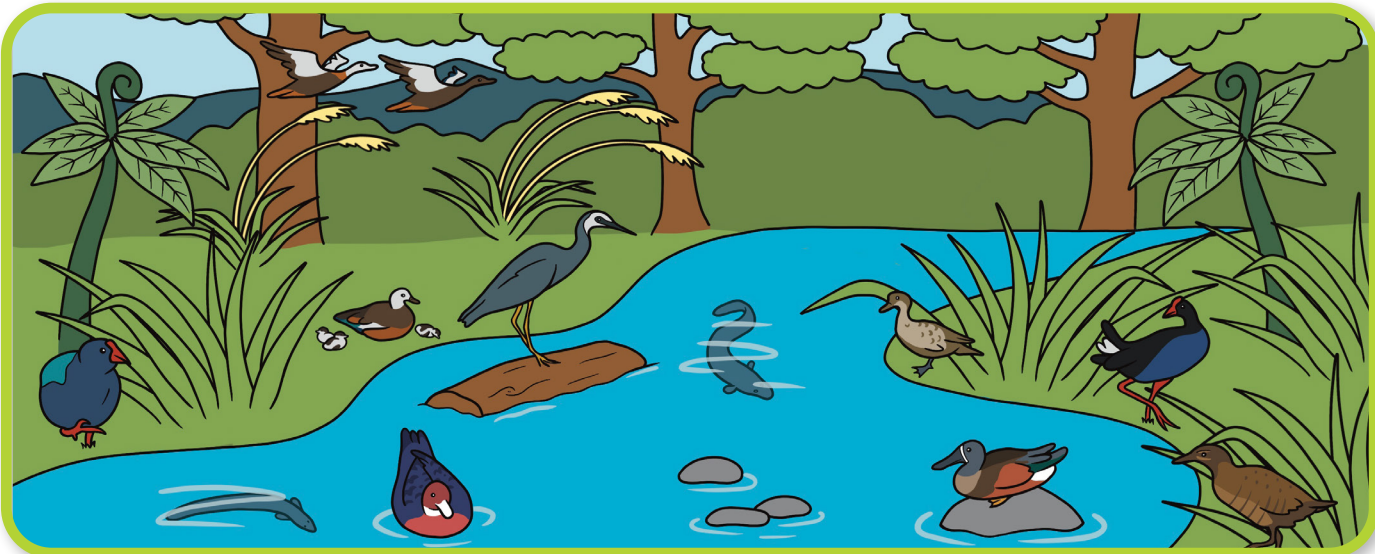
\_\_\_\_\_ lives in the \_\_\_\_\_



*Spot the Difference*

Freshwater and wetland habitats are home to many important New Zealand plants, birds, insects and fish. These habitats include lakes, rivers, swamps, and streams.

Look at the two pictures below. Make a list of the differences between the freshwater habitat in the top picture and the freshwater habitat in the bottom picture on the next page.



Tip: You can help take care of our freshwater and wetland habitats by planting the right plants around them and always putting your rubbish in the bin.



A large rectangular area with a light green border and rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal lines for writing. A blue rounded rectangle is positioned in the top-left corner of this area.

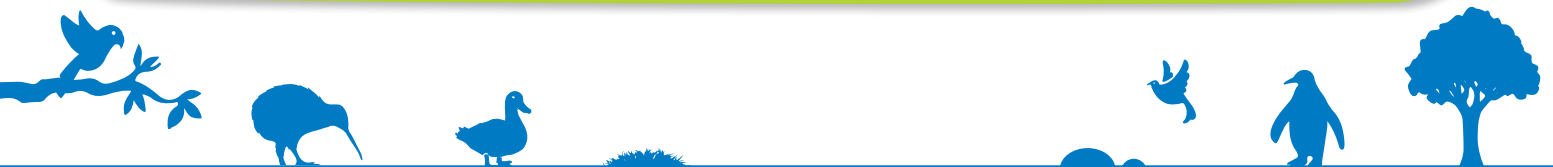


Sadly, these changes in the second picture are the types of changes that have happened in our freshwater and wetland habitats since humans arrived in New Zealand. 90% of our wetlands have been destroyed.

Why do you think people have made changes to these habitats? How could we share the land and waterways so that people and animals both have what they need?

Draw a third picture of the stream to show some ways people could improve the stream habitat for the wildlife who live there.

Draw your picture



  **Animal Creative Writing**  

It's time to use your imagination and get creative! Make up a wild animal and tell us all about them. Your animal can be as bizarre as you like. You get to design what your animal looks like, where they live, what they eat, how they move, what they enjoy doing and more.

Fill in the story planner below with information about your wild animal and then write a narrative about them.

Diet	Habitat
<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Draw a picture of your animal here</p>	
Behaviour/Skills	Special Features/Adaptations





## Māori Legend

### How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings



Manu (birds) had a significant place in traditional Māori life and are still a very important part of Māori tikanga (culture). The Kiwi in particular is a unique taonga (treasure) and for this activity you will explore the Māori legend 'How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings' to find out why they are special.

One day, Tāne-mahuta was walking through the forest. He saw that his children, the trees, were getting sick as the bugs were eating them.

His brother, Tāne-hokahoka, called his children, the birds of the air, together. Tāne-mahuta asked the birds who would come down from the forest roof and live on the forest floor to help save the trees.

All of the birds were quiet. The forest floor was cold, damp and dark.



Tāne-hokahoka asked Tūi. Tūi said that the forest floor was too dark and he was scared of the dark. Tāne-hokahoka asked Pūkeko. Pūkeko said that the forest floor was too damp and he did not want to get wet feet. Tāne-hokahoka asked Pipīwharau. Pipīwharau said that he was too busy building a nest for his family.

Tāne-hokahoka felt sad. He knew that if one of his children did not come down to the forest floor Tāne-mahuta would lose his children and the birds would lose their home.

Tāne-hokahoka asked Kiwi. Kiwi looked at the sun coming through the trees and looked at his family. He said he would come down to the forest floor. Tāne-mahuta was happy but he warned Kiwi of what would happen. He told him that he would grow thick, strong legs so that he could rip apart the logs on the ground. He would also lose his coloured feathers and wings so that he would not be able to go back up to the roof of the forest.

Tāne-hokahoka asked Kiwi again and he said that he would go down to the forest floor.



Tāne-hokahoka looked at the other birds. He told Tūi that he would wear two white feathers on his throat to show he was a coward. He told Pūkeko he would live in the swamp forever because he did not want to get wet feet. He told Pipīwharau their eggs would have to be laid in other birds' nests now because he was too busy building his own nest.

Tāne-hokahoka then told Kiwi he would be the most well-known and loved bird of all.

There are lots of reasons why kiwi are amazing animals. What does the information in this legend tell you about why kiwi are special birds?

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The body of the kiwi changed when their home changed from the forest roof to the forest floor so that they would be able to live there. How did the body of the kiwi change?

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There are other ways the body of the kiwi has adapted to live on the forest floor. See the 'Where Do I Live' activity for more information about adaptations. Find out what other adaptations kiwi have to help them live on the forest floor. Draw a kiwi and label your picture with the adaptations.





# How Many Birds?



We are lucky to have so many special birds in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Sit quietly in your back garden or at your local park, beach, bush or wetlands and observe the birdlife around you. How many different species (types) of birds can you see? Visit [nzbirdsonline.org.nz](http://nzbirdsonline.org.nz) to help you identify the different species.

The birds may come and go while you are watching. So that you don't count the same birds twice, just write down the most you see together at one time. For example, if you see two sparrows, record two tally marks. If they fly away into the trees and then you see four more sparrows, two of them could be the same sparrows you saw first so just add two more tally marks to make four, not six.

Name of Bird Species:	Number of Birds: (1st observation)	Number of Birds: (2nd observation)
e.g. Tūī		
Total number of birds observed:		

Where did you observe the birds?

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How long did you observe the birds for?

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Make a bar graph to present your findings. You could do this on the computer or on paper.

Optional extra: Observe birds for the same amount of time in a different place. Make another bar graph (or make one bar graph that shows both observations together) so that you can compare the different types and different number of birds you saw in the different places.

Remember not to feed birds bread as this can make them sick. As you watch the birds you may notice the healthy, natural foods they do like to eat.





# How Much Rubbish?



Many of the foods we eat come pre-packed, often in plastic. This packaging becomes rubbish as we often don't use it again. Over the next week you will keep a record of how many pieces of rubbish you have left in your lunchbox at the end of each day.

At the end of the day count how many pieces of rubbish are in your lunch box and record it in the table below. At the end of the week add up how many pieces of rubbish you had in total.

How much rubbish do you think your lunch box might create in a year?

To estimate how much rubbish your lunch box creates over a whole year, times the weekly total by 52, as there are 52 weeks in a year. You can use a calculator to help you if you need to.

**Weekly total x 52 =**

What types of rubbish were in your lunch box? Are there some ways you could change what type of food or packaging that is in your lunch box so you have less pieces of rubbish?

Day	Number of Pieces of Rubbish
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
<b>Weekly Total</b>	

Rubbish can be really harmful to the environment, animals and plants. Think about how you could create less rubbish each day. Do you use re-usable bags, drink bottles, cups, containers, beeswax wraps and straws?





# Bug Hotel



Insects play a very important role in our garden, they help to pollinate plants, control pest insects and help to keep the soil healthy. A bug hotel will attract insects to your garden and provide a safe home for them.

Follow the instructions below and make your very own bug hotel!



## Recycled Materials

You could use:

- > Glass jar
- > Ice cream container
- > Milk carton
- > Cardboard
- > Twine or string

## Instructions

You will need a container and natural materials to fill it with. Gather the materials you will use and clean the recycled items well before you start. Then you can decide how you will fill your container with the natural materials. It helps to put the heavier items at the bottom and then fill the rest of the container up with the lighter items.

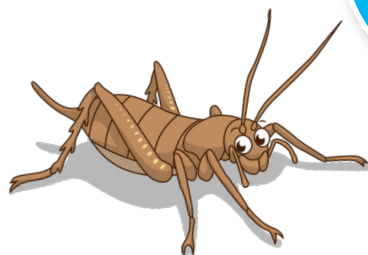
Place the finished bug hotel in your garden for the insects to enjoy.

## Natural Materials

You could use:

- > Leaves
- > Moss
- > Bark
- > Sticks
- > Pinecones

Bug hotels can be made out of many different natural and recycled materials. Have a look around your garden or local park, and in the recycling bin for materials to use.





## Sun Catchers



Window strike is when a bird accidentally flies into a window. Windows often reflect the clouds, sky or trees, meaning birds can't see them and they fly into them. This can cause serious injuries or the bird may even die. To help prevent window strike you can make your windows more obvious to birds by hanging items in them.

It's time to get crafting! For this activity you will be designing and making a sun catcher to hang in your window to help prevent window strike. A sun catcher is an ornament that hangs in the window and catches and reflects the sun light.

There are lots of different ways to make sun catchers. Make your sun catcher bright and colourful. You may want to ask an adult to help you look online for some inspiration. Try to use recycled items to make your sun catcher.





## Manu Aute Bird Kite



Kites are a part of traditional Māori culture and were flown for fun and to communicate with people far away. The kites were often shaped like birds and were made from natural materials such as wood, bark and branches and were decorated with toetoe, shells and feathers.

For this activity you get to create your own manu aute, bird kite!

### Materials

To make the frame you could use:

- > Light wood or sticks
- > Harakeke – flax
- > Cardboard
- > Paper
- > Toetoe
- > Fabric
- > String

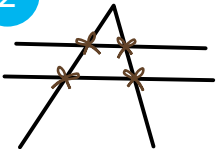
To decorate you could use:

- > Feathers
- > Shells
- > Paint
- > Pens
- > Ribbon

Tools:

- > Scissors
- > Cellotape
- > Craft glue

2



3



4



### Instructions

1. Collect the materials you will need. Manu aute were traditionally made with natural materials but you can use whatever other materials you have available to you.
2. Create the manu aute frame like the one in the picture. You could use toetoe, cardboard strips or tubes, sticks or light wood. Use string to tie the frame together where the rods meet.
3. Use harakeke, paper, cardboard or material to add a sail and wings. Use glue or cellotape to attach the sail. Wrap harakeke or strips of papers, material or cardboard around the wings.
4. Add patterns and designs to the sail of your kite. You could use paint or pens. You might like to research traditional Māori designs, and their meanings.
5. Decorate your manu aute with feathers and shells. Kites often had long tail feathers, known as pūhihi, on the bottom or ends of the wings.
6. Tie a long piece of string to the top of your kite.

You have made a manu aute! On a windy day you may like to ask an adult to help you test your kite out to see if it flies.

5



6



Interesting fact:  
Manu is the word  
for both bird  
and kite in Te reo  
Māori.





# Nature Photography

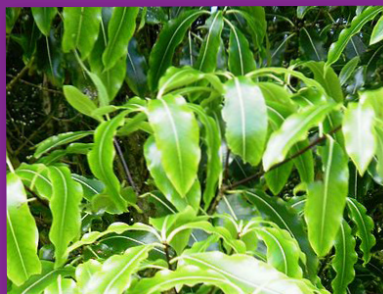


New Zealand's wildlife lives in many different types of homes, otherwise known as habitats. Go on an adventure exploring your local community in search of wild animals, such as birds, lizards, insects and sea creatures like penguins, fur seals and fish.

Sit quietly and watch the wildlife in their habitat. Make sure to look with your eyes and do not get too close to the animals.

Now, using a camera take photographs of one wild animal and their habitat. Capture all the different features of their habitat. Think about what the animal needs in their habitat to keep them happy and healthy. What do they eat? Where do they sleep?

Use the zoom on the camera to try and focus in on specific features of the habitat so that you have separate photos of all of the different parts that make up that habitat.



Lemonwood Tree sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#)





# Litter Clean Up



Litter causes harm to people, animals and the environment. Therefore, it is important we dispose of our rubbish correctly and keep our community free of litter. We must take care of our local community, the environment and the living creatures within it.

For this activity you will go on a litter collection walk around your neighbourhood, then dispose of the litter correctly.

## Tips

Tips to keep yourself safe when picking up litter:

- > You must have an adult with you
- > Wear covered in shoes
- > Wear thick gloves, like gardening gloves
- > Do not pick up sharp objects or any medical waste
- > Wear high-visibility clothing if you are near a road

As you walk around your neighbourhood picking up litter, here are some questions to think about and talk about with the adult who is with you:

- > What types of litter are you picking up?
- > Are you picking up a lot of one type of litter? For example, fast-food packaging or water bottles.
- > How could the litter be dangerous for an animal?
- > Where might the litter end up if you didn't pick it up?
- > How will you throw away the litter at home? Which items can be recycled? Which items can be put in the compost?



Tip:  
Use a cardboard box to collect the litter in.





# Bee-Friendly Gardening



Dig-in! For this activity you will be creating a bee-friendly garden.

Bees play a very important role in pollinating plants. Pollination allows plants to produce new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables. There are a few simple things you can do to encourage bees to your garden and to help take care of these important insects.

## What does a bee-friendly garden need?

### Plants

Just like us, bees need food to survive, and they feed on the nectar and pollen of plants. Visit your local garden store to buy the right plants. Ask the shop assistant for help finding bee-friendly plants. Plant the plants in your garden and make sure you continue to take care of the plants by watering them.

### Water

Just like us, bees need water to drink. Find a shallow container, such as a saucer, pan or bird bath to fill with water. Bees cannot swim so place a few small stones or small pieces of wood in the water for them to sit on while they drink. Make sure you refresh the water regularly to keep it clean.



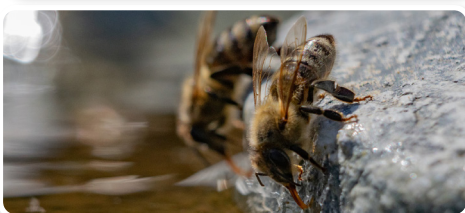
You might also like to build a bee hotel.

Just like a bug hotel, you can create a safe place for bees by providing them with a place to hide and rest. A bee hotel can be made using recycled materials. Go back to the Bug Hotel activity for more details. Most New Zealand native bees live in small holes in the ground. To help encourage native bees to your garden, use small hollow bamboo sticks in your hotel.

> Bees like manuka, daisies, dandelions and snapdragons.

> Plant New Zealand native plants to encourage and care for our native bees.

> Bees love the colours blue and yellow.



Tip: Remember not to use pesticides in your garden as this will kill bees!



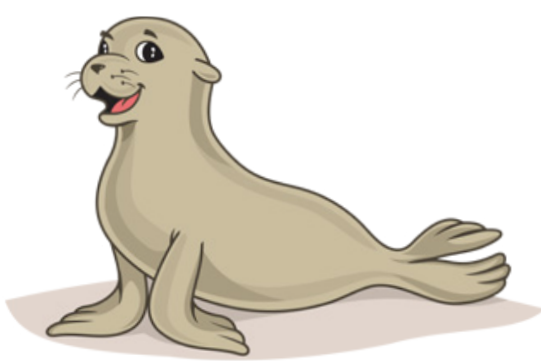


# Activities Checklist



Wildlife	Completed
Where Do I Live?	
Spot the Difference	
Animal Creative Writing	
Māori Legend – How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings	
How Many Birds?	
How Much Rubbish?	
Bug Hotel	
Sun Catchers	
Manu Aute - Bird Kite	
Nature Photography	
Litter Clean Up	
Bee-Friendly Gardening	

**Reminder:**  
Have you checked off at least seven activities?

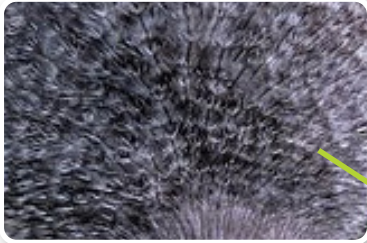


Send a copy of this page, along with photos of your two favourite activities, to [education@spca.nz](mailto:education@spca.nz).  
By sending in your photos you are agreeing for SPCA New Zealand to share your work on the SPCA Kids' Portal and within SPCA social media postings. If you do not want your photos to be shared, please tell us in your email when you send them in.



**Answers**

### Where Do I Live?



**Kiwi**

Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#) (cropped)



**Beach**

Image sourced from [flickr.com - itravelNZ - New Zealand in your pocket](#)



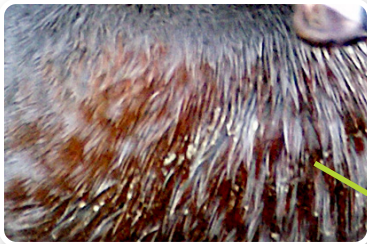
**Tara-iti (Fairy Tern)**

Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#) (cropped)



**Forest Floor**

Image sourced from [flickr.com - Jon Sullivan](#)

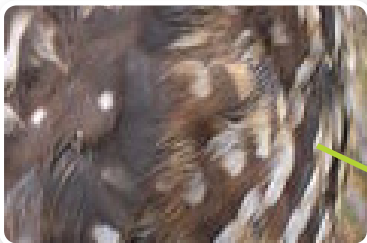


**Whio (Blue Duck)**



**Ocean**

Image sourced from [flickr.com - gibler\\_man](#)



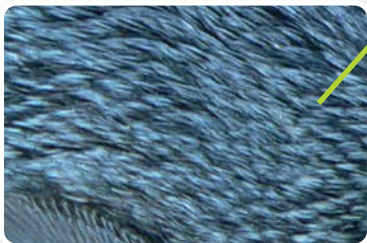
**Ruru (Morepork)**

Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#) (cropped)



**Fast Flowing River**

Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#)



**Korokā (Little Blue Penguin)**

Image sourced from [flickr.com - Peter](#) (cropped)



**Forest Trees**

Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#)





## More Ways To Be Involved



We hope you enjoyed working through this booklet! Are you looking for more ways you can learn about animals and be involved with SPCA now that you have finished the booklet?

### The SPCA Kids' Portal

- > The [SPCA Kids' Portal](#) has [puzzles](#) (and [these puzzles](#) and [even more puzzles](#)) [colouring pages](#), [origami](#), [drawing instructions](#), [a place to share your work](#) and lots of quizzes.
- > Check out the [SPCA Kind Matters Kids' Newsletter](#). Kind Matters comes out every term and had loads of information about all sorts of animals, instructions for craft activities, competitions, puzzles and more. Ask an adult to help you subscribe to this with an email address.



### Donate for the Animals

- > Make enrichment items to donate to your local SPCA Centre. When animals come to SPCA Centres we love to be able to give them enrichment items to play with to keep them busy.
- > Take part in SPCA Cupcake Day. SPCA Cupcake Day happens once a year and is a fun and tasty way you can help raise funds for SPCA to help us care for the animals.

### Connect Online

- > Ask your families and teachers to keep up to date with SPCA's Education Programme for kids by joining the [SPCA NZ Education Community group](#) on Facebook.
- > Let your teachers know about the SPCA Teachers' Portal.

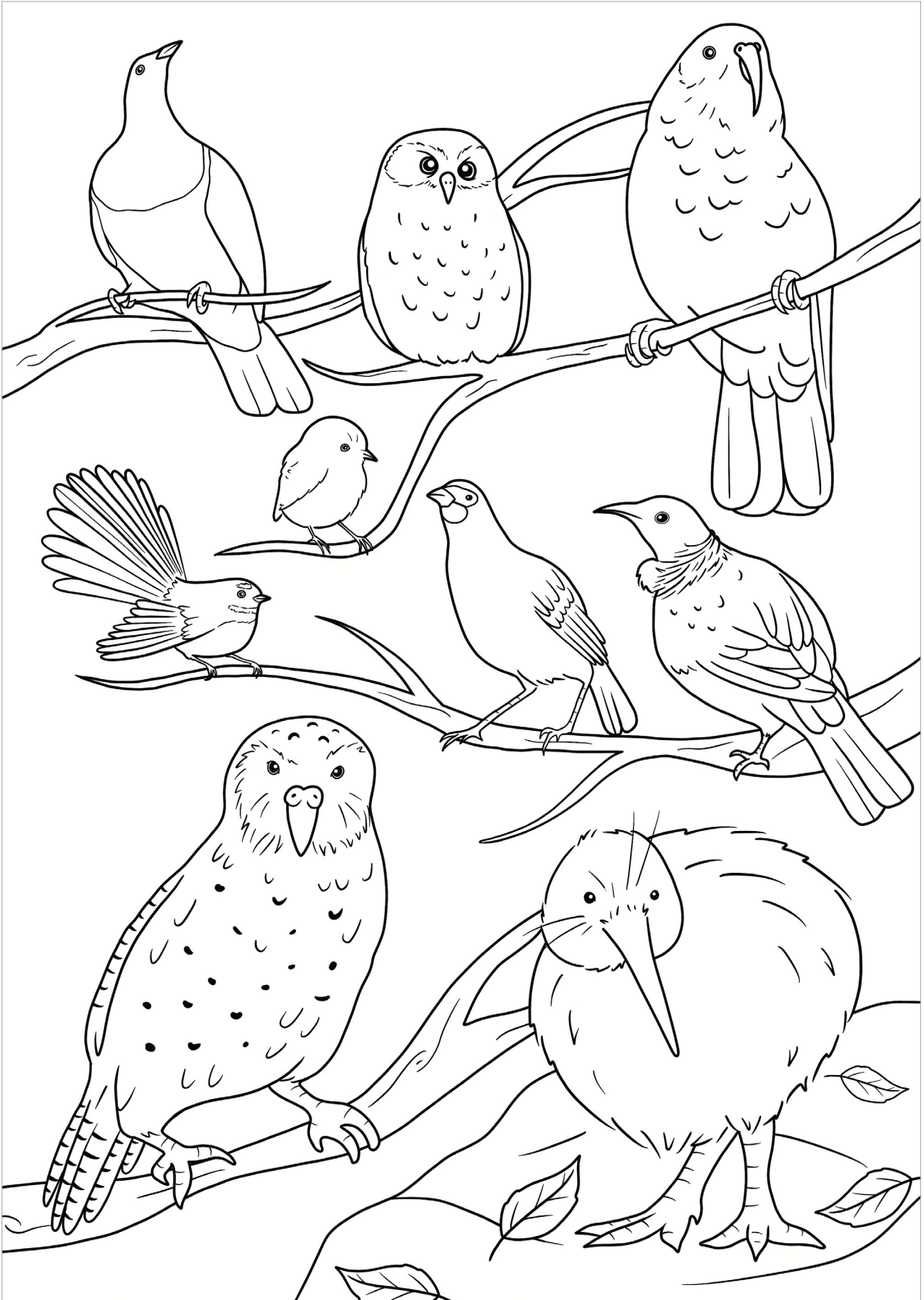
### Help Animals In Your Community

- > Go to the [SPCA Kids' Portal - Wildlife](#) section to find out more kind conservation activities that you can do to help the wildlife in your community.



See you on the Kids' Portal! I love reading the newsletters.





If you need any more space to do any of the activities use the following pages.







