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Monkey Kingdom

Celebrate Earth Day • In Theatres April 17



Family Activity Pack

Disneynature Monkey Kingdom

Set in the storied jungles of South Asia, **MONKEY KINGDOM** showcases the adventures of new mom Maya, a clever and resourceful blonde-bobbed monkey who's determined to give her son a leg up in the world.

This Earth Day You're Invited into the World of **MONKEY KINGDOM!**

Life is an adventure for Maya, the clever and resourceful blonde-bobbed monkey in **MONKEY KINGDOM**, Disneynature's new feature film set among ancient ruins in the storied jungles of South Asia. Maya's world is forever changed when she welcomes her son, Kip, into her complicated extended family. Like all families, Maya's has more than its share of colorful personalities—and she's determined to give her son a leg up in the world. When their longtime home at Castle Rock is taken over by powerful neighboring monkeys, Maya's whole family is forced to relocate, and she uses her street smarts and ingenuity to lead them to untapped resources amidst strange new creatures and unsettling surroundings. Ultimately, they will all have to work together to reclaim Castle Rock, where Maya can hopefully realize her dreams for her son's future.

Featuring a rich variety of characters, including a mischievous mongoose, simple-minded langur monkeys, predatory leopards and monitor lizards, **MONKEY KINGDOM** is directed by Mark Linfield (*CHIMPANZEE*, *EARTH*) and co-directed by Alastair Fothergill (*CHIMPANZEE*, *BEARS*). With music from award-winning composer Harry Gregson-Williams (*THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE*, *SHREK* movies), Disneynature's eighth True Life Adventure swings into theaters April 17, 2015.

For every ticket sold opening week (April 17-23, 2015), Disneynature will make a donation in your honor to Conservation International to help protect monkeys and other endangered species in their natural habitats.

Learn more at Disney.com/monkeykingdom



Explore the World of **MONKEY KINGDOM**

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ACTIVITY PACK GOALS

- ✓ Increase kids and adults knowledge of Toque Macaques.
- ✓ Enhance the viewing experience of Disneynature Monkey Kingdom.
- ✓ Inspire an appreciation for the wildlife and wild places featured in the film.



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CALL 1-888-DISNEY6 TO RESERVE GROUP TICKETS!

See Disneynature's **MONKEY KINGDOM** with a group of 20 or more and receive a special rate. A great way for class trips, church groups or after-school organizations to celebrate Earth Day. Starts in theatres April 17!



Welcome to Monkey Kingdom



Why Are Toque Macaques Important?

Toque macaques are culturally significant: Macaques and humans have been coexisting in South Asia for centuries. In many cultures of this region, macaques are highly regarded and praised for their intelligence and curiosity. In the island country of Sri Lanka, the revered ancient capital of Polonnaruwa now serves as a home to toque macaques who explore the ruined shrines and temples.

Toque macaques are like us: They live in families called troops and are exceptionally social animals. Toque macaques communicate using a wide variety of facial expressions, body postures and vocalizations. Troop members strengthen bonds with one another by grooming and sitting next to each other. Macaques have excellent color vision that helps them to find food and they sometimes swim or walk on their hind legs to reach a good meal!

Toque macaques are part of a diverse community: Toque macaques share the forest with an incredible diversity of species. Asian elephants, leopards, langur monkeys and more all share the tropical forest habitat with the toque macaque. Although neighbors, the macaques must keep an eye out for predators such as snakes and water monitors that could be lurking nearby.

Toque macaques help replant the forest: Toque macaques play an important role in their ecosystem. As part of their diet, macaques consume a large quantity of fruit. These monkeys disperse seeds through their feces, further “planting” trees all over the tropical forest floor. Over time, these trees grow tall and provide food and cover for animals of the tropical forest.

Toque macaques face challenges: Toque macaques are an endangered species and in need of help for their continued survival. They face many challenges such as habitat loss, diminishing resources and drastic changes to regional weather seasons. People can make a positive difference by sharing what they learn about these monkeys or joining conservation efforts to help protect them.

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MONKEY KINGDOM

What is a Macaque?

Macaques belong to the primate order and are classified as an Old World monkey. Scientists have distinguished different types of primate species into either New World or Old World classifications based on physical features and geographic location. There are twenty-two different species of macaques, with all but one, the Barbary macaque, living in Asia. All twenty-two macaque species are unique with different adaptations and behaviors. Some, like the Japanese macaque, can live in high altitudes and have thick fur adapted to cold temperatures and snow. Others, like the long-tailed macaque, have a unique diet that includes crabs, frogs and even octopus. The smallest species of macaque is called the toque macaque. Toque macaques are named after the whorl of hair on top of their heads, which resembles a brimless hat. These amazing monkeys can be found in the forest trees amidst the ruins of Polonnaruwa, an ancient city that was once home to inhabitants over 1,000 years ago.



color vision. Even more than smell, the toque macaque relies on sight to find food. Whether swimming, escaping a predator, walking on their hind legs to carry food, or settling on alternative sources of food to ensure they have a good meal, these impressive monkeys have learned to adapt as best they can to their changing environment.

Who is the Toque Macaque?

The toque macaque is a playful, agile and adaptive monkey weighing between 7.9 and 12.6 pounds (3.6 and 5.7 kilograms) and standing 15.7 to 18.7 inches (40 to 47.5 centimeters) tall. Their short coat is golden brown with a snowy white chest that reaches up to their cheeks and around their ears. Their faces, although hairless, range in color. Males have tan faces while females have pink to red faces, almost as if they forgot to put on sunscreen! The toque macaque's tail is slightly longer than both its head and body combined, and is used for balance or a brake to control movement through the trees. Another unique adaptation of the toque macaque is its



Toque macaques are an endangered species, which means they need help in order to continue to survive! Endangered refers to the conservation status of a particular species of plant or animal, telling us how close that species is to possible extinction. The purpose of identifying a species as endangered is to help inspire conservation awareness and action. It is unknown exactly how many of these monkeys exist in the wild, but their population has decreased by half over the last 40 years, a trend that hopefully will not continue as these animals play an important role in their ecosystem.

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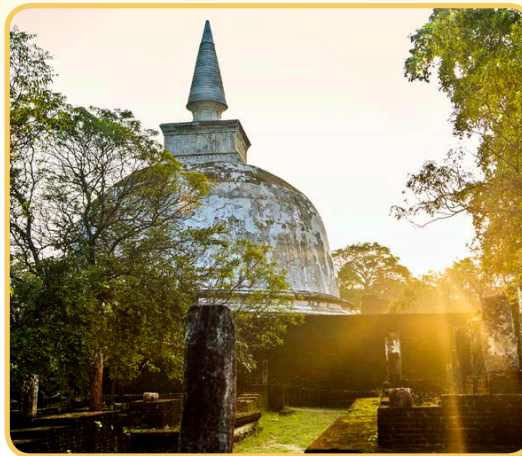
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A Mysterious Setting

The stunning location seen in Disneynature **MONKEY KINGDOM** is the island country of Sri Lanka. This small country located in the Indian Ocean, just off the southern tip of India in South Asia measures 25,332 square miles (65,610 square kilometers), making it similar in size to the state of West Virginia and slightly smaller than the country of Ireland. Starting along the coast with beautiful beaches, the terrain is mostly lowland plains with mountains in the south central part of the island. Sri Lanka is known for its expansive coastline, 2,000-year-old temples, beautiful forests, 15 national parks and 500,000 acres of tea plantations.



Today, the ruins of Polonnaruwa have been designated a World Heritage Site. Many ruins date back as far as the 12th century and have now been meticulously excavated and preserved.

Moonstone carvings are some of the unique ornamentations found in the ruins. Moonstones are chiseled semi-circled slabs of rock that were often placed at the base of a staircase leading to a shrine.

The Cultural Triangle

Deep in the heart of Sri Lanka is the Cultural Triangle. This culturally rich area is located in the central part of the country and encompasses numerous United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites. These sites include the ancient cities of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, the rock fortress of Sigiriya and the Dambulla temple cave.

The Ancient City of Polonnaruwa

Over 1,000 years ago, the city of Polonnaruwa was a fabulous garden capital for the people of Sri Lanka. After building a lake to ensure people had a bountiful water source, the expansive grounds were constructed to include palaces, temples and Buddhist shrines. The city of Polonnaruwa would thrive for 150 years before falling due to political strife and conflict.



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A Mysterious Setting cont'd

These moonstones were decorated with designs of animals, often a horse or an elephant, surrounded by a row of floral patterns. These intricately crafted moonstones are considered by many scholars to be one of the highest achievements in Sri Lankan artistry. Having been abandoned for centuries, the site of this former great city is now a historical testament to the early rulers of the kingdom and a forest playground for toque macaques. Polonnaruwa's beautiful temples and palaces are an interesting place for the monkeys to explore with many hiding places and observation decks giving the monkeys a new perspective of their forest home.

The Fig Tree

Within the ruins, toque macaques must find a safe place to rest and serve as their home. The fig tree or Indian banyan tree seen in Disneynature **MONKEY KINGDOM** is an excellent choice for these agile monkeys. Growing up to 100 feet (30 meters) tall, these trees are strong and secure. Their strong root systems extend several feet/meters from the base of the tree making them one of the most resistant trees in the forest. Even the changing wet and dry seasons



don't bother the banyan tree because it is drought tolerant. Strong limbs make great beds or chairs, perfect for resting or engaging in social grooming. Sweet bulbs of cherry-sized figs make the best lunch and the evergreen leaves protect the monkeys from the rain and sun. With the banyan tree being a great home for many birds and mammals, the toque macaques end up sharing space with their forest neighbors.

Tropical Weather

This tropical island's climate has distinctive wet and dry seasons, but as warming temperatures continue to increase around the globe, seasons have become more severe. The wet, rainy season takes place from December through March in the northeast region of the island and June through October in the southwest region. This wet season is important as it provides water, vital not only for the toque macaques, but for all plants and animals in the tropical forest. Dry seasons alternate with wet seasons in each region, and during these times water becomes more challenging to find.

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Discovering the Toque Macaque

Troops

Toque macaques have rich social lives and very distinct personalities. They live in social groups called troops that include 20 to 25 members. Each troop has a home range or neighborhood that typically overlaps with other troops of toque macaques. This can lead to competition and conflict among rival troops for resources such as food, water and sleeping sites. Home ranges with fruiting trees are the most popular as they provide an abundance of food. Having a stocked pantry is never a bad idea!

Toque macaques strengthen bonds in their troop by hugging, grooming and sitting next to each other. Hugging often occurs after threats have passed, serving to comfort and calm each other. Grooming is a regular social activity, one that further solidifies the bond between individuals in a troop. Toque macaques work together to clean each other's hair using their fingers, lips and sometimes teeth. When a toque macaque is injured, grooming serves an important role, as other macaques help clean the wound from dirt and bugs. More attention is paid to the injured individual in order to help speed recovery.

Toque macaque mothers play a huge role in how troops are formed. Female infants typically stay in the social group they were born into and only leave on rare occasions. However, with males it is different. When males reach maturity they leave to join a new group. It is not uncommon for males to

move to a new group more than once in their lifetime. The most dominant male in the troop is called the alpha male. This individual is responsible for leading the troop and protecting it from predators and rival troops. This individual must continually maintain his dominance as other males are always nearby, waiting to take over. The alpha male is easily recognized as being better groomed, more muscular and overall the most fit. Or in other words, he has great hair and looks like he spends a lot of time at the 'jungle' gym.

Relationships In the Troop

Within the toque macaque troops and community there is a hierarchy, or pecking order of members. This means that the highest-ranking individual has the most power and is essentially the leader. When a toque macaque is born it inherits the ranking status of its mother. The hierarchy chain thus begins with the mother ranking above the offspring, members of one family ranking above or below another family, and certain troops ranking above or below other troops in a community. The rank of an individual, family or troop is important because it determines access to resources like food and water. For example, higher-ranking individuals in a troop take food from lower ranking individuals in a troop. In general, the higher the rank, the longer you live because of better access to the best food and best cover for safety.



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Discovering the Toque Macaque cont'd

Learning through Mimicry

Though mothers take on the majority of the responsibility when raising the young, everyone in the troop is a teacher. Mothers give birth to one offspring a year and take care of infants until they are old enough to play on their own in juvenile groups. They learn a lot from their playmates, like how to communicate, the rules of play and how to get along well with others. They also start to exhibit their dominance patterns during play as well. Similar to other primates, toque macaques learn by watching older monkeys in their troop. By mimicking behaviors such as facial expressions, young macaques begin to learn important non-verbal communication cues that will help them interact with other toque macaques.



Fission and Fusion

Group fission and fusion are also possibilities within toque macaque troops and involve more than one monkey making a move. Group fission means that part of a group breaks off to start their own group. Group fusion is when two groups join to form a larger group. There are many reasons this can occur, but most are due to hierarchy and are considered a survival tactic. If a family is low in rank and having a hard time getting access to resources, they may break off from a group and become the leaders of their own troop, making their own rules. Sometimes, there is also power in numbers. Two groups joining together can mean larger territories and better protection from other groups or from predators.

A Treetop Villa

During the day when the monkeys are most active, they spend a lot of time on the ground looking for food. However, a favorite spot for the toque macaques can be found high above the temples in the treetops of the forest canopy. These leafy houses provide safety from predators, as well as shelter from nature's elements. Fruit trees, such as the banyan tree, are not only a safe haven but also provide a sweet and delicious

food source. Safety is the number one priority in the lives of these monkeys. Before nightfall, toque macaques pick a tree to rest in and sleep. Although the troop may return to a favorite tree in their home range, they rarely sleep in the same tree two nights



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Discovering the Toque Macaque cont'd

in a row in order to keep predators from guessing their exact location. Once a tree is selected, the troop members will then find positions on branches away from the trunk. When it's time to sleep, families will huddle together, like one big blanket, for warmth and protection.



Foraging – Finding Food and Water in the Forest

Though fruit makes up a large part of their diet, toque macaques are omnivores. They eat plants, insects, and sometimes reptiles and birds when they are easy to catch. Toque macaques maintain a cautious approach as they forage in the forest, nervously looking around and eyeing their surroundings for predators or rival neighboring groups of monkeys. A unique adaptation of the toque macaque that helps with foraging is their cheek pouches. Much like a grocery bag, these pouches can hold food items that macaques find as they shop around the forest. This allows them to easily carry their food with them if they need to make a quick escape from a predator or even a more dominant monkey. Watering holes are visited daily during the dry season for a nice refreshing drink. These watering holes can be near ponds, lakes or rivers. Toque macaques are excellent swimmers. Swimming provides an expanded foraging territory for toque macaques looking for resources.



When food is available a toque macaque has no trouble collecting a bountiful feast in the forest – they just stuff their mouths and cheek pouches full and then grab what they can, walking on their hind legs if they have to! If their only option is a protein-rich bug sitting on a limb in the middle of a waterhole, they'll just swim right to it and bring it back to shore. They aren't picky eaters, and they will eat what they can get to survive. If their habitat is on the edge of a nearby town, they won't hesitate to

raid a garbage bin or pick up fallen fruit from a truck or backpacker traveling near their forest. Toque macaques are brave and curious and most of the time they do not appear to be afraid of people due to their close interactions with tourists at popular sites in Sri Lanka's cultural triangle.

Communication

Communicating in social groups is an important part of the toque macaque's survival. Being able to communicate with their troop or other animals in the forest can mean life or death.

Communication is a key way in which these monkeys warn others of "danger" or reconcile after a fight. Toque macaques use a variety of communication methods including vocalizations, body postures and facial expressions.

Vocalizations

There are different calls used to communicate a variety of things to the group such as alerting them to danger, the presence of food, or even an awareness of dominance. Thirty different calls have been recorded. Scream calls alarm the group to nearby predators. Loud calls from males will establish distance between other approaching groups.

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Discovering the Toque Macaque cont'd

Food calls alert others in the troop that an abundant food source has been located and they should come quick to enjoy the buffet! Troop members often respond by running in the direction of the call. Contact calls are quieter hums or grunts used while communicating within the troop. This soft chatter is the most common vocalization.

Facial Expressions

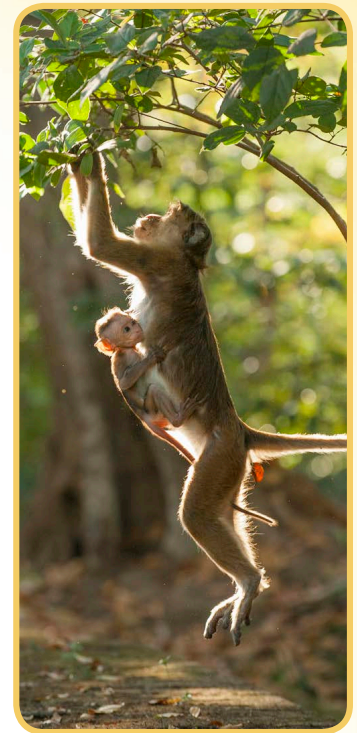
Toque macaques are very expressive and make certain faces to communicate their intentions to other monkeys and animals. A fear grimace communicates to others that it is fearful and does not want to fight. The teeth are exposed and clenched, almost like a smile. When toque macaques wish to threaten others, they open their mouth, keeping their teeth covered. Toque macaques make this face to assert dominance and avoid physical altercations. If the other macaque does not respond appropriately, a fight will ensue. It is the macaque's way of using their words before their fists!

Behavior

Adaptive and flexible, the toque macaque is a clever animal who makes the most of what it has. Toque macaques are considered to be arboreal which means they spend most of their time in trees. Because of

this, the toque macaque must be well adapted for climbing, with excellent control over their hands and feet. While moving through the trees, they walk on all fours. This is called quadrupedal locomotion, and it allows them to balance safely and move about among the branches of the trees.

In macaque troops, the roles of males and females are very different. The males are responsible for leading the group and settling fights, while the females care for the young. Mothers have not only themselves to care for, but their offspring as well. If they are lucky enough to be at the top of the social hierarchy, food, water and shelter should be rather easy to find. However, if they are the lowest ranking monkey in a group, times will be harder and their options will be fewer – the ripest, most succulent fruits are off limits and they are not allowed to forage for food in the best places. However, females can improve their social status through alliances formed with other females. Females often cooperate with one another, and a low ranking female may even form an alliance with a higher ranking female. Choosing the right mate, especially the alpha male in the troop, is a smart move for climbing the social ladder.



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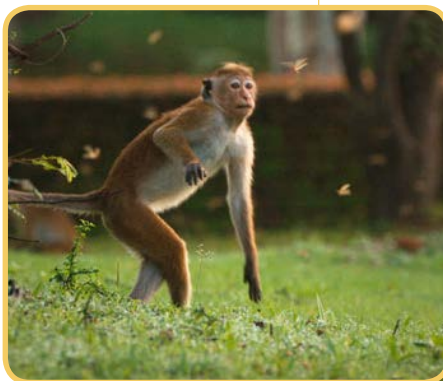
Tropical Forest Relationships

Meet the Neighbors

Toque macaques live in a forest ecosystem composed of a variety of animals and plants. Among the toque macaque's neighbors are the Asian elephant, sloth bear, Indian grey mongoose and axis deer. Over 400 species of birds grace the skies and roost in the trees, including the peacock, myna, spotted dove, Indian pied hornbill, green imperial pigeon and orange-breasted pigeon. Scorpions and termites also crawl along the forest floor. These monkeys must be careful of predators and other threats, including the mugger crocodile, leopard, cobra, Russell's viper, Indian python, Asian water monitor, and even dogs.

Termites in Flight

One particularly interesting neighbor to the toque macaque is the termite. In the forest, termites serve as food for many animals. Termites look a bit like flying ants. They are black, winged insects measuring under an inch (less than three centimeters) long and can be found living in dirt mound colonies or underground. Some colonies are so large they can include up to 10,000 individual termites! Toque macaques, mongoose, Asian water monitors, scorpions, and various forest birds, all feast on termites. The best chance for a termite buffet occurs during certain seasons of the year when the termites leave their mound to find a mate in order to start a new colony. After a brief flight, the termites will land and shed their wings, continuing to look for a mate on the ground. Once a mate is chosen, pairs seal themselves underground after



finding a location for a new nest. During this time, large swarms of termites make it easy for predators to catch them – it doesn't take much aim or skill since there are so many termites flying around. A simple flick of the tongue, grab of the hand or snap of the beak, delivers a snack every time!

Forest Relationships

Symbiotic relationships between the toque macaques and other animals in their habitat create a unique community. There are three types of symbiotic relationships that occur in this setting – mutualistic, parasitic and commensal.

- Mutualistic relationships occur when both species benefit. For example, toque macaques have a mutualistic relationship with two other species of monkeys, Hanuman langurs and purple-faced langurs. The macaques and langurs search for



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Tropical Forest Relationships cont'd

food together, but they do not directly compete. The langurs primarily eat leaves and the toque macaques consume mostly fruit. This means they typically don't get in the way of each other when feeding in the treetops.

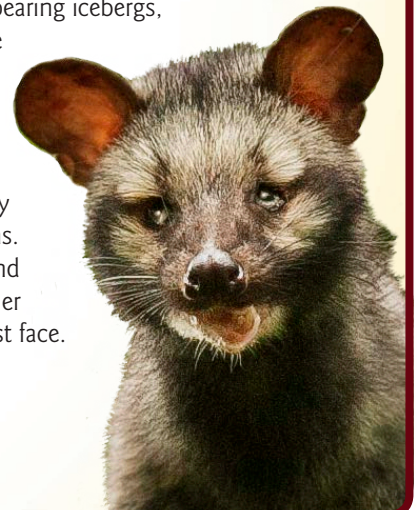
- When one species benefits at the expense of another, it's called a parasitic relationship. Toque macaques are hosts to many parasites, including the whipworm and hookworm. Both use the toque macaque as a food source, living in the intestine until passed through their waste. These parasites take away nutrients necessary for the toque macaque, which can often leave the monkey's sick.
- Finally, there are commensal relationships where only one species benefits but neither animal is harmed. When toque macaques forage in the trees, they sometimes drop food from above as it lands on the forest floor. This helps nearby foraging animals who could not reach food higher up in the tree without the presence of the toque macaque.



coexistence becomes harder to accomplish and challenges arise.

As populations of people increase, so does the use of land, water, and the world's

natural resources. Climate change has been discussed among scientists for years, and more and more people are acknowledging the very real changes occurring on the planet. Melting glaciers, disappearing icebergs, receding shorelines, and severe weather all point towards the impact of climate change on people, plants and animals. Toque macaques face more abrupt seasons, with longer dry spells and intense rainy seasons. Drought, flooding, tsunamis and cyclones are all very real weather conditions these monkeys must face.



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Tropical Forest Relationships cont'd

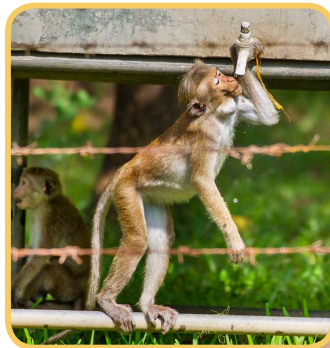


Finding food and safe shelter during these times can be very difficult.

If food becomes scarce in their natural

environment, macaques will look for food elsewhere, often raiding garbage bins and farmers' fields in nearby villages. Many who visit the ancient ruins offer food to the monkeys, encouraging them to rely on humans as a source for their next meal. Unfortunately, encounters with humans have also led to toque macaques being taken from the wild for sale as pets, further decreasing local populations. These increasing interactions between humans and primates could lead to greater conflict between them.

Conservationists and scientists are trying various solutions to help ensure the relationship between primates and humans remains positive. Relocating toque macaques, providing education to the local people and preserving habitat are all actions that strive to ensure the survival of this endangered species. Relocation of certain individuals or troops has been attempted when conflict arises between people and toque macaques. However, this method has not been very successful. Often the relocated macaques are not welcomed by the



local troop of monkeys, and end up being displaced yet again into nearby villages, creating problems for other townspeople.

Awareness and education are needed to ensure toque macaques continue to thrive in the world around them.

Encouraging people not to feed the toque macaques is key in minimizing these monkey's dependence on humans for food. Closing up garbage bins properly will discourage the monkeys from feeding near homes. Understanding that these intelligent, free-roaming monkeys don't belong as pets in homes is also essential.

We Can Make a Positive Difference

By sharing what you have learned about toque macaques, you are on your way to helping protect this unique species! Shared knowledge creates awareness and can lead to action. A positive attitude towards all wildlife can also help make a conservation impact when combined with actions that

benefit the world around us. While you may not live in Sri Lanka with toque macaques, you probably do live with a wide variety of animals near your own home. Think about ways you can help these animals.

- **Don't feed wildlife.**

Encouraging wildlife to depend on you means they aren't using nature's resources. This hurts wildlife in the long run. Feeding wildlife can also be dangerous. It's important to let wild animals be wild and observe them only from a distance.

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Tropical Forest Relationships cont'd

- **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 homes. When the time comes to add a furry, feathery, or scaly addition to your family, be sure you know where it came from.
- **Create habitats!** Consider creating a friendly 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. The National Wildlife Federation can even certify your habitat as wildlife friendly!
- **Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.** Reduce your consumption (achieve a small “footprint”). Reuse items that normally are just tossed into the trash and recycle everything you can.
- **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.
- **Learn More.** Check out conservation organizations such as [Conservation International](#) and Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF) to learn more about the efforts to protect all kinds of wildlife in wild places. You can even visit an [AZA-accredited zoo](#) or aquarium to learn about other wildlife and conservation efforts being made around the world to protect animals like toque macaques.



TAKE ACTION!

Start a club at your school focused on influencing your community and your environment. Invite other passionate conservationists to join! [Jane Goodall's Roots & Shoots](#) is one great way to get started. This club for kids is global and encourages youth to take action.



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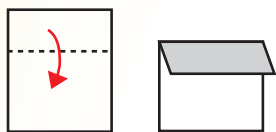
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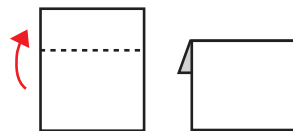
Make A Mobile Of Termite Origami

Termite Origami Instructions

Before beginning, practice folding. Use scrap paper to make valley folds (fold to the front or toward you). Then make mountain folds (toward the back or away from you.) The dotted lines show where to fold the paper.



Valley Fold
(Fold to the front)

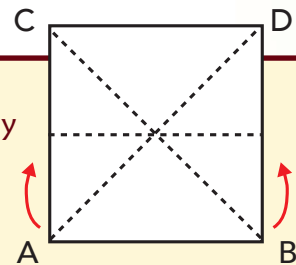


Mountain Fold
(Fold to the back)



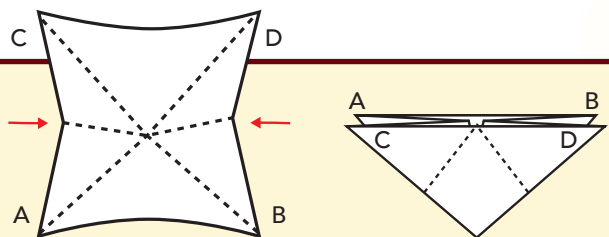
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Start with $8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inch square paper and make a valley fold horizontally across the paper, as illustrated. Then make mountain folds along the diagonals. Label each corner lightly with a pencil. Corners A and B will make front wings, and C and D will make back wings.



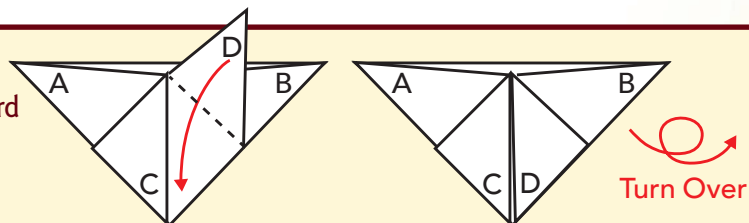
2

Bring corners A and C together. Then bring corners B and D together. Tuck the sides in at the horizontal crease to make a triangle shape.



3

Fold down corners C and D toward the bottom point of the triangle. Then turn your piece over.

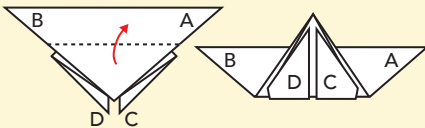


Make A Mobile Of Termite Origami

Continued

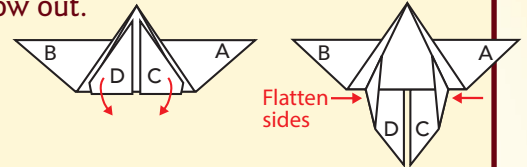
4

For the top wings, make a mountain fold across the triangle, so D and C are pointing up, and B and A form wings.



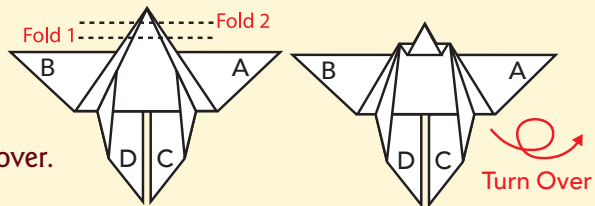
5

For the bottom wings, open flaps D and C downward. You will need to flatten the sides that bow out.



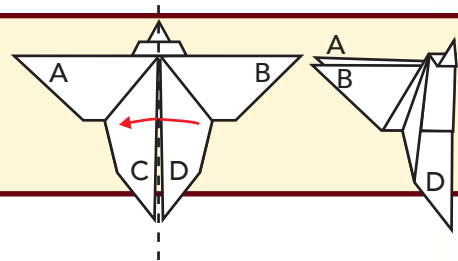
6

To make the head, you need two folds: First make a valley fold at Fold 1, then a mountain fold at Fold 2. Turn your insect over.



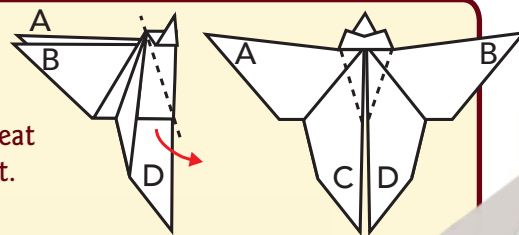
7

Fold your insect in half lengthwise using a valley fold, bringing wing A to wing B so flying insect is touching sides.



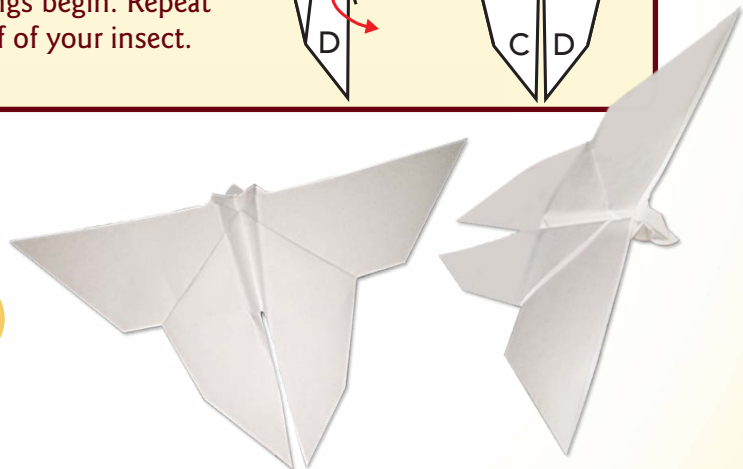
8

Finally, make the body. Make a valley fold from either side of the head down to where the bottoms wings begin. Repeat this step on the other half of your insect.



**WELL
DONE!**

Your flying termite
is complete!



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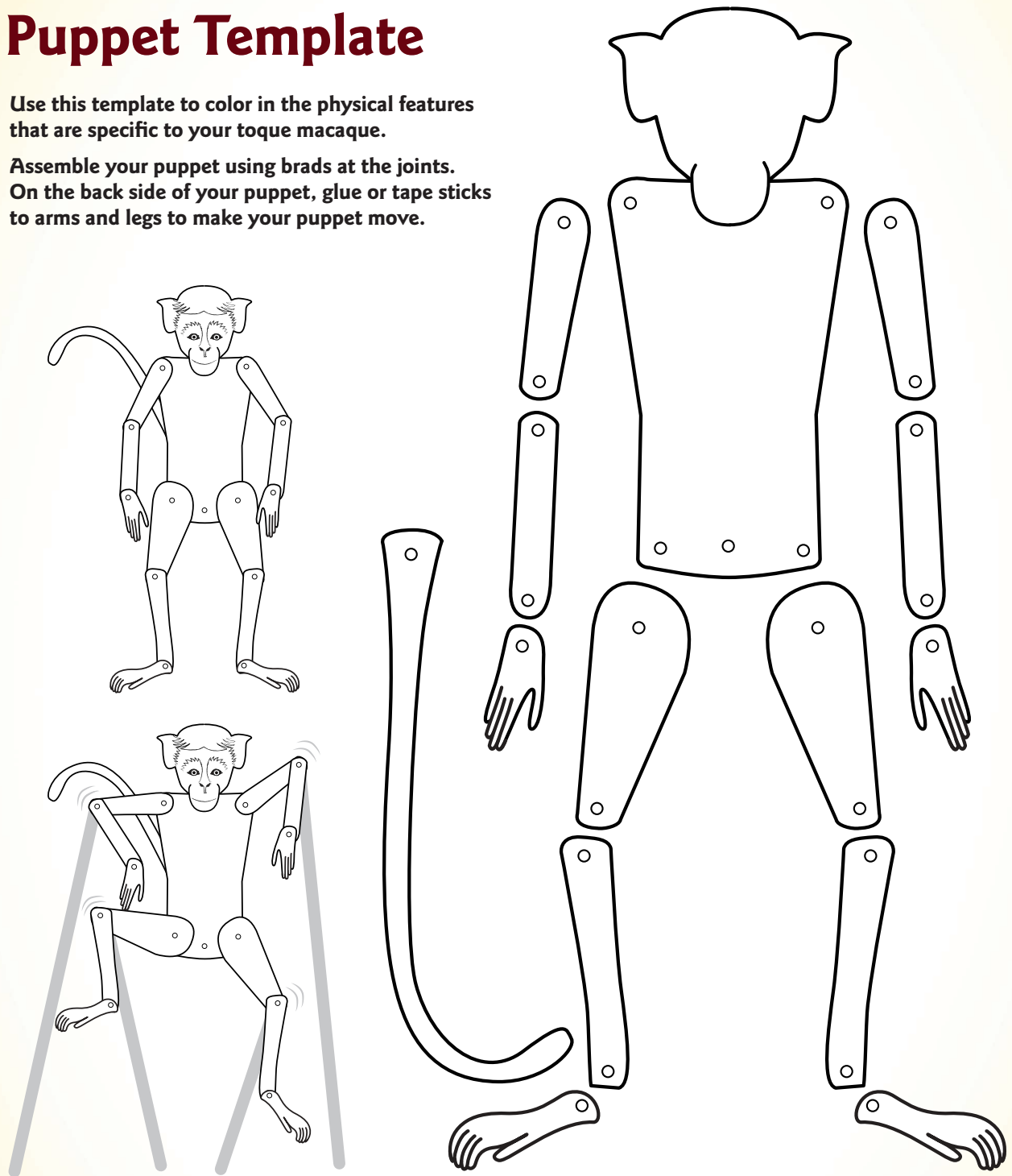
Disney.com/MonkeyKingdom

Create Your Own Shadow Puppets

Puppet Template

Use this template to color in the physical features that are specific to your toque macaque.

Assemble your puppet using brads at the joints. On the back side of your puppet, glue or tape sticks to arms and legs to make your puppet move.

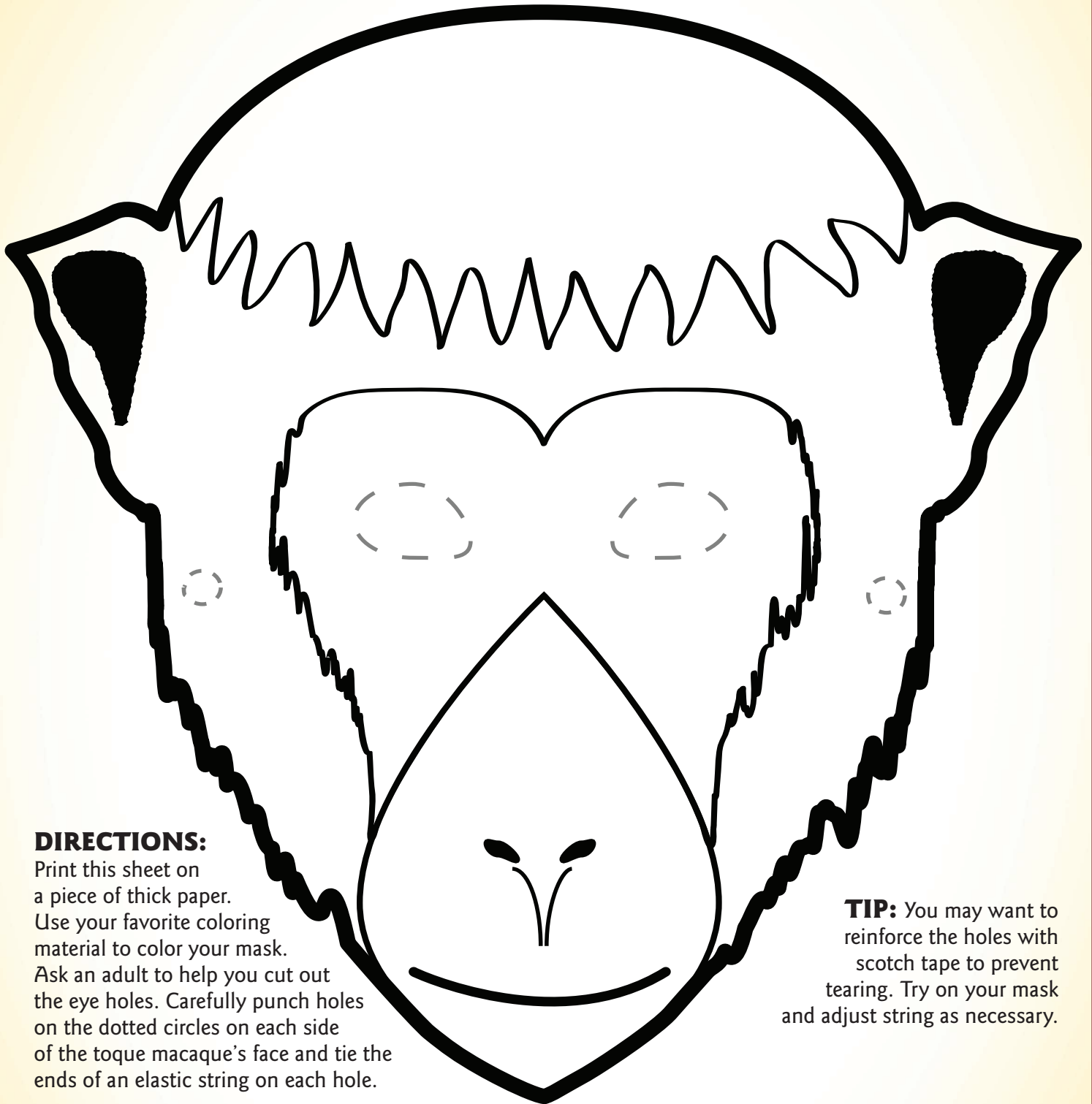


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Make Your Own Toque Macaque Monkey Mask



DIRECTIONS:

Print this sheet on a piece of thick paper. Use your favorite coloring material to color your mask. Ask an adult to help you cut out the eye holes. Carefully punch holes on the dotted circles on each side of the toque macaque's face and tie the ends of an elastic string on each hole.

TIP: You may want to reinforce the holes with scotch tape to prevent tearing. Try on your mask and adjust string as necessary.

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Monkey Kingdom Word Search

Search in all
directions to find the
words listed.

Macaque
Temple
Sri Lanka
Arboreal

Biodiversity
Forage
Endangered
Habitat

Ecosystem
Biotic
Dominant
Hierarchy

H D F Z E Y S X C E E B
F F S Y N H Y C K C I W
G O S X D C R S J O P I
N D R R A R E R D S E L
P O O A N A Y I M Y R U
Q M B T G R V L A S G H
I I I L E E M A C T T A
D N O R R I O N A E E B
Y A T S E H J K Q M M I
D N I D D P K A U L P T
Z T C A R B O R E A L A
Y Y A U R Y C U J Z E T

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Monkey Kingdom Crossword Puzzle

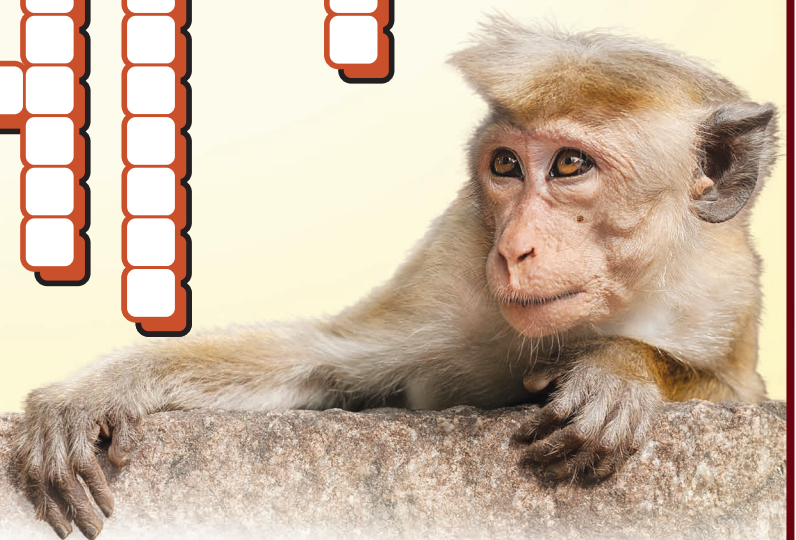
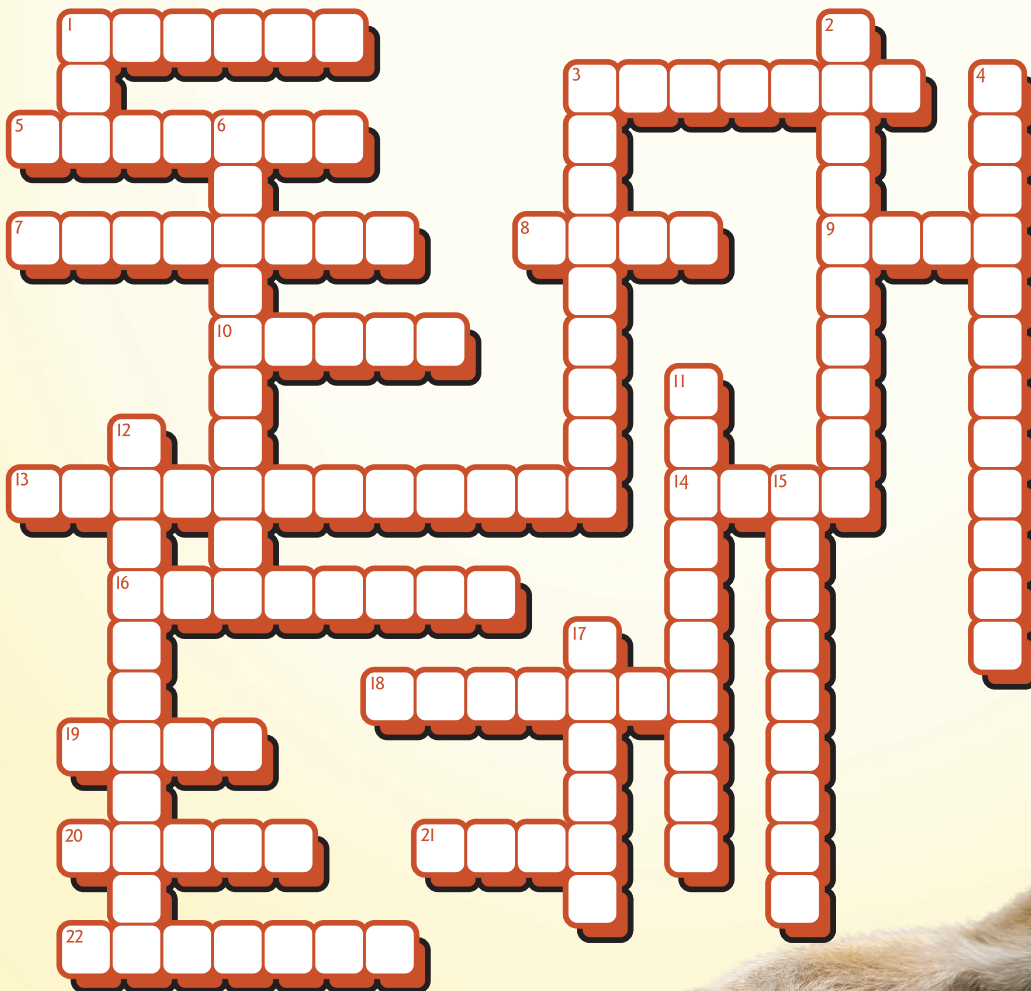
Learn from the clues as you solve this puzzle.

ACROSS

1. To search for food.
3. A place where an animal has everything it needs to survive.
5. A type of mammal including apes, monkeys and prosimians.
7. An animal that hunts.
8. An animal that is hunted.
9. Sweet fruit found on the banyan tree.
10. A grouping of toque macaques.
13. The variety of life forms on earth.
14. The eating habits of an animal.
16. Eats both plants and animals.
18. Patterns of weather in a particular region.
19. An audible vocalization.
20. Remains of old structures.
21. The largest continent on earth.
22. A type of Old World monkey that typically lives in Asia.

DOWN

1. A thick coat of hair.
2. A biome that is rich in biodiversity.
3. A social ranking of individuals.
4. The protection of plants, animals and natural resources.
6. A behavior or part of an animal that helps it.
11. Threatened by extinction.
12. A Sri Lankan city that is home to ruins and toque macaques.
15. Living and non-living things interacting in a given area.
17. Fruit trees that provide shelter and food for toque macaques.



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H	D	F	Z	E	Y	S	X	C	E	E	B
F	F	S	Y	N	H	Y	C	K	C	I	W
G	O	S	X	D	C	R	S	J	O	P	I
N	D	R	R	A	R	E	R	D	S	E	L
P	O	O	A	N	A	Y	I	M	Y	R	U
Q	M	B	T	G	R	V	L	A	S	G	H
I	I	I	L	E	E	M	A	C	T	T	A
D	N	O	R	R	I	O	N	A	E	E	B
Y	A	T	S	E	H	J	K	Q	M	M	I
D	N	I	D	D	P	K	A	U	L	P	T
Z	T	C	A	R	B	O	R	E	A	L	A
Y	Y	A	U	R	Y	C	U	J	Z	E	T

**WORD SEARCH
PUZZLE**

1	F	O	R	A	G	E			2	R																		
U							3	H	A	B	I	T	A	T	4	C												
5	P	R	I	M	A	T	E		I							6	C											
	D								E							I	N	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N		
7	P	R	E	D	A	T	O	R	8	P	R	E	Y		9	F	I	G	S									
	P								A																			
	T								R																			
	A								C					10	E													
11	P	T							H					11	A													
12	B	I	O	D	I	V	E	R	S	I	T			12	D	I	E	T										
	L	O							A					13	A													
	O	M	N	I	V	O	R	E						14	N													
	N													15	B													
	C	A	L	L										16	C	L	I	M	A	T	E	S						
	R														N													
	R													17	Y													
	R														A													
	18	C	L	I	M	A	T	E	S						N													
	19	R																										
	20	A																										
	21	A																										
	22	M	A	C	A	Q	U	E																				

**CROSSWORD
PUZZLE**



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Monkey Kingdom

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Monkey Kingdom Glossary

Abiotic: related to physical not living organisms.

Alpha: the highest-ranking individual in a group.

Biodiversity: the variety of life forms on Earth; includes three major types of biodiversity: species, genetic and ecosystem diversity.

Biotic: relating to living organisms.

Cause and effect: the relationship between actions and events.

Character: a person or animal represented in a story, movie or play.

Circle: a line that goes in a perfectly round shape around a central point.

Conflict: a struggle for property or power.

Cooperation: common effort for common benefit.

Coordinate system: reference of lines arranged to identify the location of points on a map or in space.

Coordinate: a group of numbers that indicates a point or plot on a map.

Dialogue: the things that are spoken by characters in a story, movie or play.

Dominant: more powerful or important than others.

Dry zone: an area with a seasonal time of the year that has little rain.

Ecosystem: the interaction of all living and nonliving components found in a given area.

Endangered species: animals and plant species threatened with extinction.

Forage: to search for food items.

Island endemic species: A plant or animal from a specific region that is not found naturally in any other place.

Gender: a male or a female.

Habitat: a place where plants and animals have everything they need to survive.

Hexagon: a geometric shape with six sides.

Hierarchy: a social ranking of individuals where some are higher or lower than others.

Horizontal axis: the line on a graph or map that runs left to right.

Improvisation: creation and performance of music, dialogue, or dance without rehearsal.

Intersection of the lines (the origin): the point where the axes of a coordinate system cross.

Isosceles trapezoid: having the two nonparallel sides equal.

Life event: a change in circumstances related to a specific point in time.

Low relief mural: figures or design elements are slightly more prominent than the background.

Mid-point: a point that is near or at the center or middle of a line.

Narrator: one who tells a story and describes what is being seen.

Pattern: a repeated design.

Percussion: musical instruments played by hitting or shaking – such as a drum.

Perimeter: the length of all of the lines that form a shape.

Perpendicular: exactly upright, at right angles to a line.

Predator: an organism (usually an animal) that eats other animals for food.

Prey: an animal that is food for another animal.

Primatologist: a person who studies primates (a group of mammals that includes prosimians, monkeys and apes).

Puppeteer: a person who entertains audiences by operating puppets.

Ranking: a position in a group based on status.

Rectangle: a four sided figure with four right angles.

Reflection: the image produced by a mirror.

Relationships: ongoing associations between animals, people or characters.

Repeating pattern: a sequence or order of objects, symbols, words, or sounds that repeat or grow.

Rotation: a turn around a center point. Rotational symmetry: when rotated a shape or image looks the same.

Scale: a measuring tool used to represent proportional size on a map.

Scenario: an account of a possible series of events or a course of action.

Scientist: a person who studies the living or non-living world.

Setting: the arrangement of scenery that represents time, place, and location in a play or story.

Shadow puppet: a cut out figure of a character in a play that casts a shadow on a screen.

Species: a group of very similar organisms; individuals of the same species can mate to produce fertile offspring.

Square: a geometric shape with four straight sides and four right angles.

Status: the rank of a person or animal compared to others.

Symmetry: a balance in proportions of size, shape and parts of the opposite sides of a dividing line.

Temple ruins: an ancient place of religious practices no longer used for its original purpose.

Tessellation: a covering of a geometric plane of congruent figures without overlaps or gaps.

Threat: indication of impending harm; something that negatively impacts the survival of an organism.

Translation: to move a shape by sliding, not by rotating or flipping.

Triangle: a geometric shape with three lines and three angles.

Troop: a group of 10–25 animals living together.

Tropical rain forest: a woodland with tall trees in the tropics that receives lots of rain.

Vertical axis: the line on a graph or map that runs up and down.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/>

Conservation Catcher

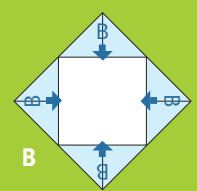
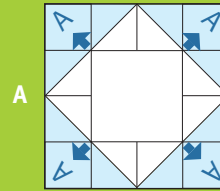
FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Fold back the four triangular corners. (Diagram A.)
- 2 Fold the four triangles forward, covering center square. (Diagram B.)
- 3 Fold in half with numbers facing out. (Diagram C + D.)

HOW TO CATCH AN ADVENTURE

- 4 Slide your thumbs and forefingers under the four flaps.
- 5 You will find many different animals on your wildlife adventure! Choose the number of days you would like to explore nature.
- 6 Open and close your fingers that number of times.
- 7 Pick an animal. Who's your favorite?
- 8 Open the flap to find out what you can do to protect wildlife.

ANSWER
THE CALL
OF THE
WILD!



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To learn how Disney supports conservation and wildlife, visit www.disney.com/conservation

