



Disney **THE JUNGLE BOOK**

APRIL 15

ACTIVITY PACKET

Created in partnership with the Disneynature Educational Team

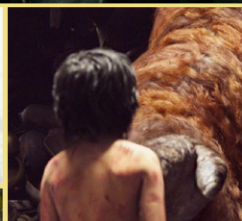


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Based on Rudyard Kipling's timeless stories, inspired by Disney's classic animated film, and directed by Jon Favreau, **The Jungle Book** is an all-new live-action epic adventure about a man-cub named Mowgli who's been raised by a family of wolves. Mowgli finds he is no longer welcome in the jungle when the fearsome tiger, Shere Khan, who bears the scars of Man, promises to eliminate what he sees as a threat. Urged to abandon the only home he's ever known, Mowgli embarks on a captivating journey of self-discovery, guided by panther-turned-stern mentor, Bagheera, and the free-spirited bear, Baloo. Along the way, Mowgli encounters jungle creatures that don't exactly have his best interests at heart, including Kaa, a python whose seductive voice and gaze hypnotizes the man-cub, and the smooth-talking King Louie, who tries to coerce Mowgli into giving up the secret to the elusive and deadly red flower: fire.

**The Jungle Book** seamlessly blends live-action with photorealistic CGI animals and environments, using up-to-the-minute technology and storytelling techniques to immerse audiences in an enchanting and lush world. With screenplay by Justin Marks, produced by Jon Favreau and Brigham Taylor. Mysterious and dense jungles exist all over the world. They're full of rich vegetation, curious creatures and precious natural resources that inspire adventurous stories. Discover the magic of nature as you step into the tropical wilderness of Mowli's home to explore the dynamic harmony and tension of the jungle and its inhabitants.



PARENTAL GUIDANCE  
SUGGESTED  
**PG**  
SOME SEQUENCES  
OF SCARY ACTION  
AND PERIL  
Some Material May Not Be Suitable for Children

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Content provided by education experts  
at Disney's Animals, Science and Environment

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A special thank you to Dr. Jackie Ogden and her team at Disney's Animal Kingdom: Animals, Science & Environment. These materials would not have happened without the diligence and dedication of Allyson Atkins and Kyle Huetter who worked side-by-side with the scientists and educators to help create these compelling lessons and activities. A special thanks to Dr. Mark Penning and his team of animal experts for sharing all of their knowledge and insuring the accuracy of the information. A big thank you to Claire J. Welch for writing the wonderful glossary, Rachel Woodworth for her great work on the activity sheets, and Dr. Jill Mellen, Dr. Anne Savage, Laurie Warfield and Hannah O'Malley for advising and reviewing all of the materials. Thank you also to Dr. Beth Stevens, Kim Sams and Claire Martin for their leadership. The interdisciplinary and holistic approach to this guide could not have happened without the special talents of Dr. Linda Labbo, Professor Emeritus at The University of Georgia. Additionally, thank you to the amazing work of our director and producer Jon Favreau for making a beautiful movie that pushes the boundaries of technology and his support of the development of the education materials. Additional thanks to screenwriter Justin Marks and co-producer Brigham Taylor. Lastly, thank you to The Walt Disney Studios Samantha Rosenberg and Tyler Christian for their unwavering support of this project.

Dr. Elizabeth Fogel  
Director of Education, The Walt Disney Studios

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AKELA

RAKSHA

## Wolves

Wolves belong to the Canidae family along with dogs, coyotes and jackals. There are only three species of wolves found throughout the world: the gray wolf, the red wolf and the Ethiopian wolf. The gray wolf is the largest, with a larger snout and body compared to the other species. Gray wolves are one of the most wide-ranging land animals, distributed throughout North America, Europe and Asia. In comparison, the Ethiopian wolf only occupies mountain ranges in the African country of Ethiopia. Wolves are very social animals, living and traveling in packs. Packs, on average, include up to 8 or 9 wolves led by an alpha male and female. All wolves are carnivorous and packs hunt together making them capable of taking down prey up to 10 times their size.

Akela and Raksha in *The Jungle Book* are Indian wolves of the same pack. Indian wolves are a subspecies of the gray wolf found in the Himalayan and peninsular regions of Asia.

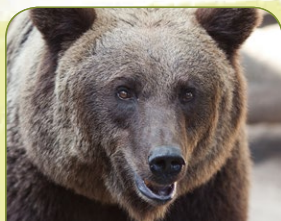
 Wolves are known for their distinctive howl which can be used to rally the pack prior to a hunt.

 **DIET**  
Carnivore

 **HABITAT**

Various habitats with territories ranging from 40 – 1,000 square miles (52 to 2,590 square hectares)

 **STRENGTHS**  
Communication, form social groups called packs



 **DIET**  
Omnivore

 **HABITAT**  
Varies by species, from Arctic sea ice to Andean forests

 **STRENGTHS**  
Strong jaws and sense of smell

## Bears

Bears are found on every continent in the world except Antarctica and Australia. While the eight species of bears aren't necessarily varied, they can inhabit and adapt to diverse environments. Polar bears, for example, have paddle-like forepaws to make it easier to swim and walk on ice. South American spectacled bears have strong jaws to help them eat tough vegetation and palm nuts. Sight and hearing are not as well developed in bears, but their sense of smell is strong, aiding them in finding food. All bears have a plantigrade or flatfooted stance like humans. In general, most bears are omnivorous, eating what's in season within their environment. The brown bear, for example, eats insects and fruit all year, but during certain seasons will prey on mountain goats, sheep or salmon.

The sloth bear in *The Jungle Book* is named Baloo. Sloth bears are found in India and prefer drier forests and areas of exposed rock. They sleep in caves during the day, but do not technically hibernate. Sloth bears are recognizable by their elongated, mobile snout, a large tongue and broad, flat teeth that are ideal for their herbivorous diet.

 Sloth bears use their lips like a vacuum when searching for food to suck up insects from their nest.

BALOO





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**BAGHEERA**

## Panthers

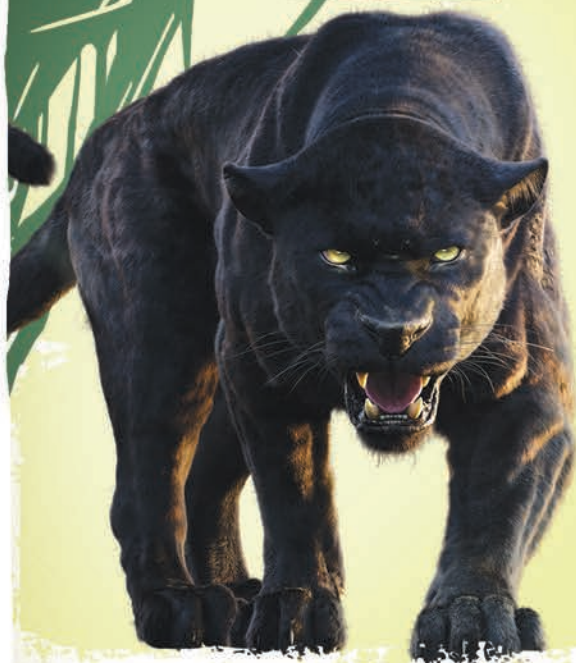
**P**anther is a general term for melanistic, or dark coated leopards. Black panthers, like Bagheera from *The Jungle Book*, are the same species as leopards which are known for their recognizable lighter brown or golden fur with dark spots. Panthers also possess the same spot pattern as leopards, however they are more difficult to see in contrast to their dark fur coat. Leopards are incredibly diverse in their choice of prey. They occupy a great range of habitats and their spot pattern is variable depending on the habitat they frequent. For example, leopards inhabiting warm, dry environments tend to have more yellow, tawny coats. These big cats have many specialized adaptations, such as large skulls with strong jaw muscles to easily kill prey and short muscular legs to help them climb trees. Leopards also have advanced vision and hearing which allows them to hunt at night and in dense, forested areas.

Leopards utter a rasping cough, like clearing their throat, to announce their presence to animals of the same species.

**DIET**  
Carnivore

**HABITAT**  
Jungles and forests

**STRENGTHS**  
Climbing, long tails for balance, spots for camouflage and strong swimmers



## Tigers

**T**igers are the largest and strongest of the big cats. An adult male can reach up to 10 feet (3 m) in length and weigh as much as 500 pounds (227 kg). Tigers are incredibly powerful in part due to their short, thick necks and large, muscular forelimbs. The tiger's body is essentially designed to hunt, stalk and kill prey. Along with an incredibly acute sense of hearing, the whiskers on their face help guide them through dark and heavily wooded areas. These lone hunters spend the quieter hours of early morning and late evening preying on larger, hoofed animals like pigs, deer, buffalo and a variety of antelope. Wild tigers live in Asia, and prefer a habitat of tall grasses and tropical forests. However, depending on the species, their habitats can range from warm and moist climates where the Sumatran tiger lives to cold and snowy where the Amur tiger inhabits a very small part of Russia.

Tigers are born blind and quite helpless, but when full grown their incredible senses allow them to skillfully hunt their prey at night.

**DIET**  
Carnivore

**HABITAT**  
Tropical rainforests, snow-covered coniferous and deciduous forests and mangrove swamps

**STRENGTHS**  
Whiskers to guide through dark, wooded habitat and muscular limbs

**SHERE KHAN**



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KAA



After pythons consume a big meal, like a deer or pig, they can go up to two years without eating again.

## Pythons

Pythons are snakes known for being constrictors. They ambush and wrap their muscular bodies around their prey, squeezing until the animal suffocates. Pythons mostly inhabit savannas, river areas and wetlands within Africa, Asia and Australia. Pythons are very skilled swimmers and are typically found near wet areas. An exception is the ball or royal python of West and Central Africa; these species prefer grasslands that allow them to burrow underground. Pythons have poor eyesight and are hyper-dependent

on their sense of smell and ability to sense the heat of other animals. They stay hidden while hunting prey and protecting their clutch of eggs, so habitats must provide sufficient cover. Python species can vary greatly in size. The reticulated python of Southern Asia, the longest snake native to Asia, can weigh around 165 pounds (75 kg) and be 21 feet (6.5 m) in length whereas the Australian pygmy python can be as small as 21 inches (53 cm) and 7 ounces (198 g) and is the smallest snake on record.



### DIET

Carnivore



### HABITAT

Rainforests, grasslands, savannas, woodlands, swamps, rocky outcrops and shrub lands.



### STRENGTHS

Ability to sense heat, skilled swimmers and constrictors

## Orangutans

An orangutan is a type of great ape found in Sumatra and Borneo. In Sumatra, an Indonesian island, they mainly occupy the northern tip, which is mostly swampy forestland. The Bornean orangutan has a broader face, shorter beard and darker color than the Sumatran orangutan. Both orangutans are arboreal, which means they dwell mostly in trees. In fact, they are the largest tree dwelling animal in the world. The Bornean orangutan actually builds a sleeping nest in the trees each night, even creating a canopy of broken limbs if it is raining. Occasionally, the larger males live on the ground when they become too heavy for the trees to support their weight. Orangutans are mainly frugivores, meaning they eat a wide variety of plants but most of their diet (over 60%) comes from fruit. They can eat around 400 different types of foods in a year.



HELLO

The name orangutan means "person of the forest."



### DIET

Frugivore



### HABITAT

Rainforests



### STRENGTHS

Prehensile feet and strong fingers to grasp vines and branches

King Louie is modeled after an ancient and extinct Southeast Asian ape. This prehistoric primate was said to have been as big as a polar bear, weighed 1,200 pounds (544 kg), stood 10 feet tall (3 m) and last existed 300,000 years ago.

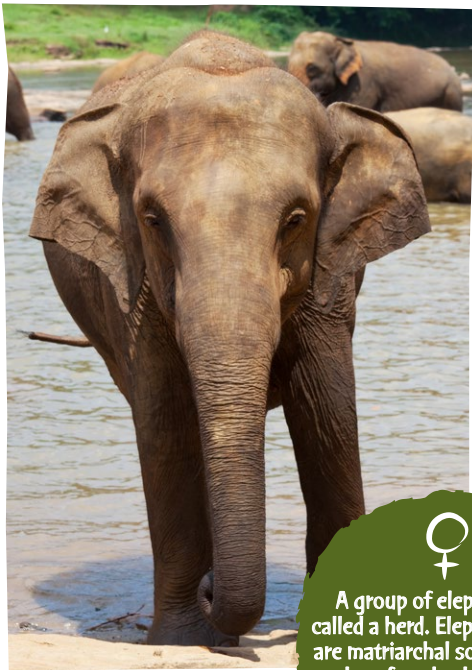


KING LOUIE



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## Elephants

Elephants live in Asia and Africa and are the largest and heaviest of all land animals. Their habitats range from tropical forests to scrub brush and jungles. The Asian elephant can grow to be 11,000 pounds (5.5 metric tons) and 10 feet (3 m) tall. They can consume up to 300 pounds (136 kg) of food a day, and are constantly on the move to find food and water. Males are solitary, while the females travel and live in herds. Elephants vocalize most of their moods and emotions in low rumbling sounds, which are difficult for humans to hear due to the low frequency in which they are communicated. The elephant's tusks help them dig for water and remove bark from trees. Their trunks, which can weigh up to 300 pounds (136 kg) and measure five feet long (1.5 m), allow them to eat, drink, smell, wash, breathe, touch, vocalize and defend themselves. The African elephant is similar to the Asian elephant in many ways, but has much bigger ears that measure almost 4 feet (1.29 m) across.

♀  
A group of elephants is called a herd. Elephant herds are matriarchal societies led by a female elephant, usually the oldest in that family.



**DIET**  
Herbivore



**HABITAT**  
Savanna, open woodland, tropical and subtropical forests



**STRENGTHS**  
Tusks to dig and lift, trunks to grab and hold



**DIET**  
Herbivore



**HABITAT**  
Open grasslands and floodplains, swamps and rainforests



**STRENGTHS**  
Thick skin and horns for protection

## Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros, or rhinos, live in Africa and Asia. Their colors vary – from the neutral gray of the white rhino, to the reddish brown of the Sumatran rhino. Rhinos inhabit scrubland, rich with mud and water. Males are solitary and territorial while the females spend most of their time with their young. White, black and Sumatran rhinos have two horns, whereas Javan and Indian rhinos only have one. Rhino horns are made of keratin, the same material that makes up human fingernails and hair. Their horns are actually agglutinated hairs, or hairs that are massed and stuck together so that they seem to be glued. Rhinoceros skin is leathery, with many loose folds. For example, the Sumatran rhino's skin can be 2/3 of an inch (16 mm) thick. Rhinos have good hearing and sense of smell, but poor vision. They can vocalize up to 10 different sounds ranging from puffing and snorting to squeaking and mewing.



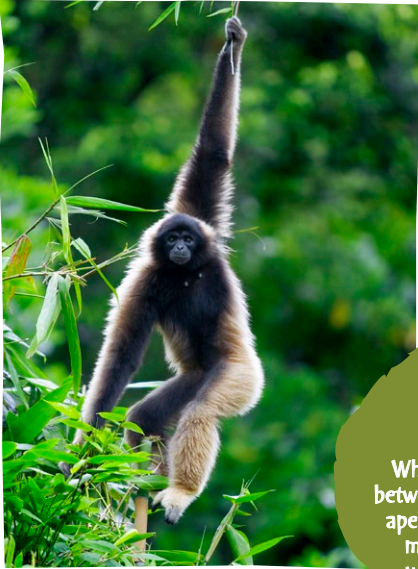
When needed, a rhinoceros can run up to 35 miles per hour with all four legs coming off of the ground.





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What's one difference between a monkey and an ape? The tail. Typically, monkeys have tails while apes do not.

## Gibbons & Langurs

Gibbons and langurs are both primates found in the rainforests of Asia. Gibbons are small apes that spend a majority of their time in trees, using their long arms to move through the canopy. Opposable toes on their feet allow them to hold and carry objects while swinging through the trees. When on the ground, gibbons walk upright with their long arms raised in the air for balance. Gibbons are very vocal and sing to establish the boundaries of their territories. In contrast, langurs are monkeys who typically prefer to move on all fours and spend more time on the forest floor than gibbons. Langurs use trees for sleeping and sometimes even hang upside down to eat from small branches. They prefer to spend time in groups and are playful animals, with the mothers in each group caring for each other's young as their own.



### DIET

Langur diet:  
Herbivore

Gibbon diet:  
Ranges from frugivore, herbivore, or omnivore



### HABITAT

Rainforests



### STRENGTHS

Gibbons have long arms for swinging and balance while langurs can use all four limbs to leap large distances

## Vultures

Scientists have classified vulture species into either New World or Old World vultures based on physical features and geographic location. Old world vultures are found throughout Africa, Asia and Europe and are closely related to eagles, kites and hawks. New world vultures are more closely related to storks and live in the Americas. Vultures mostly feast on carrion, or the meat of dead animals. In order to eat carrion without getting sick, the stomach of a vulture is extremely acidic, which helps destroy bacteria and parasites during consumption. Vultures have a strong sense of sight and can locate food from high altitudes and long distances. They are experts at soaring and take flight to great heights before descending to the ground in a steady decline. Vultures nest in a variety of different areas including rocky ledges, trees, and even buildings.

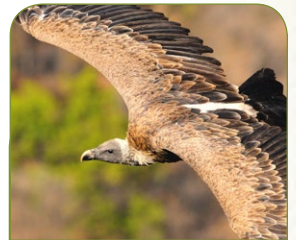


Photo: Munt Virent



### DIET

Primarily carrion



### HABITAT

Varied



### STRENGTHS

Acidic stomach, soaring at great heights



Considered nature's "clean up crew," vultures help prevent the spread of diseases by consuming decaying animals.





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## DIET

Herbivore



## HABITAT

Lowland forests and rainforests, tropical and subtropical forest and grasslands



## STRENGTHS

Large horns for protection

# Buffalos

Buffalos are found in the wet grasslands and tropical and subtropical rainforests of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. They can inhabit any place with a permanent water source and grass. The water buffalo of Asia is heavily dependent on water for drinking and for wallowing in mud to keep cool and protect itself from insects. It has a long and narrow face with small ears, large horns and hooves that are splayed or spread out. Water buffalo have been domesticated and can also be found on farms throughout Asia. In contrast, the African buffalo, which varies in shape, size and color, is considered a crop pest to farmers as they can carry diseases which could be harmful to other animals. The African buffalo can be identified by its heavy set of horns that curl up on the ends. This species is typically aggressive in nature when defending its territory.



Water buffalos are typically gray, but it is hard to tell because they are often covered in mud

# Mongoose



A mongoose is a small solitary mammal that lives in Africa, Asia and Southern Europe. They are small carnivores with non-retractable claws that live in habitats generally found near water. A marsh mongoose is one of the more specialized mongooses with paws so soft and sensitive it can easily maneuver over and grip slippery rocks. Most mongooses take care of their young as a community, as well as care for sick and elderly members of their group. When in danger, mongooses scatter, but keep in touch by chattering with each other using specialized vocalizations. Mongooses eat a variety of foods like insects, crabs, mussels and reptiles. They can even crack open an egg to eat by throwing it hard against a solid object.



Mongooses are well known for their speed and agility which gives them the ability to escape predators, including venomous snakes.



## DIET

Carnivore



## HABITAT

Varied, generally near water



## STRENGTHS

Speed, creative hunters, highly social and cooperative



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**DIET**

Carnivore



**HABITAT**

Savannas, open woodlands, plains and rocky hillsides



**STRENGTHS**

Forked tongue to smell prey, venomous strike

## Cobras

The cobra is a type of snake found throughout Asia. The Indian cobra lives in Pakistan and India in both wild forest and cultivated areas, whereas the king cobra is found in India, China and the Philippines near streams and in forests. On either side of a cobra's neck is a hood-like feature. When threatened, cobras raise the front part of their body off the ground, stretch their neck, and raise their "hood." Cobras swallow rodents, lizards and frogs whole after paralyzing them with their venomous bite. Some species, such as the king cobra, can grow to be 10 to 12 feet (3-3.5 m) on average. King cobras are yellow, green and brown with a yellow or white chevron pattern on their backs, but different cobra species vary in coloration. Cobras prefer to escape confrontation, but when provoked they will strike in defense.



Cobras use their potent venom to subdue their prey, but their venom has recently been researched as a potential source for human medicine.

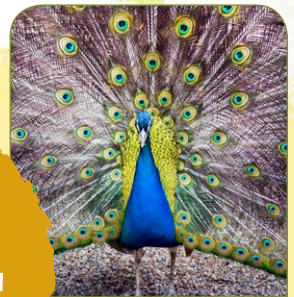


## Peafowl

Peafowl are a colorful bird species native to India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. They inhabit deciduous, open forests, and roost in trees within a small territory. Peafowl are omnivores and commonly eat seeds, berries, insects, small reptiles and mammals. Male peafowl, called peacocks, are known for their beautiful train of iridescent colored feathers with ocelli or eyespots. These elongated feathers are called upper tail coverts and when the peacock is ready to display, he lifts up his tail feathers pushing the train to full exposure. This display occurs when a female peafowl, or peahen is nearby. Peahens are less colorful than peacocks and do not have the same brightly colored train. However, peahens have the important role of raising their hatchlings, called peachicks on their own.



During the height of a display, the peacock's tail feathers vibrate making them shimmer to further attract their potential mate.



**DIET**

Omnivore



**HABITAT**

Open forests



**STRENGTHS**

Males have vibrant colors to attract mates, call that carries long distances



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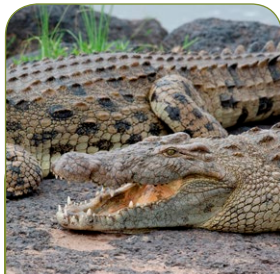


## Crocodiles

Crocodiles are found throughout the tropics of Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas. These reptiles have four legs, a horizontally held head, a muscular tail and eyes close together on the tops of their heads. The nostrils at the ends of their v-shaped snouts are crescent-shaped and act like valves, which allow them to breathe even when they are almost completely underwater. Crocodile skin is covered with overlapping scales made of keratin, the same material in human fingernails, which are studded with scutes, or thick bony plates. Like all reptiles, crocodiles are ectotherms, which means they use the heat of the sun and the coolness of water to regulate their body temperature. Adult crocodiles eat mud crabs, turtles, snakes, buffalo, birds, wild boars and monkeys. When their prey is detected, they lunge forward, snapping their large jaws to capture their next meal.



When crocodiles hatch from their eggs, the mother carries them safely to water in her mouth, protecting them until they are old enough to survive on their own.



**DIET**  
Carnivore



**HABITAT**  
Wetlands



**STRENGTHS**  
Strong overlapping scales, powerful jaws

## Porcupines

Porcupines are large mammals from the rodent family known for their long sharp quills. Ranging from 3 inches (7.62 cm) to one foot (30.48 cm) in length, these quills help protect a porcupine from predators. Contrary to popular belief, porcupine quills are neither venomous nor can they be "shot" at nearby predators. Instead, porcupines run towards their enemy, backside first, if they feel threatened. Porcupines inhabit a variety of habitats including forest and open grasslands, and prefer to burrow in hollow logs and caves. In the spring and summer they eat buds, twigs, root stems, leaves, seeds, berries and nuts. When these items are not available during winter, porcupines eat evergreen needles and the bark of trees in order to survive.



**DIET**  
Herbivore



**HABITAT**  
Forest, grasslands and rocky or mountainous areas



**STRENGTHS**  
Long, sharp quills



When threatened, porcupines stomp their feet and shake their quills, which make a rattling sound.





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Photo:  
Judy & Scott Hurd  
Photography, Namibia



## Bats

There are over 925 different types of bat species found throughout the world in tropical and temperate habitats. Bats make up 20% of the mammals on earth and they are the only mammals that have true wings and the ability to fly. They have massive chests and shoulders which provides flight power and helps maintain a center of gravity. Bats have specific roosting

requirements and will often colonize to conserve heat. They prefer to live in caves, crevices, trees, the undersides of logs, and even human dwellings. Species of bat vary greatly in size. The smallest bat in the world, the bumblebee bat, weighs only 0.059 ounces to 0.07 ounces (1.7-2 g) and has a head to body length of 1.14 to 1.29 inches (29-33 mm). In comparison, the largest bat in the world, the large flying fox, weighs 1.32 pounds (0.6 kg) and has a wingspan of 4.92 feet (1.5 m).

The only three bat species that feed on the blood of other vertebrates are all from Central and South America: The common vampire bat, the hairy-legged vampire bat, and the white-winged vampire bat.



### DIET

Omnivore



### HABITAT

Varied



### STRENGTHS

Flight, echolocation



## Wild Pigs

Wild pigs are highly adaptable mammals found in a variety of different habitats. Most wild pigs weigh around 150 to 200 pounds (68-91 kg) and have stocky barrel-like bodies with thick skin and a light coating of hair. Wild pigs have a specialized snout that is used to search for food by rooting around and scratching the ground. Some wild pigs, like the Sulawesi babirusa, have curling tusks, or canine teeth, that actually grow through the mouth and curl upward towards their forehead. Wild pigs have distinctive vocalizations, for example, the red river hog produces a loud roar-like noise when threatened.



Most wild piglets have a stripe pattern on their back which helps them blend into their surroundings and protect them from predators.



### DIET

Omnivore



### HABITAT

Rainforests, wetlands, savanna, scrublands and temperate forests



### STRENGTHS

Speed, razor sharp tusks



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## DIET

Primarily carnivore



## HABITAT

Savannas, grasslands, scrub and densely forested areas

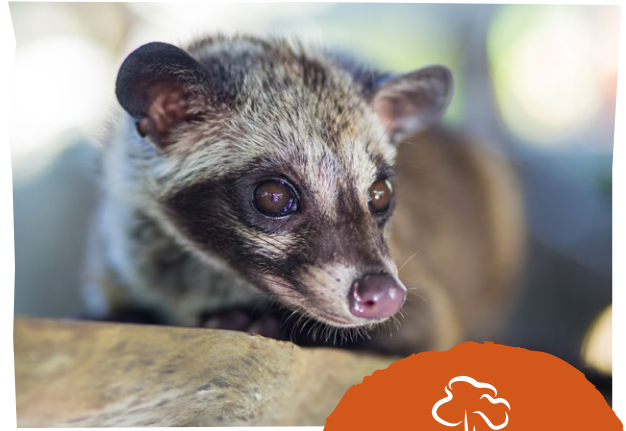


## STRENGTHS

Climbing, communication through visual, auditory and olfactory means

# Civets

Civets are small cat-like mammals native to Southern Europe, Africa and Asia. They are primarily carnivorous, although some species can be omnivorous, eating fruits, carrion, insects, reptiles and eggs. Civets have long bodies and short legs. Not including their tail, civets can reach 11.8-39.37 inches (300-1000 mm) in length and weigh 2.20 to 30.86 pounds (1-14 kg). Almost all species of civets have stripes and spots on their bodies and banded rings of contrasting colors on their tails. No two civets have the same markings. Civets have retractable claws, which are mainly used to move easily and efficiently through trees. However, binturongs, the largest of the civet species from Southeast Asia also have a prehensile tail to help them make their way through the forest.



Civets play a very important role in their ecosystem by helping to spread seeds in their droppings, encouraging the growth of trees throughout the forest.



Galapagos tortoises are well-known for their long life span which averages over 100 years.

# Tortoises

Tortoises are found on all continents except Antarctica. Unlike turtles, which live mostly in water, tortoises are terrestrial animals and inhabit warm areas from rainforests to deserts. The tortoise's most distinctive feature is the carapace, or upper shell. Different species of tortoise have different markings or patterns on their shells. For example, the radiated tortoise of Madagascar has an intricate

carapace of radiating yellow lines on a dark background, making a star pattern.

Tortoises have specialized adaptations in order to live on land including thick rear legs, webless feet, short digits and heavy scales on the back of the front legs. These reptiles are crepuscular, with most of their day's activity taking place in the early hours of the morning or late evening. During these active hours, tortoises mate, stretch, walk and feed.



## DIET

Omnivore



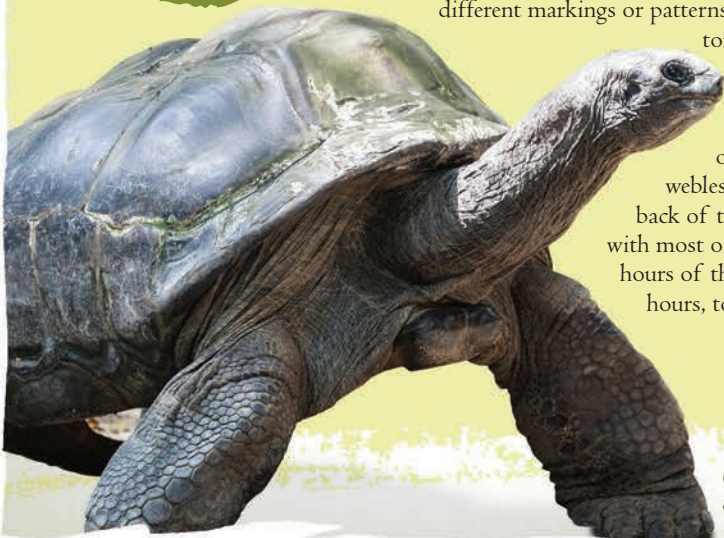
## HABITAT

Deserts, forests and grasslands



## STRENGTHS

Carapace or shell that aids in protection



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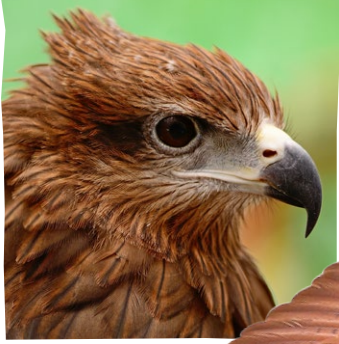


Photo: Jemima Perry-Jones



Kites often eat in flight, catching their prey in mid air and eating on the go. This behavior, practiced by many bird species is called eating on the wing.

## Kites

Kites are a type of bird found living all over the world, except the polar regions. These raptors, or birds of prey, are often seen soaring or quartering over an area searching for food. Kites have the ability to hover above their prey before stooping, or diving down to catch their next meal. Most kites are carnivorous, eating other birds, mammals, fish and reptiles. Kites rely on trees for roosting, hunting, and perching, and prefer to nest about halfway up the height of a tree, underneath the canopy.



### DIET

Primarily carnivore



### HABITAT

Varied



### STRENGTHS

Soaring ability, eating on the wing

## Deer

Deer are native to all continents except Australia and Antarctica, and rely on habitats ranging from frozen tundra to rainforests. All deer are herbivores and most are crepuscular, meaning they are active during dusk and dawn. With the exception of the Chinese water deer and musk deer, males of all other species have antlers that grow and shed annually. All antlers are covered with tiny hairs called velvet, which supplies the nutrients for the antlers to grow. Once the antlers are fully developed, the velvet dries and stops supplying nutrients causing the antlers to itch. For relief, the deer will rub their antlers up against rough bark, allowing the antlers to shed. Instead of antlers, the Chinese water deer and musk deer have tusk-like canines, which look like fangs and are used while eating and to attract mates.



The Indian muntjac, a species of small deer found in Southeast Asia, makes a barking sound when it is excited or feels threatened.



### DIET

Herbivore



### HABITAT

Varied



### STRENGTHS

Antlers for protection





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Photo: Judy & Scott Hurd  
Photography, Namibia



**DIET**  
Omnivore



**HABITAT**  
Forests and grasslands



**STRENGTHS**

Long tongues,  
overlapping scales  
and ability to curl  
itself into a ball

## Pangolins

Pangolins are unique mammals that inhabit the tropical regions of Asia and Africa. There are eight different species of pangolin, found throughout a variety of habitats such as forests and savannas. Their backs are covered with large overlapping scales made of agglutinated, or seemingly glued together hairs. Pangolins have extremely long tongues that are connected to the pelvis and last pair of ribs deep in their chest. Pangolins have no teeth. Instead, they rely on inward pointing spines in their stomachs that help mash and break down food during digestion. The pangolin primarily eats ants and will pick up pebbles and small stones while eating that help with digestion. A unique adaptation of the pangolin is its ability to escape an enemy by curling itself into a ball with its scales facing outward and rolling away. Although they are a different species, pangolins are often referred to as "scaly anteaters" because of their appearance and diet.



Photo: Judy &  
Scott Hurd  
Photography,  
Namibia



Baby pangolins can ride on their mother's backs and tails. The mother can even curl herself up around the baby for protection.



## Hornbills

Hornbills are a family of large birds found throughout the forests and savannas of Africa and Asia. They have colorful markings on their necks and face and are known for their large curved beak that features a casque on top of the bill. The casque of each species is unique in some way, in color, size, texture or shape. Female hornbills practice a unique behavior when laying their eggs. After choosing the right tree hollow, the female seals herself inside using regurgitated food, droppings and mud, until only a small slit remains. In this location, the female lays her eggs, sitting on them until they hatch while the male hornbill keeps watch outside the nest and is responsible for bringing food. Ground hornbills, found throughout Africa, are the only species that do not seal themselves in their nest.



Hornbills play an important role as seed dispersers within their habitat by helping replant the forest when they leave seed-filled droppings on the forest floor.



**DIET**  
Omnivore



**HABITAT**  
Forests, scrubland  
and savanna



**STRENGTHS**  
Roost in large groups



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## THE DISNEY CONSERVATION FUND

Throughout the jungles of the world animals both large and small face threats to their survival including habitat destruction, poaching and pollution.

The Disney Conservation Fund has assisted many of the species seen in **The Jungle Book** including rhinos, great apes, monkeys, elephants and tigers. The fund, part of The Walt Disney Company's Corporate Citizenship division, supports nonprofit organizations that protect wildlife and wild places, and engage communities in their protection. The fund also works to connect kids and families with nature by supporting programs and experiences that provide opportunities for outdoor exploration and discovery. This year the Disney Conservation Fund is celebrating its 20th Anniversary and the accomplishments of two decades of conservation work around the world. The Disney Conservation Fund was established in 1995 on Earth Day (April 22) and to date has supported more than 300 nonprofit organizations and more than a thousand conservation projects worldwide. Take a tour of all of these projects, present and past, by visiting the Disney Conservation Fund website at [www.disney.com/conservation](http://www.disney.com/conservation).

## You can help protect these animals.

By learning more about the species in this glossary you are already on your way towards helping protect animals in your own backyard and beyond! Knowledge creates awareness, which can lead to action. A positive attitude towards all animals can help make a conservation impact when combined with actions that benefit the world around us. Think about ways you can help these animals.

### Create Wildlife-Friendly Habitats.

Consider creating a place for wildlife to thrive in your yard. Provide a water source, a place for animals to live and plants that provide food. Before you know it, your backyard could be home to all kinds of insects, plants, and animals.

### Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Replenish.

Reduce your consumption to achieve a smaller "footprint." Reuse items that normally are just tossed into the trash and recycle everything you can. Replenish the earth by planting a tree that will provide food and a home for many animals.

### Make Wise Conservation Choices.

Finding alternative ways to travel such as carpooling, biking and walking are all great options to lessen your impact on the environment. Think sustainably! When shopping at the store, before you toss an item into your cart ask yourself, is this sustainably sourced?

### Choose Pets Wisely.

Though many regulations exist around the world to protect wild animals, the illegal pet trade still takes many wild animals directly from their natural habitats. When the time comes to add a furry, feathery or scaly addition to your family, be sure you know where it came from and consider adopting a pet from your local animal shelter.

### Connect with Nature.

Explore the natural world around you. Take a nature walk or hike with your family and friends to learn more about wildlife in your community. You might find that you have quite the ecosystem in your own backyard!

### Learn More.

To expand your knowledge of wildlife in the world around you, visit an AZA-accredited zoo or aquarium. Take the opportunity to learn about wildlife and conservation efforts being made around the world to protect animals.

#### SOURCES

- Animal Diversity Web <http://animaldiversity.org/>
- Arkive <http://www.arkive.org>
- Disney's Animal Kingdom [www.disneyanimals.com](http://www.disneyanimals.com)
- Disney Conservation Fund [www.disney.com/conservation](http://www.disney.com/conservation)
- Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia Volume 7
- San Diego Zoo <http://zoo.sandiegozoo.org/animals>
- Saint Louis Zoo <http://www.stlzoo.org/animals>
- Smithsonian Magazine <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/>
- Smithsonian National Zoological Park <http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Animals>



# Create A New Animal Adventure

The Jungle Book is an epic adventure about Mowgli, a young boy who encounters a variety of jungle animals throughout his life's journey. Imagine your own animal-accompanied story by performing a shadow hand puppet play for your family and friends. The story is in your hands!

To create your animal hand puppets you will need a flat surface, such as a wall, as your stage and a light to shine on your hand to cast a shadow. You can even venture outside and set the scene with a natural back drop! Don't forget to set up in the darkest place possible so that your shadow puppets will be well-defined.

What kind of adventures will your animal friends experience?

## PANTHER



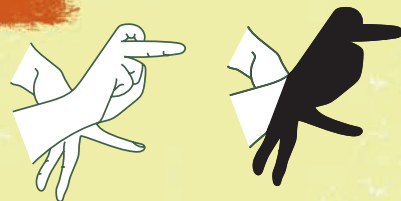
## CROCODILE



## WOLF



## BIRD



## BEAR



## ELEPHANT



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# Create Your Own Animal Leaf Art

Use your imagination and inspiration from the plant and animal life found in your backyard or a nearby park to create your own animal leaf art! Step outdoors and collect fallen leaves or other natural items to create unique nature art work to share with your friends and family. You can even involve them in creating an original animal story with your leaf characters!

## Instructions

- 1) Grab a reusable bag and go on a leaf collecting adventure!
- 2) Press leaves under a heavy book for at least half an hour.
- 3) Arrange leaves in the shape of your animal. Use different leaf shapes and colors to add more detail!
- 4) Carefully glue your animal leaf body in place on construction paper.
- 5) Glue smaller leaves and other natural items to add details to your animal.  
For example, you might want to add eyes, nose, a beak or antennae!
- 6) Once you've finished gluing your animal, cover your leaf animal with another sheet of construction paper. Place a heavy book on top so it can dry flat.
- 7) After the glue is dry, use the back side of your paper to craft a story about your special creature. Does it have a name? Where does it live and what is its favorite food? Describe one of your animal's adventures!
- 8) Share your animal's adventure with your friends and family. Invite them to create their own so they can join the adventure with you!

## SUPPLIES:

- Leaves and other natural items such as twigs, pine cones, bark, or pebbles
- Colored construction paper, recycled or repurposed if you can
- Reusable bag
- Glue stick
- Scissors
- Heavy book

## NATURE NOTE:

Avoid picking items from living plants and instead look for already fallen leaves, twigs, etc.



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*The Jungle Book***Matching Memory Challenge**

Cut out the square fact and animal cards. Turn over the cards so they are facing down and mix them up. Flip two cards over at a time and try to match the correct animal card with its fact card. If the two cards do not match, flip them back over and try two new cards. If the cards do match leave them face up. Play until you can match them all!



I may have poor eyesight, but I use my tongue to help me smell prey when slithering to find food.

I am a lone hunter and use my whiskers to help guide me through my dark, forested habitat.

When I feel threatened, I can roll myself into a ball in order to escape a predator.

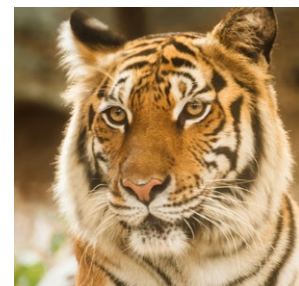
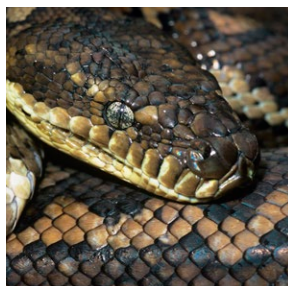
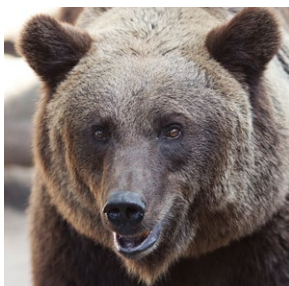
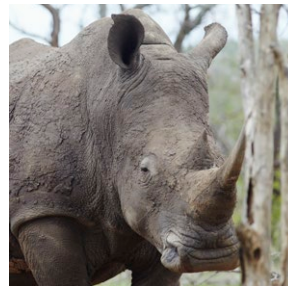
I use my strong claws as tools while scratching and digging to find termites, ants and other insects to eat.

Although I have a dark black coat of fur, you can see I have spots if the light hits me just right.

I am the largest of all land mammals and can eat up to 300 pounds of food per day.

My horn is made out of the same material found in human hair and nails — keratin!

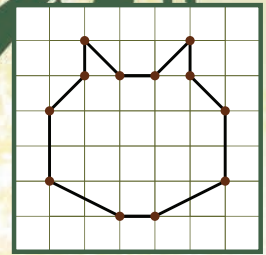
I am known for my distinctive howl that helps me communicate with my pack.



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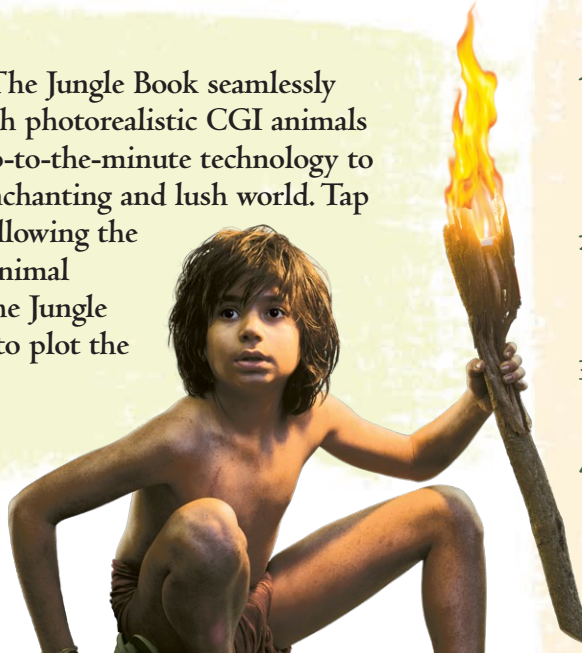


# Uncovering The Jungle Book Grid

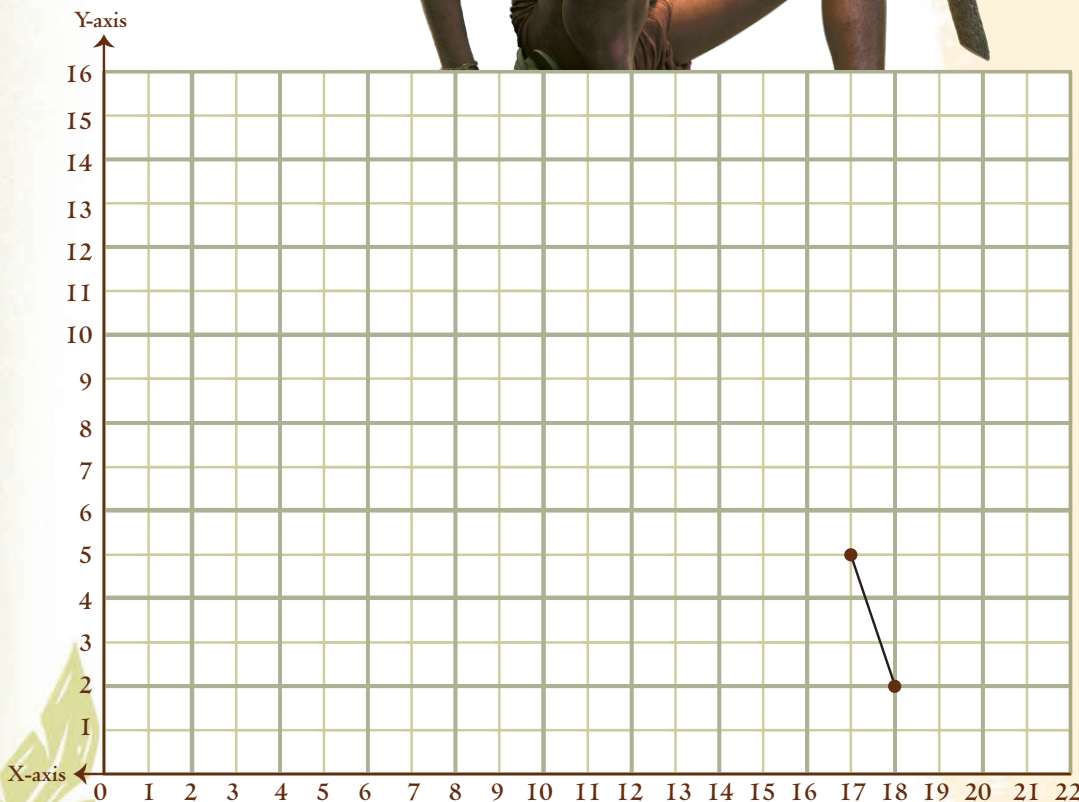


example

Artists that worked on *The Jungle Book* seamlessly blended live-action with photorealistic CGI animals and environments, using up-to-the-minute technology to immerse audiences in an enchanting and lush world. Tap into your inner artist by following the steps below and create an animal character straight out of *The Jungle Book*. Use the coordinates to plot the points on the grid below.



- 1) Take the first number in the parentheses and find that number on the line that runs horizontally across the page, the x-axis, and place your finger on the number so you do not lose it.
- 2) Take the second number in the parentheses separated by a comma and find it on line that runs vertically up and down. This line is called the y-axis.
- 3) Slide your two fingers together and mark the point where they meet. The first two coordinates are plotted as an example.
- 4) Draw a line to connect your points one coordinate at a time to reveal a character from *The Jungle Book*!



Start

(X,Y)	(10, 7)	(7, 15)
(18, 2)	(7, 5)	(13, 14)
(17, 5)	(6, 3)	(14, 15)
(17, 8)	(6, 2)	(17, 15)
(16, 8)	(7, 1)	(18, 14)
(15, 9)	(2, 1)	(19, 12)
(13, 7)	(3, 3)	(19, 11)
(14, 2)	(3, 5)	(18, 5)
(15, 1)	(2, 8)	(19, 3)
(10, 1)	(2, 11)	(18, 2)
(11, 3)	(4, 14)	

End

Start

(X,Y)	(X,Y)	(X,Y)
(2, 11)	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)
(1, 8)	(22, 8)	(21, 9)
(1, 9)	(21, 7)	(20, 8)
(2, 11)	(17, 7)	(18.25, 8)
	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)

End

Start

(X,Y)	(X,Y)	(X,Y)
(2, 11)	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)
(1, 8)	(22, 8)	(21, 9)
(1, 9)	(21, 7)	(20, 8)
(2, 11)	(17, 7)	(18.25, 8)
	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)

End

Start

(X,Y)	(X,Y)	(X,Y)
(2, 11)	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)
(1, 8)	(22, 8)	(21, 9)
(1, 9)	(21, 7)	(20, 8)
(2, 11)	(17, 7)	(18.25, 8)
	(17, 8)	(18.5, 9)

End

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ACTIVITY

5

# The Jungle Book Seek and Find

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Many animals in the wild rely on camouflage to conceal themselves from prey or predators. Camouflage helps an animal blend in with their surrounding environment. Most of the characters in *The Jungle Book*, rely on camouflage to conceal themselves from others. The outward appearances of the characters help them to better blend in with the dark, dense jungle habitat.

Using your observational skills can you pick out six of *The Jungle Book* characters that are camouflaged to their background? *Hint: Don't forget to search high and low!*



Content provided by education experts  
at Disney's Animals, Science and Environment

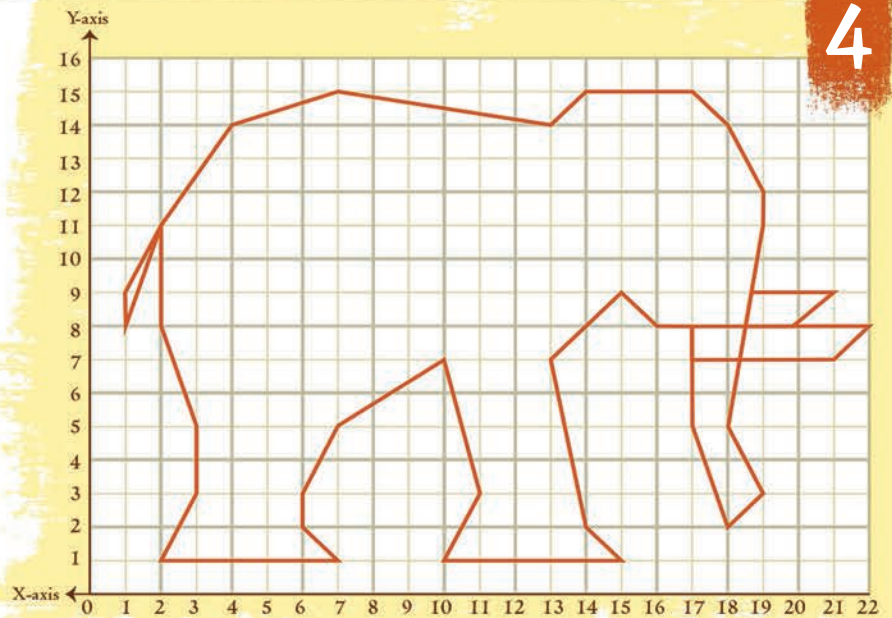
Disney.com/TheJungleBook 20



# Answer Key

3

The Python uses its tongue to find food.  
 The Tiger is guided by its whiskers.  
 The Pangolin rolls itself into a ball.  
 The Bear uses its claws to find food.  
 The Panther has spots in its black fur.  
 The Elephant can eat up to 300 pounds  
 The Rhino's horn is made out of keratin.  
 The Wolf is known for its howl.



- 1 – Kaa
- 2 – Baloo
- 3 – King Louie
- 4 – Shere Khan
- 5 – Raksha
- 6 – Bagheera



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