



Disney
CONSERVATION

Activity Packet

Created in Partnership with Disney's Animals, Science and Environment



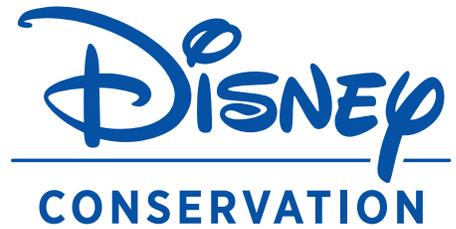
Acknowledgments

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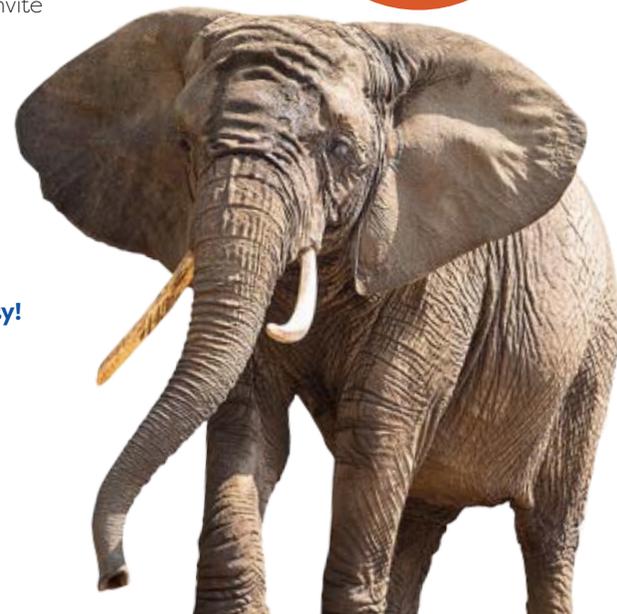


Disney Conservation is committed to saving wildlife and building a global community inspired to protect the magic of nature together.

Established on Earth Day in 1995, the Disney Conservation Fund (DCF)—a Disney philanthropic initiative—carries forward Walt Disney's conservation legacy and supports nonprofit organizations working to save wildlife, inspire conservation action and protect the planet. The DCF has awarded more than \$100 million in grants to support 2,000 conservation projects helping to protect 1,000 species around the world, including elephants, cranes, butterflies and coral reefs. The Fund has also recognized more than 200 Disney Conservation Heroes in 54 countries for their tireless efforts to make a difference for wildlife in their communities. In addition, Disney is committed to sharing the expertise, talent and dedication of its Cast Members and employees to protect the magic of nature through Disney Conservation Team Wildlife. Disney Conservation Team Wildlife leads best-in-class scientific programs to conserve wildlife in Disney's backyard and beyond, connects people to build a network for nature and cares for the planet through everyday actions. Many Disney Cast Members have led or participated in projects ranging from studying purple martins nesting at Walt Disney World Resort, to protecting cotton-top tamarins and their forests in Colombia, to restoring coral reefs in The Bahamas and advancing sea turtle conservation right outside Disney's Vero Beach Resort in Florida.

Throughout the pages that follow, we invite you to join Disney's conservation efforts by learning about some incredible species that call our planet home, exploring the threats they face and pledging to take simple actions to help protect them and their habitats.

By unleashing your creativity and connecting with the natural world around you, you too can become a conservation hero in your community!



in grants to support



helping to protect



Migratory Birds

There are more than 10,000 incredible species of birds around the world. About 40% of these birds are migratory, meaning they travel between different areas each year. One of these species is the Siberian crane found in East Asia. This critically endangered bird journeys over 6,000 miles (10,000 km) each year between the Siberian tundra where it nests to one special lake in China where it spends the winter. Another example is the purple martin, a migratory songbird that travels all the way from the rainforests of Brazil to North America to nest each year.



Sea Turtles

Sea turtles spend most of their long lives in the open ocean. However, in order to lay their eggs, female sea turtles travel back to the sandy beaches where they originally hatched. They emerge from the sea at night, crawl carefully up the beach and dig a nest in the sand with their wide back flippers. Once the eggs are laid, it takes around two months for the tiny sea turtle hatchlings to emerge and make their way to the water. While sea turtles can be found in oceans around the world, Florida's beaches host three main species: leatherback, loggerhead and green sea turtles.

Butterflies

Fluttering around the globe with beautifully colored wings, butterflies can be found on every continent of the Earth except Antarctica. Butterflies are not only pretty to look at, they also play an important role in the environment as pollinators. A pollinator is an animal that helps plants reproduce by carrying pollen from flower to flower. There are many species of butterflies, but one fascinating species is the monarch butterfly, known for its brilliant orange and black wings. Found across North America, these butterflies can migrate thousands of miles, refueling along the way with wildflowers.



Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world and are often called the "rainforests of the sea." Though coral reefs may look like a collection of plants or brightly colored rocks, you might be surprised to know that corals are actually made up of tiny living animals called *polyps*. Each individual coral is comprised of hundreds of coral polyps that live side-by-side in little "apartments." A combination of multiple species of stony corals, soft corals, sponges and other invertebrates together form a coral reef, much like a diverse community in the sea.

Monkeys

Tamarins are small monkeys, about the size of a squirrel, found in Central and South America. Cotton-top tamarins are named for the fluffy tuft of white hair on the tops of their heads. These one-pound (450 gram) monkeys are critically endangered and found only in the tropical forests of northern Colombia. Another species of tamarin called the golden lion tamarin is found only in certain rainforests in southeastern Brazil. These tamarins have reddish-gold fur and a lion-like mane. Both cotton-top tamarins and golden lion tamarins like to spend most of their day talking to each other, searching for food, playing and resting.



Activity 1

Migratory Birds

One in five birds—more than 2,000 species—migrate every year. Some species, like the Siberian crane or the purple martin, travel thousands of miles to reach the perfect place to raise their families. Protecting migratory birds is more complicated than just saving one area. Birds flying along their migration routes (flyways) need to stop and rest at safe places that have clean water, food and cover. But these stopover habitats are disappearing at alarming rates as a result of deforestation, human development, pollution, pesticides and changes in water levels and quality.



Purple martin houses at Walt Disney World Resort

To conserve wildlife we need to know where animals live, what they need to thrive and what threats they face so we can learn how to help them. The Disney Conservation Fund helps scientists and communities protect wildlife every year by supporting efforts such as monitoring and observing animals and their habitats to better understand them. Monitoring programs tell conservationists which animals are where, how many and what they are doing when they are in those places.

At Walt Disney World Resort and Shanghai Disney Resort, Disney Conservation Team Wildlife is studying which species of birds are found at the parks and which habitats they use throughout the year. For example, the purple martin songbird travels from the rainforests of Brazil to North America to nest each year. Because Team Wildlife knows these birds prefer to use bird houses to nest, they provided more than 500 nest compartments around Walt Disney World Resort in Florida to make sure purple martins have safe places where they can raise their families.

2,000+
species
of birds

migrate
every year

315
bird
species

observed at
Walt Disney World
and Shanghai
Disney Resort



What can one person do to help these amazing birds? More than you think!

Create food sources and nesting sites for local and migrating birds by adding native trees, shrubs and plants to your backyard. Even keeping an eye out for the birds in your own neighborhood can help. Discovering the wildlife that resides in your own community is a first step you can take to begin protecting the species that call your neighborhood home. Head to the next page to start your observation journey and record your findings like a conservationist!



WILDLIFE WATCH

Explore

With an adult, head outdoors to explore a spot in nature and research the birds and other wildlife in your community!

Observe

After choosing a nature spot, set a schedule to return to the same spot multiple times; for example, once per day for five days. Look for birds or other animals in the area. If you don't see a lot of wildlife, look for potential food sources for animals or clues of the presence of animals such as feathers or tracks!

Record

Throughout your scheduled observation times, document what you see by filling in the Wildlife Observation Tally. Jot down a few notes or a quick drawing about each unique observation. When you return to the spot for your next observation, place a tally mark in the "Tallies" column if you see the same thing again. At the end of the week, add up your tallies to see which animal or natural object you saw most often. Then, draw your favorite observation in detail at the bottom of the page.



WILDLIFE OBSERVATION TALLY

Description	Tallies	Total
Example: small red bird resting on a branch		3

Draw your favorite observation in detail:



? Can you identify the animal or natural object you drew?

With an adult's permission, use your favorite nature app, books from the library or the internet to see if you can determine the species or scientific name of what you observed! If you found an animal—research what plants this species likes to eat or live near and look for opportunities to grow these plants near your home!



Activity 2

Sea Turtles

Around the globe, five out of the seven species of sea turtles are endangered. In the open ocean, sea turtles face many challenges, including entanglement in fishing gear and ingestion of plastic debris. On sandy beaches, both nesting sea turtles and hatchlings are threatened by habitat loss, artificial light pollution and human disturbances. When sea turtle hatchlings emerge from their nests at night, they race to the ocean, orienting themselves to the brightest light they see. Artificial lights from cars, houses and hotels along the beach can throw a hatchling off course and may lead them away from the ocean where they belong.

Disney Conservation is working with partner organizations to teach people about the threats to sea turtles and find solutions to help sea turtles on their nesting beaches and in the ocean. The Disney Conservation Fund has helped over 40 different groups around the world working to save sea turtles. Since 2003, Disney Conservation Team Wildlife has monitored and protected sea turtle nests near Disney’s Vero Beach Resort and has recorded more than 1 million sea turtle hatchlings on the nearby beaches!



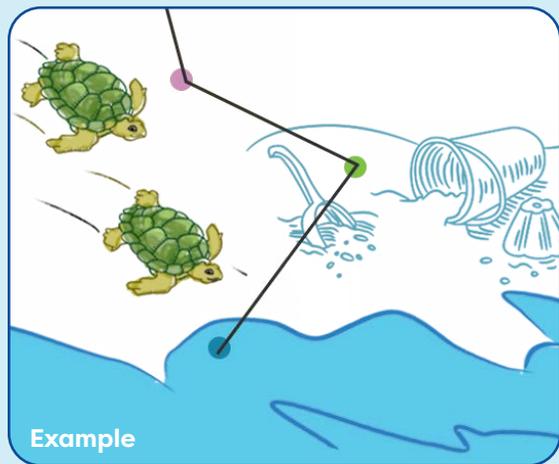
Sea turtle monitoring at Disney’s Vero Beach Resort

There are many actions you can take to help sea turtles!

You can help sea turtles by choosing sustainable seafood to support responsible fishing practices that are safer for sea turtles. While visiting beaches, make sure to turn off lights at night so nesting female turtles and hatchlings are not disoriented by lights and can safely reach the ocean. Because sea turtles often confuse trash—like plastic bags—for food, you can recycle, pick up trash and limit your use of single-use plastics to make sure fewer plastics end up in our oceans.

1 million
sea turtle hatchlings

recorded on the beaches near Disney’s Vero Beach Resort



Example

Sea Turtle SCRAMBLE

Help the sea turtle hatchlings navigate past the obstacles on the beach and race to the ocean in this connect the dots game!

HOW TO PLAY:

Begin by reading the first statement on the next page. Use the Answer Bank at the bottom of the page to choose the correct word(s) to fill in the blank and complete the fact about sea turtles.

Then, using a pencil, draw a line from the “Start” dot in the picture to the colored dot that corresponds with the answer you chose. Repeat this process to fill in the blanks for all of the sea turtle facts and connect the dots to lead the sea turtle hatchlings to the ocean.

When you’ve finished, check your answers at the bottom of the page and consider what you can do to help protect sea turtles!

SEA TURTLE SCRAMBLE

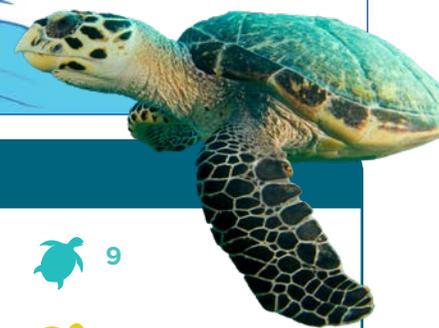
START ○



1. There are _____ species of sea turtle found in ocean waters around the world.
2. The diet of a sea turtle varies based on the species and age, but can range from seagrass to crabs, sponges and even _____!
3. Sea turtles spend almost their entire lives in the water, but when it is nesting time, females come ashore to lay their eggs in the _____.
4. Whether a sea turtle is a male or female is determined by the _____ of the sand on the beach. Cooler sands produce more male turtles and warmer sands produce more females!
5. When a sea turtle nest hatches, the hatchlings will crawl toward the moon and stars, or the brightest _____ they see.
6. During their rush to the ocean, sea turtle hatchlings face many challenges. Sand castles, beach furniture and litter can block their path to the ocean while lights from buildings can lead them off course. Additionally, hatchlings face predators like snakes, raccoons and _____.
7. Though each turtle nest will consist of more than 100 eggs, only about one in _____ sea turtle hatchlings will survive until adulthood.
8. By taking simple actions at the beach such as picking up toys, trash and beach gear and turning off lights at night, you can help protect _____!

ANSWER BANK

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|------|
| light | jellyfish | birds | trees | whales | 9 |
| 1,000 | sea turtles | 50 | 7 | temperature | sand |



Activity 3

Butterflies

Monarch butterflies play an important role in the environment as pollinators that help flowers to grow, but their populations across North America are in trouble. These butterflies need habitat that includes nectar-rich flowering plants and milkweed, a special plant where monarch butterflies lay their eggs. These important habitats are disappearing, but everyone can play a role in helping to protect or restore them for butterflies and other wildlife.



Since 1995, the Disney Conservation Fund has supported nonprofit organizations leading over 25 projects across North America to save butterflies. At the many pollinator gardens across Walt Disney World Resort in Florida, Disney Conservation Team Wildlife is studying local butterflies and even doing an experiment to see if pollinators will visit gardens around solar panels! So far, conservationists have found more than 75 species of butterflies near Disney Parks around the world. Disney Conservation and their partners are also working to make sure some North American butterfly species most in danger of disappearing—like Atala, Shaus’ swallowtail and Miami blue butterflies—remain protected and increase in number by raising them in safe settings and releasing or reintroducing them to the wild.



Disney Conservation Team Wildlife monitoring butterflies

75+
species of
butterflies

recorded at Walt Disney World and Shanghai Disney Resort

6,000+
Atala
butterflies

reintroduced to the wild by Team Wildlife

You too can help play a role in saving butterflies!

By planting native plants that attract butterflies—whether in a flowerpot on your windowsill, out in your yard or at a community garden—you can help feed butterflies and other pollinators! The secret to creating good pollinator habitat is picking the right plants and getting them outside for the butterflies to visit. Different butterflies have different favorite foods, so make sure to plant flowers of a variety of colors and sizes. Everybody can help, and time spent outside in the garden is good for both people and butterflies. Head to the next page to learn more about planning a pollinator garden and imagine what types of butterflies might visit!



BUTTERFLY BLUEPRINT



Make a difference for pollinators near your home by creating a pollinator garden.

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. Research native plants.** Talk to a local nursery and ask what types of native pollinator plants might be a good fit for your new garden. Native, or local, plants have the best chance of growing into a beautiful garden because they are used to the temperatures, soil, rainfall, and wildlife where you live!
- 2. Plan your new pollinator garden.** In the “My Garden” panel, use crayons, colored pencils or markers to draw the types of plants you will include. Consider where your garden will be—do you have enough space to plant in the ground? Or do you have a small porch or patio? Indicate in your drawing if your garden is in the ground or in containers on a windowsill or patio.
- 3. Include a variety of plants.** Remember, the more different types of flowers you have, the more different types of pollinators you can attract and support! Be sure to include a variety of plants of different colors, shapes, and sizes, and include at least three of any type of plant to make sure you provide enough flowers for visiting pollinators. Make a list of the plants and supplies you'll need to create your garden.
- 4. Design a butterfly.** Imagine what butterflies might come to visit your new garden. What color will their wings be? Color in the wings at each end of your garden drawing.
- 5. Assemble your bracelet.** When you've finished your garden and butterfly design, ask an adult to help cut along the dotted lines including the two small slits at the ends. Slide the slits together to create a bracelet!
 

- 6. Create your new garden.** Wear your butterfly bracelet to help you remember what you want the garden to look like. Ask an adult to help you create your new garden. You can bring your wishlist to a nursery to help you gather plants and supplies. After planting, watch closely to see which pollinators visit! Before long, you will likely see butterflies and bees foraging on the nectar and pollen you provided.



MY WISHLIST

Plants I want to grow:

Supplies I'll need:

FUN FACT:
All butterflies have bilateral symmetry. This means both sides of their body are identical.

Can you make both sides of your butterfly match?



Activity 4

Coral Reefs

Coral reefs provide a home for many different kinds of animals, but unfortunately many coral species are endangered. Corals face natural threats including disease and other animals, as well as human threats including pollution, warming ocean temperatures and tourism. The Disney Conservation Fund has helped protect warm-water coral reefs in every ocean on Earth. Believe it or not, there are corals living in deep, cold waters near both the Arctic circle and Antarctica!



Coral nursery tree

Together, Disney Conservation and marine science experts are saving corals throughout The Bahamas by creating coral nurseries to grow populations of critical coral species and rebuild and rehabilitate reefs throughout the islands. So far, Disney Conservation Team Wildlife has planted more than 2,000 corals to rehabilitate five coral reefs in The Bahamas.

And in Florida, Disney has joined forces with conservation organizations to save Florida's coral reefs from the rapid spread of stony coral tissue loss disease, which has put 22 coral species at risk of extinction. Together, the teams built the Florida Coral Rescue Center in Orlando, the largest facility of its kind in the U.S., to hold and protect some of the most vulnerable species of Florida coral. The Florida Coral Rescue Center provides a safe environment for the 745 coral specimens and their offspring currently in their care. The Center's goal is to one day return these rescued corals back to the ocean so they can help restore underwater ecosystems, which are essential to hundreds of marine life who rely on them for their well-being.

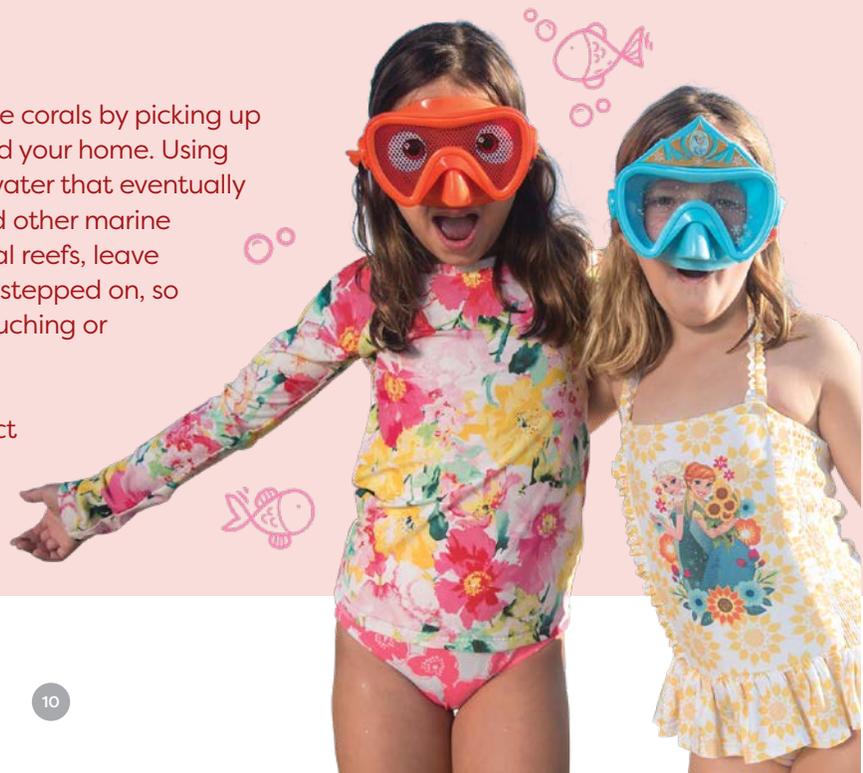
2,000
corals

planted by Team Wildlife
to rehabilitate reefs

You can help save coral reefs, too!

Even if you do not live near a reef, you can help save corals by picking up trash, recycling and conserving water in and around your home. Using less water saves energy and reduces runoff wastewater that eventually finds its way to the ocean and can harm corals and other marine species. If you are swimming or snorkeling near coral reefs, leave only bubbles! Coral reefs can easily be damaged if stepped on, so be sure to protect this important habitat by not touching or standing on corals.

Even these small actions can have a positive impact for wildlife! Head to the next page to continue learning about corals and put your creative mind to work as you design a coral reef of your own.



CORAL CREATIONS



Coral reefs come in many colors, shapes and sizes. Staghorn coral, a species found throughout the Florida Keys and the Caribbean, tends to be yellowish-brown in color and grows long “branches” that look like branches on a tree. Brain coral is another unique looking coral that grows in a round shape resembling—you guessed it—a brain! Other coral species come in amazingly bright shades of red, pink and purple. Embrace the incredible diversity of corals as you design your own unique “blown” coral reef art!

DIRECTIONS:

1. Using a paint palette or small bowl, mix a small amount of non-toxic paint with a few drops of water to create a soupy consistency. You may also use watercolor paints if you have them.
2. Grab a reusable straw, or create your own straw by tightly rolling together a piece of card stock.
3. Dip the end of your reusable straw in the paint, and carefully tap the straw onto a piece of paper to release a bit of paint.
4. Gently blow through the other end of the straw to begin moving the paint around and create a unique coral design. Experiment with holding the straw at different angles to create different effects. Repeat this process with different colors to bring to life a vibrant coral reef scene.
5. When you have finished painting the coral, consider adding fish, sea urchins or other marine life that contribute to the biodiversity of coral reefs. Then, marvel at your new ecosystem!



Activity 5

Monkeys

In Colombia and Brazil, two small, squirrel-sized monkeys called cotton-top tamarins and golden lion tamarins are facing some big challenges. These cute monkeys are often captured as illegal pets and their tropical forest homes are shrinking because of development like roads and farms, which can prevent tamarins from moving around and creating new family groups.

Disney Conservation is working with nonprofit organizations in South America to help tamarins. By making sure forest resources are used wisely, teaching people about these monkeys that are found nowhere else in the world and planting trees, teams are creating bigger spaces for these monkeys to roam.

You can help tamarins, too!

By taking simple actions, you can help tamarins and all the amazing plants and animals that share their habitat. One way to help is by reducing your use of, and recycling, paper—that way fewer trees need to be cut down to make paper, which means more trees can remain growing in forests to be sources of food and shelter for tamarins and other wildlife! By protecting forests, you are not only helping tamarins; you are also helping communities since forests provide many benefits for people including food, clean air and water.



A HERO FOR TAMARINS!

After joining a school program hosted by conservation organization Proyecto Tití and learning about critically endangered cotton-top tamarins when he was 13 years old, Nelson wanted to do everything he could to help these special little monkeys found only near his community in Colombia. He designed his own t-shirt and hat to wear while asking neighbors and friends to recycle, instead of throwing trash in streets and rivers where it could harm wildlife. Nelson and his team collected more than 1,000 pounds of recyclable materials and more than 2,000 plastic bags! Nelson earned a Disney Conservation Hero award for his dedication, a scholarship to study at a local college and is continuing his dream of pursuing an advanced degree in environmental education so that he can continue to inspire kids and families to be conservation heroes.

Think Like a Conservation Hero

Scientists need a variety of tools to study and save endangered wildlife. Simple tools like compasses and maps, and more complex technology like radio telemetry, are all used to discover important information about animals, including tamarins. Radio telemetry uses radio signals and electromagnetic waves to determine the location of animals tagged with special tracking devices. On the next page, put your creative brain to work as you imagine a new tool to help scientists learn about or protect animals, and think about what you can do to help wildlife in your community.

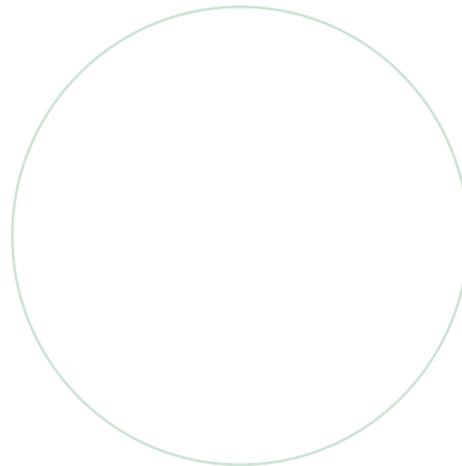


Think Like a CONSERVATION HERO

DIRECTIONS:

1. Grab a few different colored pencils, crayons or markers to develop a mind map in the space to the right. A mind map is a visual way to quickly organize your thoughts and ideas about a subject.
2. In the green circle draw a picture of an animal that can be found in your neighborhood or local habitat.
3. Brainstorm ideas for a new tool that could be created to help scientists research the animal you chose in order to better help protect it. Map out your ideas by jotting down notes and drawings next to curved lines that branch out from each other as you continue to build out each concept. An example has been provided for you. Add your notes around the page with different colors and don't worry about coming up with the best or perfect idea; instead focus on coming up with as many ideas as possible. Be creative and let your imagination flow!

MY MIND MAP



Example:

x-ray binoculars

can see through trees and objects

alerts you when an animal is in view

alert goes to your phone via a research app

friends can be invited to receive alerts when nearby

Collaborate

Now it's time to share your concepts with others! Ask a family member or friend to be your audience as you present your ideas. Then, ask your audience for feedback to improve your design concepts. Conservationists are constantly coming up with new ideas, adjusting their strategies and tools and sharing their learnings with others to better address the problems they are working to solve. There is no one right tool or solution to protect wildlife; it takes many diverse people with different ideas working together to protect the planet!

By taking the time to go through the steps in this activity, you are already thinking like a Conservation Hero!





Activity 6

Make a Positive Impact for the Planet

Now that you have learned a bit about some diverse animals and the threats they face, explore additional steps you can take to help protect the planet by discovering the size of your *ecological footprint*. An ecological footprint is another way to describe the impact you have on planet Earth because of the resources you use. Everyone has a footprint, because each of us needs resources to survive such as food, water and shelter. It is the amount, the type and the way we use these resources that determines the size of our footprint. In this activity, your overall ecological footprint will be represented by the footprint of an animal Disney Conservation is working to protect.

HOW TO PLAY:

1. This game can be played by yourself or with others. Have each participant choose and cut out a playing piece below, then place each playing piece on the "Start" line of the game board on the next page.
2. Read and answer the game questions to determine if you should move forward, move backward or remain on the same place on the board.
3. After answering all of the questions, look to see where you stand on the gameboard. Whichever animal footprint you are closest to serves as a representation of your ecological footprint. Though you don't have the same effect on our planet as these animals, their footprints can serve as a symbol of your overall impact (for example, a butterfly print represents a smaller impact on the planet while an elephant print represents a much larger impact).

GAME QUESTIONS



1. How many bedrooms are there where you live?

- 0-1:** Move one space forward
- 2-3:** Move two spaces forward
- 4+:** Move three spaces forward



2. Do you turn off the lights in your home before you leave?

- Yes:** Stay in place
- No:** Move two spaces forward



3. Do you actively try to reduce the amount of water you use?

(Examples: taking shorter showers, turning the water off while brushing your teeth, collecting water in a rain barrel, etc.)

- Always:** Move one space forward
- Sometimes:** Move two spaces forward
- Never:** Move three spaces forward



4. How often do you eat meat?

- Every day:** Move three spaces forward
- Sometimes:** Move two spaces forward
- Never:** Move one space forward



5. How often do you recycle or compost?

- As often as possible:** Move one space back
- Sometimes:** Move one space forward
- Never:** Move two spaces forward



6. When shopping, how often do you use reusable bags?

- Always:** Move one space forward
- Sometimes:** Move two spaces forward
- Never:** Move three spaces forward



7. When you go from place to place, how often do you choose to carpool, ride a bike or walk?

- As often as possible:** Move two spaces back
- Occasionally:** Move two spaces forward
- Never:** Move three spaces forward



8. How often do you choose sustainable products?

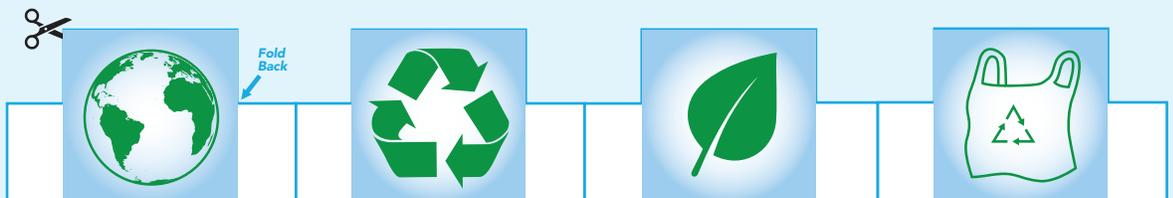
(Such as locally grown produce or products made with sustainable palm oil)

- Always:** Move one space forward
- Sometimes:** Move two spaces forward
- Never:** Move three spaces forward



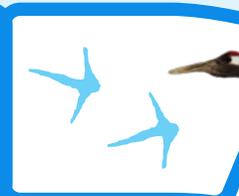
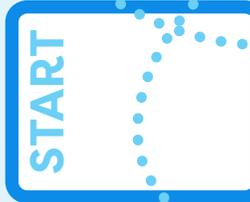
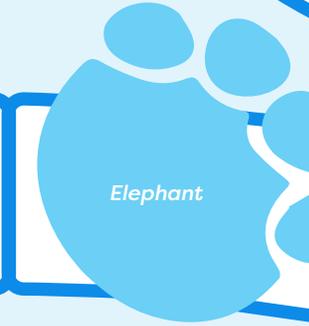
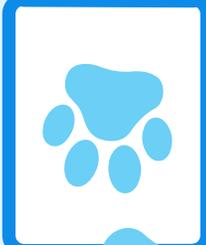
9. What do you do with old clothes when you grow out of them or no longer want to wear them?

- Use them for cleaning:** Move one space forward
- Donate them:** Move two spaces forward
- Throw them away:** Move three spaces forward



GAME PIECES

Measure Your ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

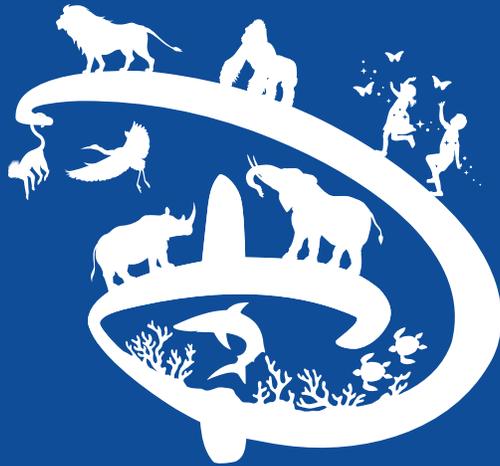


My ecological footprint is the size of a

_____.

The actions we take each day impact the planet! The more resources we use now, the fewer resources we will have to use and share later, so it's wise to try to make our footprint as small as possible.

? What do you think you could do to make your footprint smaller?



Disney
CONSERVATION

disney.com/conservation