

# Learn Press-Out & Play

# Safari Animals

A stylized illustration featuring a black silhouette of a giraffe standing on the letter 'a' of 'Safari'. Above the letter 'i' is a green crocodile with orange spots and a blue underbelly, appearing to be part of the letter.

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## Contents

2	What is an African safari?	29	Model lion
4	Where do safari animals live?	31	Model crocodile
6	What is the largest safari animal?	33	How do zebras hide?
8	Why do giraffes have long necks?	34	Why is a waterhole important?
9	Stickers	36	Are rhinos endangered?
17	Model elephant	38	How do leopards hunt?
19	Model giraffe	40	How far can an impala leap?
21	How do lions live?	41	Folding the models
22	How do lions hunt?	42	Folding the models
24	What is the fiercest safari animal?	44	Savannah landscape
26	How do crocodiles hunt?	46	Did you know?
28	Do crocodiles lay eggs?	47	Glossary
		48	Index



# What is an African safari?

Going on safari gives people the chance to see wild animals in their natural **environment**. Safaris have now developed into tours that benefit the wildlife by supporting **game reserves** and **conservation** projects.

## Some Of The Animals To See On Safari

Female lion

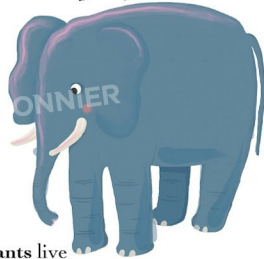


Lions spend up to twenty hours a day dozing in the shade.

Crocodile



Elephant

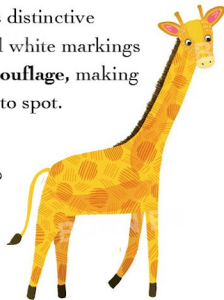


Elephants live in a variety of **habitats**, including forests, deserts and **savannah**.

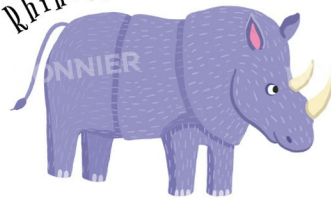
**Crocodiles** are well camouflaged in the water. They often lie, sunning themselves, on the riverbank.

A giraffe's distinctive brown and white markings act as **camouflage**, making it difficult to spot.

Giraffe

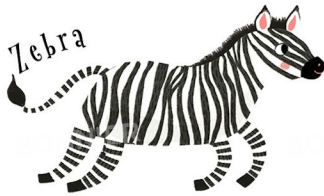


Rhinoceros



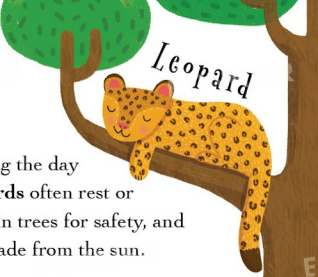
There are two species of African **rhino** – the black rhino and the white rhino – but both are grey-coloured.

Zebra



Zebras are grass-eaters. In some areas, they form enormous herds.

Leopard



During the day **leopards** often rest or sleep in trees for safety, and for shade from the sun.

Hippopotamus




**Hippos** spend most of their time in water. At dusk they move onto the riverbanks to graze.

Wildebeest



**Wildebeest** live in large herds. They migrate vast distances for grazing.





# Where do safari animals live?

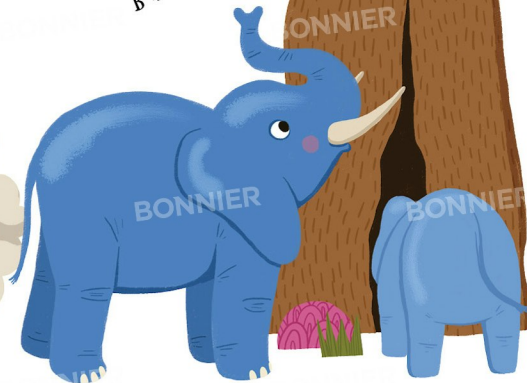
Savannah is a **tropical** grassland. It has two seasons: wet and dry. In the wet season vegetation grows and there is plenty of food for animals to eat. During the long dry season there is little rain and the plants and animals must adapt in order to survive.

## The Dry Season

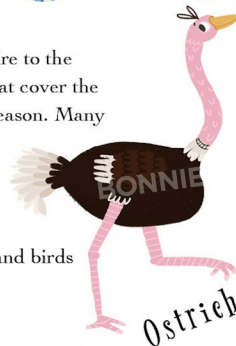
In the dry season there is less drinking water. So, most birds and many large mammals travel vast distances in search of water. These journeys are called **migrations**.

Elephants migrate too, but they have found another way to get water. They use their strength and their powerful tusks to tear open the trunks of **baobab trees** to suck out water that is stored there.

Baobab tree



Lightning often sets fire to the brown, dry grasses that cover the savannah in the dry season. Many animals have adapted to living with fires. The ability to run fast or fly means that most large mammals and birds escape the flames.




Ostrich

Up to 2.7 metres (9 feet) tall and weighing up to 145 kilograms (320 pounds), the **ostrich** is the world's largest and heaviest bird. Although unable to fly, it can run as fast as 70 kilometres per hour (43 miles per hour).

Migration

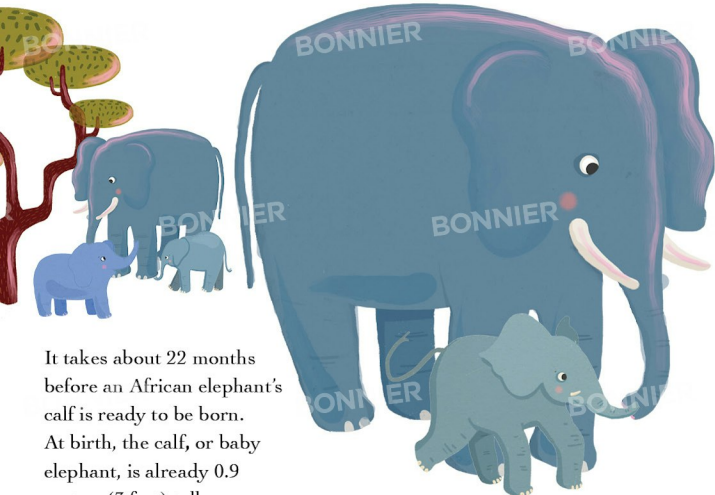






# What is the largest safari animal?

African elephants are the largest land animals in the world. A male elephant can be up to 3.9 metres (13 feet) tall and weigh about as much as a school bus!

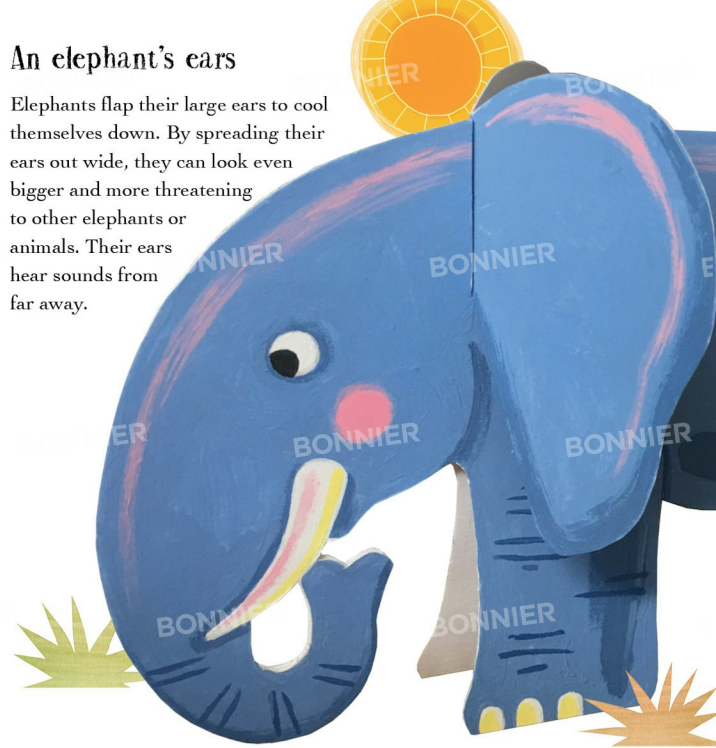


It takes about 22 months before an African elephant's calf is ready to be born. At birth, the calf, or baby elephant, is already 0.9 metres (3 feet) tall.

Elephant calf

## An elephant's ears

Elephants flap their large ears to cool themselves down. By spreading their ears out wide, they can look even bigger and more threatening to other elephants or animals. Their ears hear sounds from far away.



## An elephant's tusks


An elephant's tusks are a form of teeth. They grow about 17.78 centimetres (7 inches) a year. The tusks are used for digging, searching for food and fighting.

## An elephant's trunk

An elephant uses its trunk to smell and breathe, and to suck up water. It also uses its trunk to detect vibrations, caress its young and to pick up objects.







# Why do giraffes have long necks?

Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world. Their long legs and necks help them to reach tasty leaves at the tops of trees.

Giraffe

Giraffes have long black tongues that can strip leaves from branches. They spend most of the day eating. An adult consumes about 34 kilograms (75 pounds) of leaves and twigs each day.

The leaves of the acacia tree are one of the giraffe's favourite foods.

Baby giraffes are called calves and are about 2 metres (6 feet) tall when they are born!





stickers

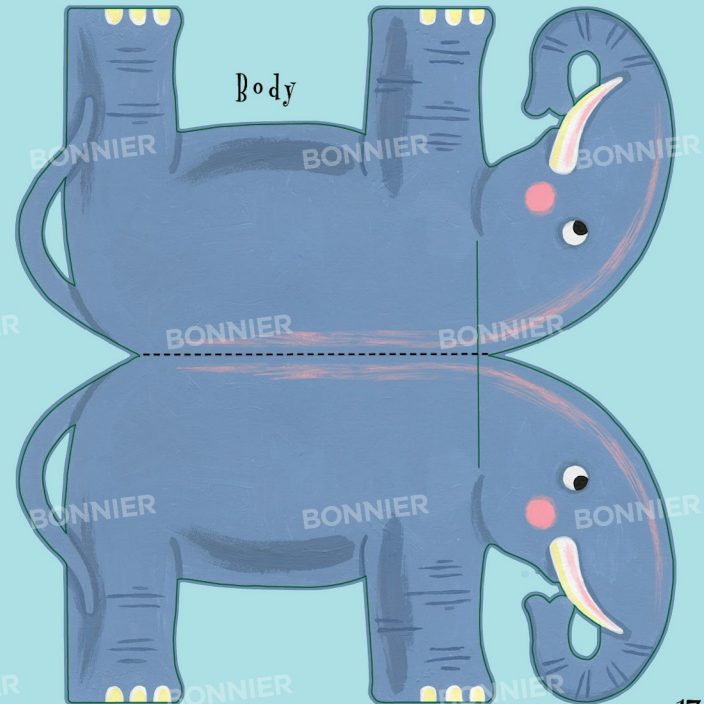
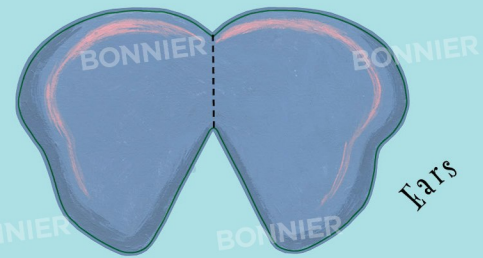




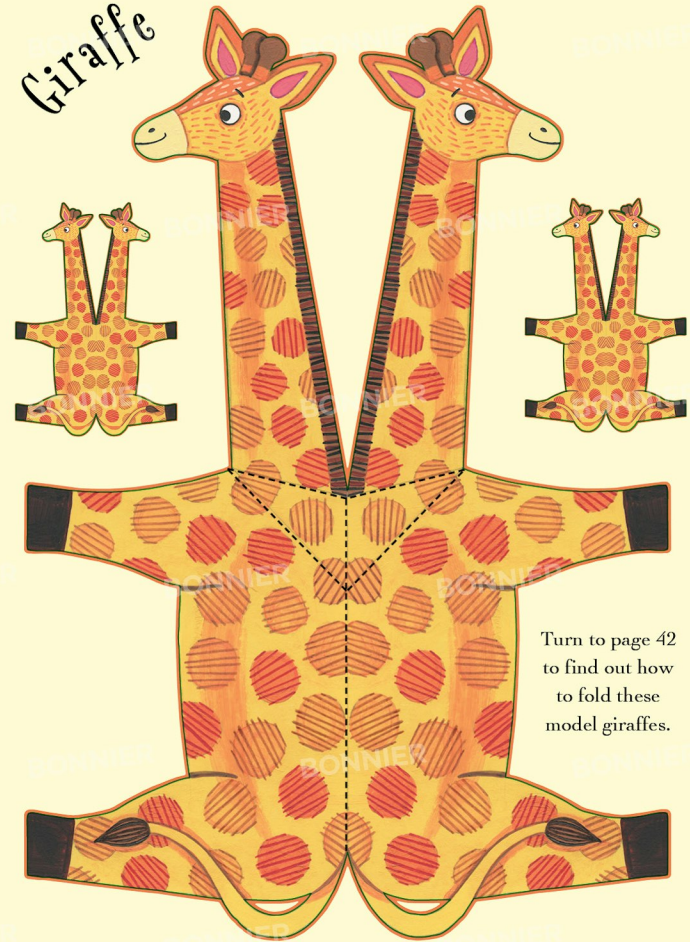


# Elephant

Turn to page 41  
to find out how to fold  
this model elephant.



# Giraffe



Turn to page 42  
to find out how  
to fold these  
model giraffes.





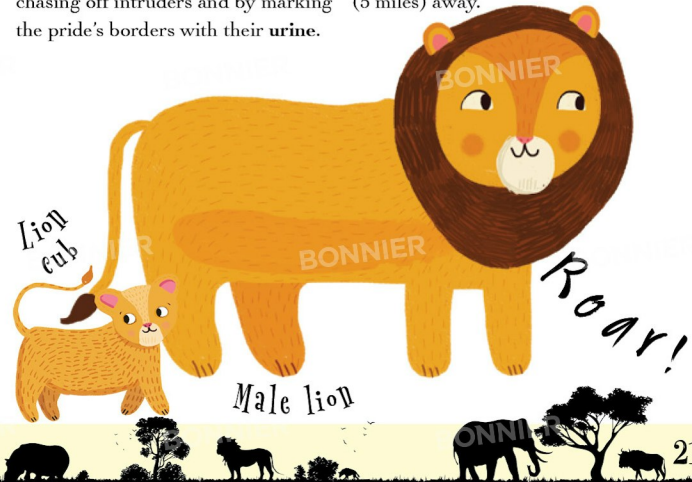
# How do lions live?

Lions live in family units called prides.

A pride will usually include up to three males, six females and their young. Lionesses tend to stay with the pride in which they are born. Young male lions have to leave when they are old enough to create their own pride.

Male lions guard their **territory** and their cubs. They do so by roaring, chasing off intruders and by marking the pride's borders with their **urine**.

The loud roar of an adult lion can be heard up to 8 kilometres (5 miles) away.





# How do lions hunt?

Female lions are the main hunters of the pride. They use teamwork to bring an animal down. The lionesses will pick a weak or young **prey** animal, isolate it from the herd and steer it towards other lionesses who wait to ambush the prey. They drag the animal to the ground and make the kill.



## What do lions eat?

Lions hunt large prey such as wildebeests, zebras, **buffaloes**, **antelopes**, young elephants, rhinos, hippos and giraffes. When food is scarce they also hunt smaller animals, too. Even crocodiles form part of a lion's diet.

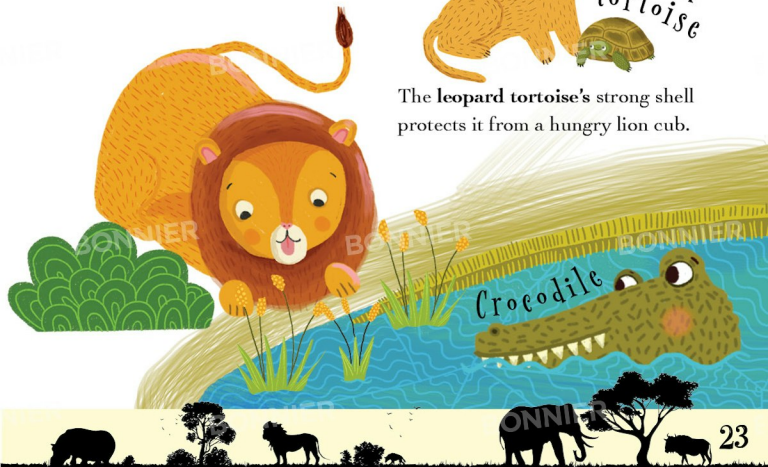
Lions and crocodiles sometimes kill and eat each other. A lion can attack a crocodile better on land. But if a lion is in or near to water a crocodile may grab it in its jaws and drag it underwater to drown.



Warthogs eat plants, insects and dead animals. They use their snouts to dig for roots and bulbs. They either run away from predators, or they slide backwards into a hole and use their long, pointed tusks to attack.



The leopard tortoise's strong shell protects it from a hungry lion cub.





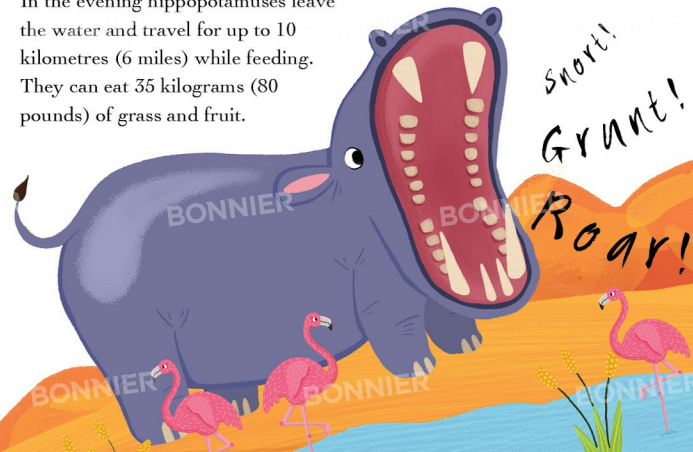
# What is the fiercest safari animal?

A hippopotamus is very fierce and dangerous. It uses its large teeth and tusks for fighting. These huge, short-legged animals are surprisingly fast and can easily outrun most humans.

Hippopotamuses are amphibious animals – they can live on land and in water. They spend up to 16 hours a day in water to keep cool.

They cannot swim. They use their feet underwater to push themselves along the riverbed.

In the evening hippopotamuses leave the water and travel for up to 10 kilometres (6 miles) while feeding. They can eat 35 kilograms (80 pounds) of grass and fruit.

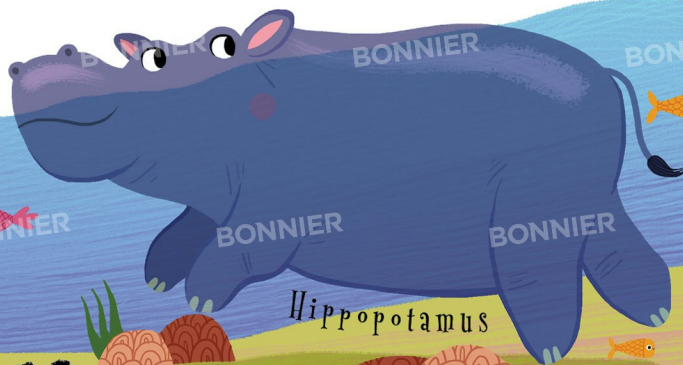


Roar!

Flamingoes

Flamingoes are long-legged wading birds that sometimes live in vast flocks.

Hippopotamuses' eyes, ears and nostrils are at the top of their head, so they can see, hear and breathe while almost submerged. They can also see underwater and can hold their breath for around five minutes.



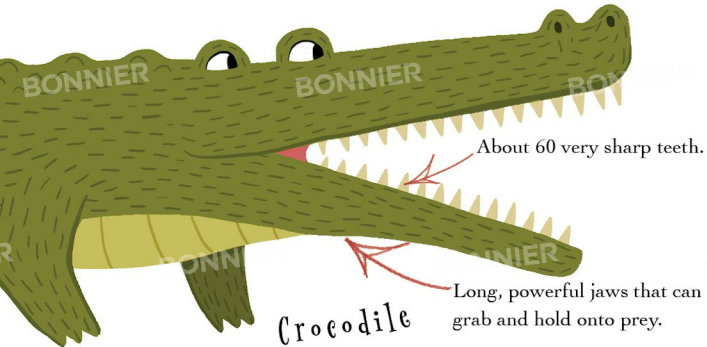
Hippopotamus

Hippo sun cream!

If a hippopotamus leaves the water during the day, it sweats a red-coloured substance that cools its skin.







About 60 very sharp teeth.

Long, powerful jaws that can grab and hold onto prey.

Crocodile

## How do crocodiles hunt?

Crocodiles lie in wait for unsuspecting animals that come to drink and feed at the river, stream or swamp. When prey comes within range, they lunge at it with incredible speed. They can strike faster than their prey can move.

Crocodiles don't eat very often.

Large crocodiles usually have one big meal a week which takes them several days to digest.

Crocodiles live close to water. They are **carnivores** that eat only meat. Crocodiles mainly eat fish, but often catch small hippos, zebras, antelopes, porcupines and birds.

Crocodiles are **cold-blooded** so they need to bask in the sun to warm up. They cool down by submerging themselves in water.

Adult and baby impala

Crocodile basking

Adult and baby zebra

A crocodile's eyes, ears and nostrils are located on the top of its head. It can hide, almost totally underwater, while still being aware of everything going on above.

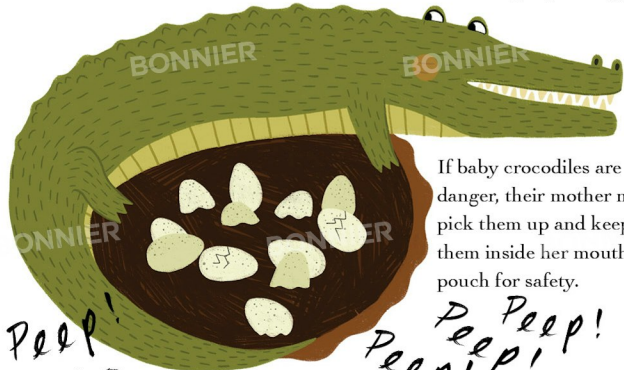


# Do crocodiles lay eggs?

Male and female crocodiles mate underwater. A few weeks later, the female makes a nest where she lays between 25-80 eggs. The female crocodile guards her nest. Once the eggs hatch, she carefully carries her young to the water for safety.

Female crocodile on her nest

Young crocodiles make a "peeping" noise when they are about to hatch. The female then digs up her eggs.



If baby crocodiles are in danger, their mother may pick them up and keep them inside her mouth pouch for safety.

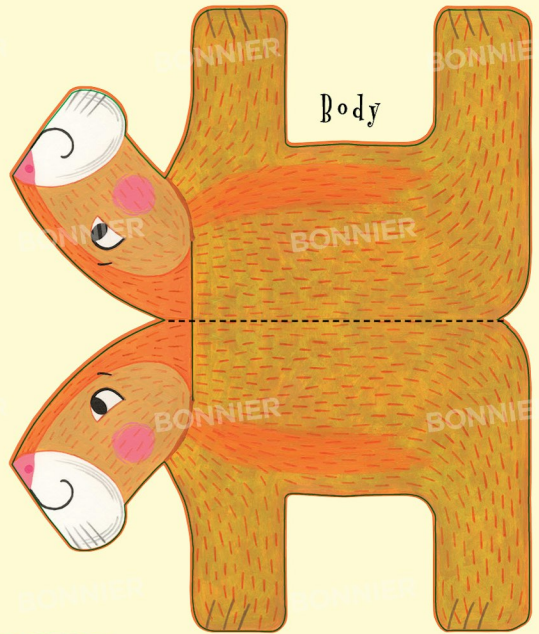
Peep!  
Peep!  
Peep! Peep!  
Peep! Peep!



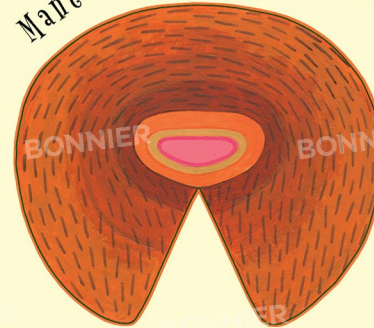
Lion



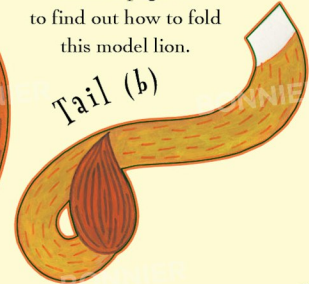
Tail (a)



Mane

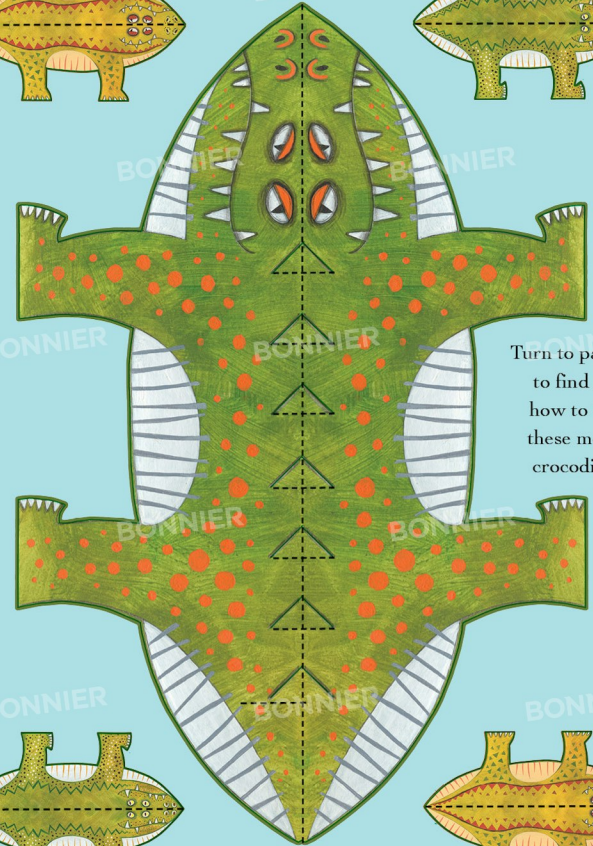
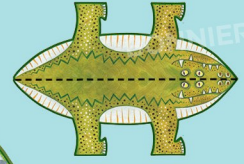
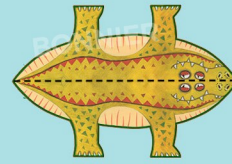


Turn to page 43 to find out how to fold this model lion.

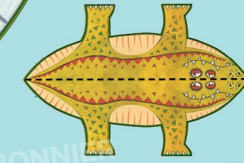
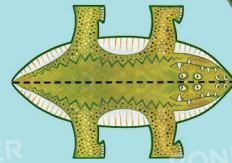




# Crocodile



Turn to page 43  
to find out  
how to fold  
these model  
crocodiles.



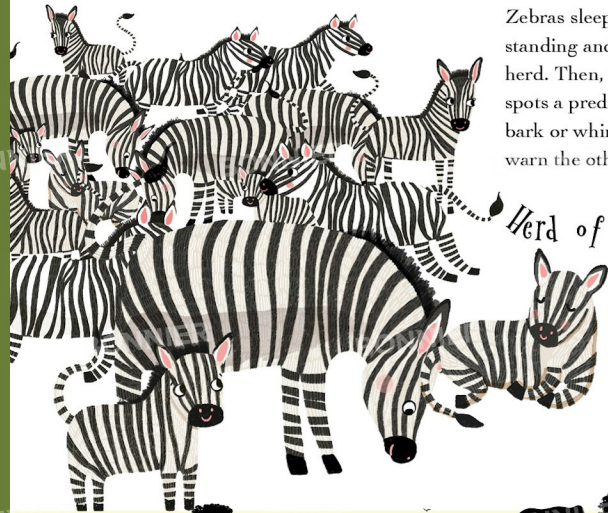




# How do zebras hide?

A zebra's stripes help it to hide from predators. Its bold markings blend in with the wavy lines of the tall, savannah grasses. When zebras are in a large herd, their stripes make it difficult for predators to make out one zebra's outline from another.

Zebras sleep while standing and only in a herd. Then, if one zebra spots a predator, it will bark or whinny loudly to warn the others of danger.



Herd of zebras





# Why is a waterhole important?

During the rainy season, animals can find drinking water more easily. In the dry season, waterholes might be the only source of water.

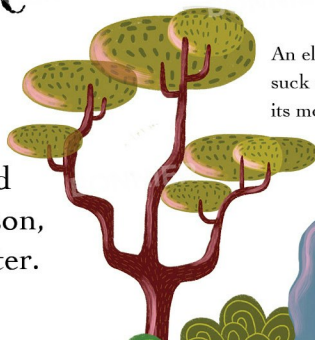
A giraffe gets most of the water it needs from the leaves it eats. At waterholes, a giraffe has to spread its front legs wide so its head can reach the water.

Giraffe



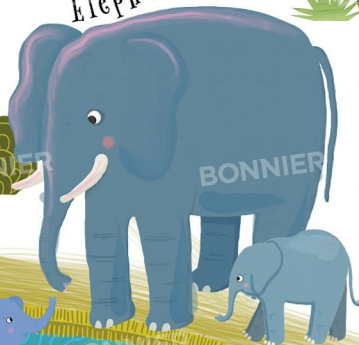
Impala

Impala make daily visits to waterholes at the hottest part of the day when predators are most sleepy.



An elephant uses its trunk to suck up water to squirt into its mouth.

Elephants

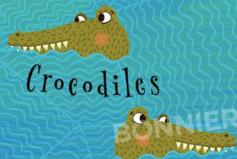


Lions

Animals drinking at a waterhole become easy prey. Lions and crocodiles lie in wait to pounce on unsuspecting animals.



Crocodiles



Zebras

During the dry season, zebras live on coarse, dry grass but stay close to waterholes to drink.





The name rhinoceros, often shortened to rhino, means 'nose horn'. A rhino's horn is made from the same substance as fingernails and hair. Both the African black rhino and the African white rhino have two horns.

Rhinos have a very good sense of smell and hearing. But they cannot see very well.

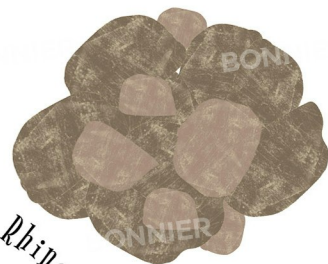


## Are rhinos endangered?

Yes! The main threat to these amazing animals is poaching: illegal hunting. Sadly, rhinos are killed for their horns which are used to make medicines in many Asian countries.

## Rhino dung!

Rhinos eat lots of grass and vegetation which turns into 23 kilograms (50.7 pounds) of dung each day! Rhinos use dung to mark their territory and to inform other rhinos of their presence.



Rhino dung

In the baking heat of the day, rhinos usually sleep in the shade or wallow in muddy pools to cool off. The mud acts like a sunscreen, protecting their skin from the sun's rays. It wards off biting bugs, too.

Rhinos wallowing in mud





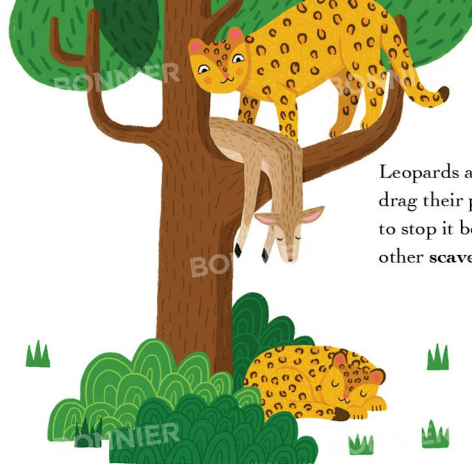
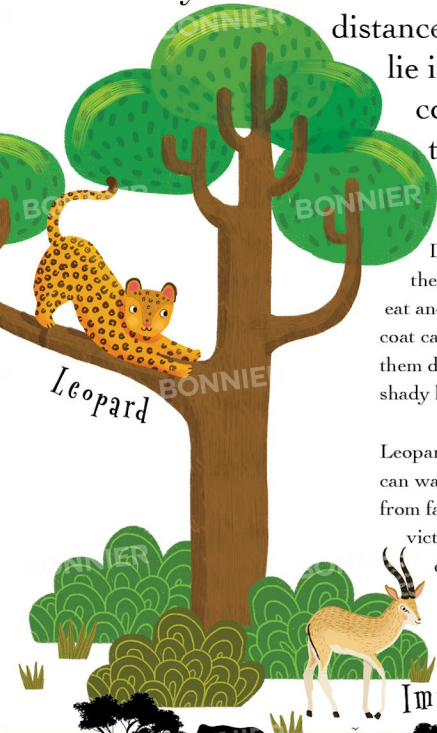


# How do leopards hunt?

Leopards usually hunt at night. They either stalk their prey over long distances, or patiently lie in wait until it comes close enough to catch.

Leopards spend a lot of their time in trees where they can eat and sleep in safety. Their spotted coat camouflages them, making them difficult to see in the dappled shady light.

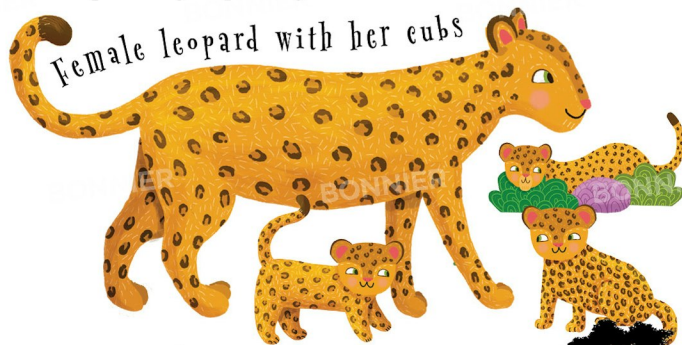
Leopards also hunt from trees. They can watch their prey approaching from far away. As their unsuspecting victim passes below, they pounce down and kill it.



Leopards are very strong. They often drag their prey up onto a branch to stop it being taken by lions or other scavengers.

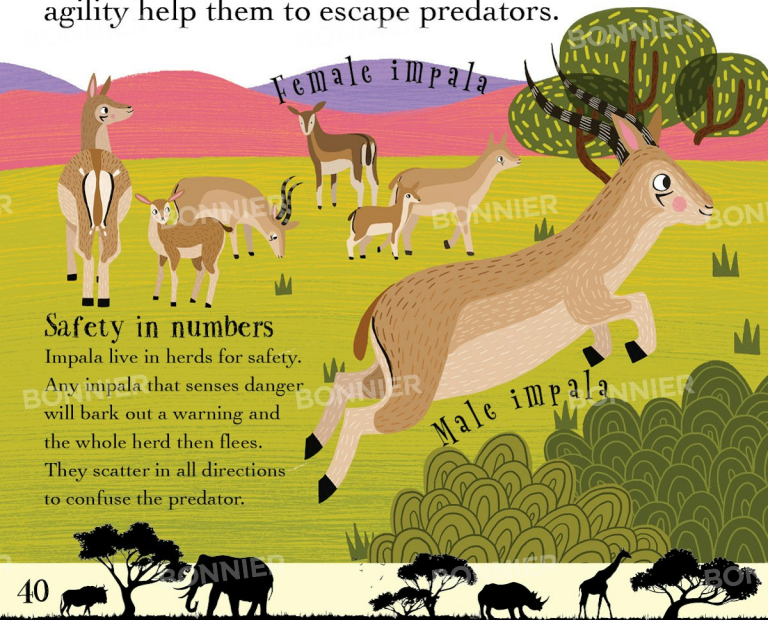
## Leopard cubs

Female leopards have two or three cubs. The cubs are small and blind at birth. The mother carries her cubs to a new place every couple of days to keep them safe from predators. Cubs live with their mothers for about two years while they learn to hunt.



# How far can an impala leap?

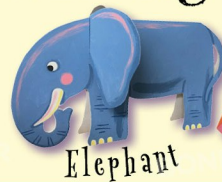
Impala are one of Africa's most common antelopes. They can run incredibly fast, leaping distances of up to 10 metres (33 feet) in length and 3 metres (10 feet) high. Their speed and agility help them to escape predators.



## Safety in numbers

Impala live in herds for safety. Any impala that senses danger will bark out a warning and the whole herd then flees. They scatter in all directions to confuse the predator.

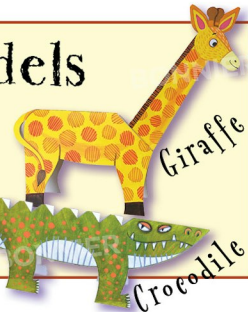
## Folding the models



Elephant



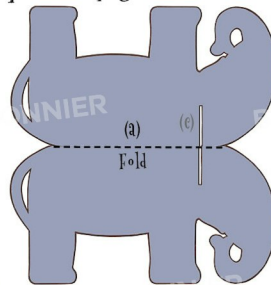
Lion



Giraffe

Crocodile

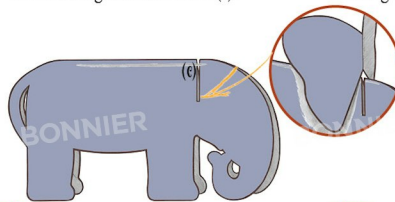
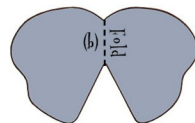
### Elephant (page 17)



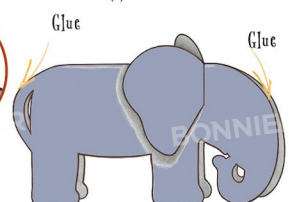
1 Press out the elephant's body. Fold and crease along the dotted line (a).



2 Now press out the ears. Fold and crease along the dotted line (b).



3 Ease the ears down into slot (c) (as shown).

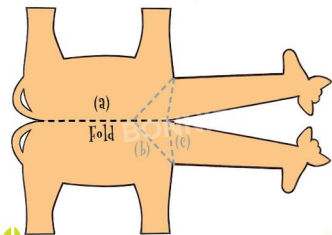


4 Use PVA glue to stick together the outer edges of the elephant's trunk, and its tail.

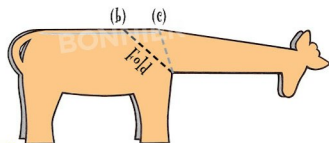


# Folding the models

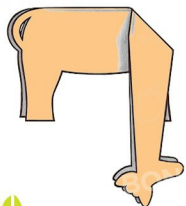
## Giraffe (page 19)



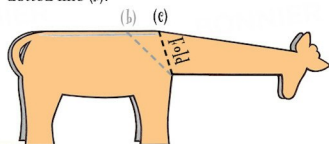
- 1 Press out the giraffe. Fold and crease along the dotted line (a).



- 2 Fold its neck along the dotted line (b).



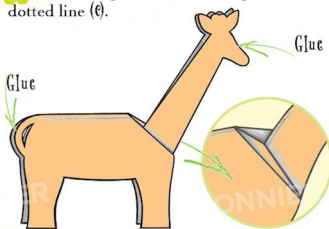
- 3 Crease and unfold.



- 4 Fold the giraffe's neck along the dotted line (c).

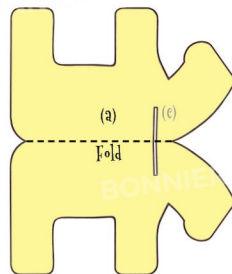


- 5 Crease and unfold.

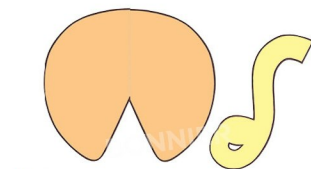


- 6 Carefully invert, or push the giraffe's neck folds inwards (as shown). You may need to ask an adult for help. Use PVA glue to stick together both sides of the head and tail section.

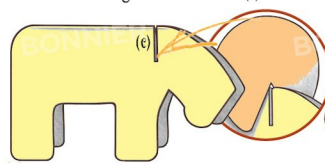
## Lion (page 29)



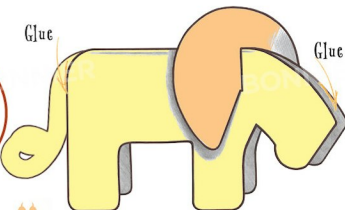
- 1 Press out the lion's body. Fold and crease along the dotted line (a).



- 2 Press out the mane and tail.

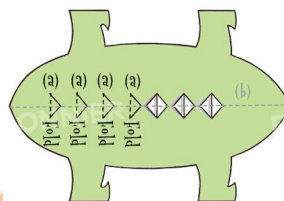


- 3 Ease the lion's mane down into slot (e) (as shown).

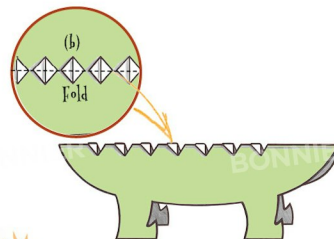


- 4 Use PVA glue to stick the tail in place. Glue together the top part of the back legs and the end of his nose and snout.

## Crocodile (page 31)



- 1 Press out the crocodile. Ease open the small triangular paper cuts. Fold each one back along all the dotted lines (a).



- 2 Fold the crocodile in half along the dotted line (b) (as shown). Crease firmly.



# Savannah landscape

Use the stickers (pages 9-16) to create your own safari animal world.





# Did you know?

**Crocodiles** were around at the same time as dinosaurs.

Every **zebra** has a unique pattern of black and white stripes.

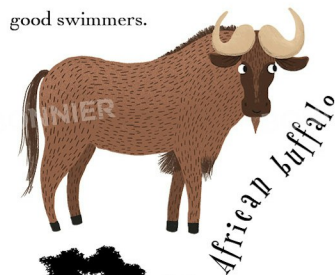
Most **impala** are born around midday while predators are resting in the shade to escape from the hot sun.

Often, the darker a **lion's** mane, the older the lion.

**Elephants** have the largest brains of any land animal.

**Warthogs** can survive without water for months during the dry season.

**African buffalo** are good swimmers.



**Giraffes** are the tallest living mammals. Male giraffes can be up to 5.5 metres (18 feet) tall.

**Crocodiles** typically stay submerged in water for about 10 to 15 minutes. If threatened, they can hold their breath for about two hours if they remain quite still.

**Hippopotamuses'** closest relatives are whales and dolphins.

A group of **rhinoceroses** is called a 'crash'.

**Flamingoes** are pink because they eat shrimps that contain a pink pigment.

**Warthogs** are related to pigs.

**African Elephants** can live to be 70 years old.



# Glossary

**A**  
**amphibious** an animal that can live both on land and in the water.

**C**  
**camouflage** an animal's colouring or pattern that helps it to blend in with the background.

**carnivore** a meat-eater.

**cold-blooded** having a body temperature that relies on its environment for warmth.

**conservation** the protection of wild plants and animals and their habitats.

**E**  
**endangered** a plant or animal species with so few left that it could disappear from the planet.

**environment** where an animal lives.

**G**  
**game reserve** a large area of land where wild animals can live safely.

**H**  
**habitat** where an animal lives.

**M**  
**migration** the seasonal movement of animals from one area to another.

**P**  
**predator** an animal that kills and eats other animals.

**prey** an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.

**S**  
**savannah** a large area of tropical grassland that has a wet and a dry season.

**scavenger** a bird or animal that feeds on dead animals it finds.

**T**  
**territory** the area that an animal defends against other animals.

**tropical** warm, hot areas that have enough rain to make plants grow.



# Index

(Illustrations are shown in **bold type**).

- acacia tree 8  
African buffalo 46  
antelope 23, 27, 40  
  
baobab tree 5  
bird 27  
  
camouflage 2, 3, 38, 47  
carnivore 27, 47  
cold-blooded 27, 47  
crocodile 2, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 46  
crocodile egg 28  
crocodile nest 28  
  
dry season 4, 5, 34, 35  
dung 37  
  
elephant 2, 5, 6, 7, 23, 35, 46  
elephant calf 6  
elephant's ears 7  
elephant's trunk 7  
  
elephant's tusks 5, 7  
endangered 36, 47  
  
fire 5  
flamingo 25, 46  
  
game reserve 2, 47  
giraffe 3, 8, 23, 34, 46  
giraffe calf 8  
giraffe's tongue 8  
  
hippopotamus 3, 23, 24, 25, 27, 46  
  
impala 27, 34, 40, 46  
  
leopard 3, 38, 39  
leopard cubs 39  
leopard turtle 23  
lion 2, 4, 5, 21-23, 35, 46  
lion cub 21  
lioness 22  
  
migration 4, 5, 47  
  
ostrich 5  
  
porcupine 27  
predator 23, 33, 39, 40, 47  
prey 22, 23, 26, 35, 38, 39, 47  
pride 21, 22  
  
rhino 3, 23, 36, 37, 46  
  
savannah 4, 33, 44, 45  
scavenger 47  
  
warthog 23, 46  
waterhole 34, 35  
wet season 4, 34  
wildebeest 3-5, 23  
  
zebra 3-5, 23, 27, 33, 35, 46

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