



BANYAN WILDS

Woodland Park Zoo's new home for Malayan tigers and sloth bears



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Exhibit Overview

Enter the tropical forests of Asia and be immersed in the sights, sounds and smells of a forest teeming with life—tigers playing and soaking up the afternoon sun, foraging sloth bears, colorful songbirds, and a large family of squealing Asian small-clawed otters.



People who experience such wonders of nature are inspired to help save wildlife and their wild places. That's the power of Woodland Park Zoo's new Banyan Wilds exhibit. Banyan Wilds represents a transformation of the heart of the zoo and the zoo's most ambitious new exhibit project in nearly two decades. Phase one opened in 2013 with Asian small-clawed otters, a tropical aviary and a kids' nature play area. Now, the final phase of the exhibit marks the return of tigers to Woodland Park Zoo with a journey into the world of Malayan tigers and sloth bears.

The 2-acre exhibit complex immerses guests in the tropical forests of Asia and brings them closer to tigers than ever before. Three Malayan tiger brothers play and pounce, scratch trees, splash in a pool, or nap under the shade of an impressive banyan tree. Monolithic rock formations evocative of Southern India draw guests to sloth bears lounging on a log or searching for honey and insects. Scheduled summer programs feature zookeepers engaging the tigers while discussing their daily care and demonstrating why sloth bears are known as nature's vacuum cleaners. Through hands-on activities and digital media, a conservation action center brings to life stories of local communities and the zoo's field conservation partners working together to help save wildlife and the forest. Guests learn meaningful ways to take action to help save tigers in the wild and to help preserve what's left of their natural habitat.

Support for Banyan Wilds

As the final fundraising initiative of Woodland Park Zoo's More Wonder More Wild Campaign, the new Banyan Wilds exhibit was funded in large measure by private donations of all sizes from more than 1,250 individuals, families, foundations and corporations throughout the Pacific Northwest community.

Exhibit Public Opening May 2, 2015

Location Part of the zoo's Tropical Asia bioclimatic zone

Size 2 acres

Animals Malayan tigers, sloth bears, Asian small-clawed otters and aviary.

Project Cost \$15 million, part of zoo's More Wonder More Wild Campaign

Exhibit Designer Studio Hanson/Roberts

Project Manager Monica Lake, Woodland Park Zoo

2015 Presenting Sponsor: U.S. Bank



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Exhibit Features

BAMBOO PLAY SPACE



As you approach the stone entry gateway of Banyan Wilds you can cross a small wooden bridge leading into the bamboo play space. You find yourself amongst an oversized bamboo obstacle course. Try to balance on logs, cross a wobble bridge, fly along a mini-zipline, or enjoy the action from log and bamboo benches. A strategically placed camera trap captures images as you run, jump and enjoy this fun-filled area. This area is designed to spark a sense of wonder and imagination as you discover different pieces of this nature-based play space.

OTTER SPRING



Crossing back over the bridge, you pass through the large stone pillars and thatched gateway to enter a different part of the world and are greeted by playful, gregarious Asian small-clawed otters, the most social, and smallest, of all otter species. Listen as they chirp, squeak and squeal to communicate. Bamboo plantings and a beautiful stream bring you to South Asia as the mischievous otters romp through the water. Two adult otters arrived in early 2013. They settled in and quickly produced two litters, each with four pups (June 2013 and January 2014).

Across from the otter exhibit, listen for the calls of the great Argus and other tropical birds. The aviary is filled with lush, broad leaf plants to recreate an Asian tropical forest floor. Both exhibits in this space have signage with iconic map graphics specific to the species, information on behavior and diet, and the threats these animals face in the wild. Just beyond the aviary is our first carnivorous plant area.



BANYAN WILDS

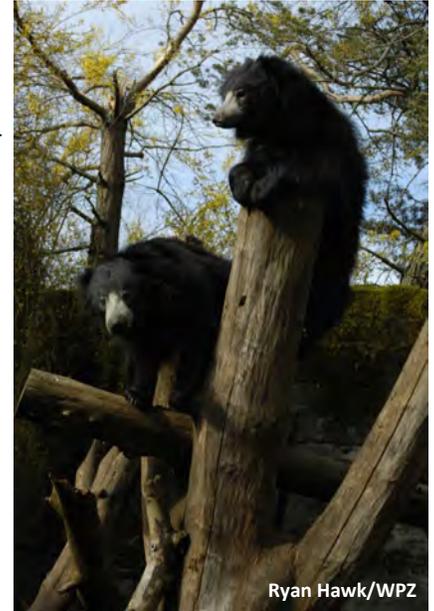
Woodland Park Zoo's new home for Malayan tigers and sloth bears

Exhibit Features (continued)

SLOTH BEAR PASS

Continuing on, you turn a corner passing through lush vegetation giving way to the first long view of sloth bears. Another camera trap captures expressions as you start to see the new sloth bear exhibit and the actual sloth bears. To the right is a service gate, which is themed to look like a forest gate from southeast Asia. It provides vehicle access to service the exhibit.

Before you are views of monolithic rock formations like those in Southern India. The path takes you right up to the sloth bears lounging on a log or searching for honey and insects. Follow the sloth bear tracks to a sheltered area with grand windows into both exhibits. Here, you have a chance to see enrichment activities (seasonal) that could include a demonstration of the sloth bears' unique eating behavior. Or see them foraging around their termite mound equipped with a hidden randomized feeder. Other enrichment items include scratch trees and root balls. It is an all-around sensory experience as sound travels through glass with the use of audio technology. There is a camera trap capturing you and possibly the sloth bears in the same photo. The zoo currently has two female sloth bears and one male sloth bear.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

As part of the Species Survival Plan (SSP), a conservation breeding program, the male has been approved to breed with both females.

CROSSROADS

The trees start to clear as you move into the center of Banyan Wilds and into the crossroads. A large sign with directional arrows points to areas of interest. Looking around, you'll notice this is an area where people work and collect resources and also a place where wildlife lives. Buildings, such as the Field House and caretaker's cottage for the palm nursery, stand out alerting you to the development happening in this area of the world and the threats to wildlife trying to co-exist in these forests. The zoo guides visitors through these complex issues by building new awareness, empathy and understanding through stories of the people and wildlife living in Malaysia and India.

FIELD HOUSE

At the entrance of the Field House, shoes have been left outside; in Malaysia shoes are typically removed before entering. Here conversations may be heard – perhaps between field biology staff and a palm plantation nursery owner. These conversational snippets will give insight into the people and to diverse perspectives where the remaining Malayan tigers live.

The Field House is where the field biologists work. Once inside, you will see a large window into the tiger exhibit. In the center of the building is a table with a regional map spread out with a few tools and objects laid on top. Directly in front of the table are shelves displaying supplies, bones, tools-of-the-trade and found objects. As you curiously grab and move certain objects on the table, screens behind the shelves are activated to share vignettes on poaching, agriculture and active conservation through camera trap images and messaging.



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Exhibit Features (continued)

FIELD HOUSE (continued)

Field staff has left digital tablets on a writing desk. One tap invites you to explore what sort of team member you might be. Or you can thank people working to save tigers and have the option to share your message through social media. There are two permanent tablets in the Field House and more will be available in other exhibit areas over time. Through digital media, Woodland Park Zoo aims to empower you to get to know the people and wildlife living in this part of the world and to consider the actions you can take to help.

TIGER GATE

Exiting the Field House back into the crossroads you will come across a forest gate. Tire treads and wildlife tracks show this is an old gate used for logging and transport of forest products. While most of the day it will be an open viewing point, it also serves as a program space where you will hear about tiger husbandry and enrichment.

From zookeeper-led tiger and bear training sessions that provide visitors a glimpse into how the zoo cares for large carnivores and resourceful bears, to the Field House that provides visitors with a way to take real action to make a difference for these animals and the forests they depend on, the new exhibit complex is designed to bring visitors closer and feel more connected than ever to these charismatic animals.



PALM NURSERY AND CARETAKER'S PLACE

Through the crossroads is the caretaker's place and potted palm nursery, suggesting why this area has fewer trees and is more developed. Agricultural development and transition of forest lands is a serious threat to tigers and all other wild animals living in the same forests. The story of palm oil and sustainable agricultural practices is featured and will introduce the zoo's palm oil statement: "Woodland Park Zoo supports certified sustainable palm oil that is deforestation free."

Note: More information can be found [WPZ Palm Oil 101](http://www.zoo.org/conservation/palmoil) (www.zoo.org/conservation/palmoil)



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Exhibit Features (continued)

TIGER EXHIBIT AND POOL



From the palm nursery you will continue on the pathway, past shoe prints of the caretaker and field staff to find yourself heading back into the forest. The tropical plants and themed forest gates will bring you from a developed area to the deep forest. You will start to hear running water as you are transported to a wet and vegetation-dense tropical rainforest. A stream leads to a tiger pool and becomes a dry riverbed across the path with tapir and tiger tracks for visitors to explore.

The three Malayan tigers (from Little Rock Zoo, born November 12th, 2013) will push and scratch jostle-trees showing their natural abilities. As you continue to walk along, you come to big, long views under a banyan tree for secluded observations of tigers. The banyan tree, which is native to subtropical forests, can be found in all the areas of subtropical Asia represented within the exhibit complex. This incredible plant that overtakes its host tree, can also be found in Florida and Hawaii. As you continue your observations, a narrowing path will create a quiet transition toward an intimate "wow" experience at the banyan tree. Listen closely. Acoustic enhancements within the exhibit will allow guests to hear the tigers as they breathe deeply, roar and making chuffing (purring) sounds.



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Green Features and Sustainable Design

Woodland Park Zoo designs with the environment in mind. When building Banyan Wilds, sustainability was considered in all elements of construction. The timber used in the exhibit is sustainably sourced. Instead of using tropical hardwood, the wood was stained or painted to mimic tropical hardwood. This way Woodland Park Zoo was able to use a sustainable source but still make it look like it originated from a tropical region.

To reduce the number of travel miles accumulated, the steel used in the exhibit was locally fabricated. Most of the contractors and vendors working on this project are local companies. The zoo appreciates the chance to support our local community.

SUSTAINABLE WATER USE

The new tiger pool continues to build on Woodland Park Zoo's commitment to sustainable water use. Similar to the zoo's award-winning Humboldt penguin exhibit, Banyan Wilds' new complex uses innovative filtering techniques, water features, and systems based on the principles of biomimicry by which streams and ponds are filtered naturally through a series of settling ponds and constructed wetlands. These systems are at the forefront of sustainable design and conservation strategies in the Pacific Northwest, replacing the inefficient practice of dumping and refilling water features.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

All visitor pathways are made with pervious pavement. Storm water is infiltrated into the ground instead of spilling into storm drains which lead to Puget Sound. A rain garden also is located near the tropical aviary.

CARBON NEUTRALITY

With the addition of the Field House, the zoo is investigating strategies to mitigate the additional carbon footprint of these buildings, aiming to achieve carbon neutrality over the life of the exhibit. The zoo is also looking to reduce energy consumption in the current felines building and other holding areas in the exhibit complex by choosing more efficient lighting and heating strategies.



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Animal Fact Sheet: Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*)

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the world's largest cat and, like all other wild cats, they are carnivores. Just over 100 years ago, there were as many as 100,000 wild tigers living in Asia. Today there are fewer than 3,200 and only 7% of their original habitat remains.

In the last 80 years, three subspecies of tiger, Javan (1970s), Caspian (1970s) and Bali (1930s), have gone extinct. A fourth, the South China, has not been seen in the wild for 25 years and is considered extinct in the wild. The existing subspecies found in the wild are the Bengal, Indochinese, Sumatran, Amur and Malayan. All are endangered.



Range and Habitat

The Malayan tiger is endemic to southern and central Malay Peninsula. This includes only peninsular Malaysia and its border area with the southern tip of Thailand. On the Malay Peninsula, streams and rivers cut through vast tropical and sub-tropical rain forests which extend from lowlands to over a mile high. The heat, humidity and rainfall promote high diversity of life including many tiger prey species. While mangrove swamps line the west coast of the peninsula, the Malayan tigers mostly inhabit the lowland forests.

Physical Description

Length from head to tail: 7 to 8 feet (2 to 2.4 m). Adult weight: average male 260 pounds (118 kg); female 220 pounds (100 kg).

Life Expectancy

In the wild around 15 years ; 18 to 20 or more in zoos.

Diet

In the wild: Carnivorous. The prey base in the Malay Peninsula includes sambar and barking deer, wild boar and bearded pigs, sun bear, tapir, elephant calves and domestic livestock.

At the zoo: Meat from beef, mutton, chicken, rabbit; beef knuckle bones; commercially prepared feline diet.

Hunting – Built to Kill

Tigers possess excellent hunting characteristics. Longer hind legs power long distance leaps and charges. Heavily muscled forelimbs and shoulders, and paws equipped with long retractable claws, enable tigers to grasp prey. The tiger's weight combines with a charge's momentum to take down large animals. Powerful jaws and long canines deliver killing bites. Throat holds on bigger animals cause suffocation, while bites to the nape of smaller ones snap vertebrae. Tigers have keen eyesight and acute hearing useful in hunting during dawn, dusk or night. Tiger's hunting strategy depends on stealth and dense cover. Superb striped camouflage combined with great patience and silent stalking allow a tiger to creep within 30 to 35 feet of prey. Tigers attain speeds of up to 35 miles an hour and are capable of short charges. The final lightning rush only results in success of one out of 10 to 20 attempts. After a kill, the tiger drags the carcass to a secluded area to eat. Tigers can consume up to 90 pounds (41 kg) of meat at a time; however, 36 pounds (16 kg) makes an average meal. Afterwards, they cover the carcass to conceal it from scavengers and return for later feedings. Sandpaper-rough tongues enable tigers to clean all flesh from bones. Typically, they make kills once or twice a week.



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Woodland Park Zoo's new home for Malayan tigers and sloth bears

Animal Fact Sheet: Malayan Tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*) (continued)

At Woodland Park Zoo

Banyan Wilds marks the return of tigers to Woodland Park Zoo and the first time the Malayan subspecies has been exhibited here. The state-of-the-art exhibit is home to three young tigers, all brothers, born in 2013 at Little Rock Zoo in Arkansas.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

Olan

(Thai origin meaning "great")



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

Liem

(Vietnamese origin meaning "sincere, honest or genuine")



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

Eko

(Indonesian origin meaning "first child")

Weight: 200 pounds

Favorite food: Evaporated milk

Favorite activity or part of exhibit:

You'll see Olan playing with his brothers; this rough-houser loves a good wrestling match and is sure to stick close to his best buds.

Distinguishing marks or behaviors:

Olan is very easy to identify. He has O-shaped markings between his eyes, and an O above each eye.

Weight: 200 pounds

Favorite food: Hard-boiled eggs

Favorite activity or part of exhibit: Liem loves the water and is most likely to take the plunge into the tiger pool.

Distinguishing marks or behaviors: Liem has more solid bars above his eyes; his markings almost look like a π symbol.

Weight: 220 pounds

Favorite food: Bones

Favorite activity or part of exhibit:

You'll find this king-of-the-hill up high on rocks or perches; he's happiest with an extended view of the yard.

Distinguishing marks or behaviors:

Eko has light vertical lines between his eyes.

Ambassadors for Conservation: All three tigers are incredibly important members of the Species Survival Plan, a cooperative conservation program for Malayan tigers and other endangered species among accredited zoos. There are fewer than 60 Malayan tigers living in Association of Zoos & Aquariums-accredited zoos and possibly fewer than 350 surviving in the wild.

Animal Fact Sheet: Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*)

Range and Habitat

Sloth bears are found in the lower elevations of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Their habitat varies seasonally due to weather and climate. They live in areas that include forests, grasslands, thorny woodlands and wet tropical regions.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in the wild is unknown; up to 40 years in zoos.

Physical Description

Adult male: up to 6.25 feet (1.9 m) long, up to 36 inches (92 cm) tall, 200 to 320 pounds (91 to 145 kg); adult female: 121 to 210 pounds (55 to 95 kg); females and males do not differ greatly in height or length.



Diet

In the wild: Sloth bears are omnivorous, but their diet depends greatly on the local habitat and season. Diet can consist of termites or other insects, grubs, raiding of cultivated crops, grass, honey, eggs, carrion, fruits, berries and flowers.

At the zoo: Omnivore chow, insects, honey, browse plants, eggs, and a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.

Sloth or Bear?

These animals were initially classified as "bear sloths," due to their slow gait and ability to climb trees. Not until 1810 did the classification change; for sake of simplicity, the name was switched to sloth bear. Sloth bears have a long, rough and shaggy coat of thick, reddish-brown to black fur. Similar to other species of Asian bears, they have a white or yellow mark on their chest shaped like a U, V or Y. There is little hair on their underbelly. Some sloth bears also have a white muzzle and white paw tips. Sloth bears prefer to forage at night, in a solitary fashion, when temperatures are cooler. However, females with cubs forage during the day, so as not to compete with other bears or nocturnal predators for resources.



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Animal Fact Sheet: Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) (continued)

Huff and Puff

Perhaps another reason sloth bears were thought to be sloths was their massive consumption of insects, especially termites. Because termite and ant colonies are an abundant and consistent source of food for sloth bears, they are the only bear specifically adapted for feeding on insects. Sloth bears dig out insect mounds with their sharp, 3-inch (7.6 cm) long claws. Then, they blow away the dirt and debris with their long, mobile lips. Finally, with a huge breath, they suck out the termites. Since sloth bears lack their two front incisors and have a hollowed palate, they can quickly remove the insects like a high-powered vacuum. Sloth bears also love honey, and they will easily climb trees up to 26 feet (8 m) or hang from branches to raid honeycombs.

Conservation Connection

Sloth bears are an endangered species. Fewer than 10,000 remain in the wild. Their survival is challenged by fragmented populations, competition with other animals and humans for space and food, deforestation and the trade of bear



John Loughlin/WPZ

parts for use in traditional Asian medicines. Although protection has improved for sloth bears, some Asian countries still allow hunting of sloth bears and unrestricted trade of bear parts. Even in the U.S., some states allow the sale of bear parts taken through hunting. For all bears, their long-term survival requires large, remote and protected areas of habitat, together with the elimination of the bear parts trade. The Association of Zoos & Aquariums has a Species Survival Plan (SSP) for the sloth bear. The SSP is developing an in situ conservation program for the sloth bear, as well as sponsoring participation in bear research programs. Woodland Park Zoo participates in 72 SSP captive breeding programs and research.



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Animal Fact Sheet: Asian Small-clawed Otter (*Aonyx cinerea*)

Range and Habitat

The Asian small-clawed otter ranges throughout India, Indonesian islands, Malaysia, Southeast Asia, Taiwan, southern China and Palawan in the Philippines. While most inhabit tropical or subtropical regions, others live in sub-montane streams in the Himalayan foothills. They use natural habitats of ponds and lakes, rivers and streams, coastal tide pools and estuaries, freshwater and mangrove swamps, and also human habitats, especially rice fields.

Life Expectancy

In the wild up to 10 years; around 11 years in zoos.

Physical Description

Length from head to tail: 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m); tail 8 to 12 inches (0.2 to 0.3 m); Weight: 2.2 to 11 pounds (1 to 5 kg).

Diet

 Carnivorous.

In the wild: Invertebrates such as crabs, mollusks, and snails comprise major food sources along with small fish and amphibians. Diet includes insects, birds and bird eggs, rodents, snakes and worms.

At the zoo: Omnivore chow, insects, honey, browse, eggs, a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.

Lifestyle: Life in a Lodge

A group of otters comprise a "lodge." With large families, Asian small-clawed otters are more social than most otter species. They are also more vocal with at least 12 different vocalizations. Each whistle, buzz, twitter, chirp or staccato

chuckle has distinct meaning, such as alarm, distress, greeting or mating call. Otters live a high-energy lifestyle. Very high-metabolism rates help keep their bodies warm in cold water. This requires frequent eating and multiple hunting sessions each day. Otters are fast, flexible swimmers and can remain underwater for five minutes at a time or perhaps longer. Asian small-clawed otters prefer shallow waters where they probe in mud and under rocks for prey. Their long, sensitive whiskers and short but nimble fingers detect prey. Their large, broad back teeth crush hard shells of crabs and snails. Asian small-clawed otters spend more time on land than most otters. On banks or back at the den, they dry their fur by rolling or rubbing, groom to maintain the fur's insulation, and rest. Otters can be agile and quick on land, allowing them to flee to water for safety.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ



Ryan Hawk/WPZ



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Animal Fact Sheet: Asian Small-clawed Otter (*Aonyx cinerea*) (continued)

Conservation Connection

Of the 13 species of otters, eight are either endangered, vulnerable or near threatened; one lacks enough data to make a determination and the other four are listed as least concern by IUCN Red List in 2011. With rapidly declining habitat, range and population, the Asian small-clawed otter moved from near threatened status in 2004 to the more serious vulnerable category in 2008. The population in the wild is unknown with some estimates at 5,000 and others at far fewer. Once common, Asian small-clawed otters are locally extinct in Hong Kong, Singapore and India's Sundarbans and East Calcutta. While all otter species have protected status under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and killing is prohibited in most range countries, enforcement remains very limited. Habitat loss is the gravest threat to otters. As southern and southeastern Asian populations grow rapidly, human activities expand into otter habitat. Deforestation, drainage of wetlands and growth of plantations drastically reduce suitable habitat. Housing areas with accompanying sewage and trash, agriculture and aquaculture, plus industry and mining, all introduce pollutants. Pesticides, heavy metals and widespread use of PCBs (an organic compound) seriously impact otter health. The otters' prey base also suffers and declines. Other otter species (smooth-coated, Eurasian and hairy-nosed) share ranges with Asian small-clawed otters, as well as many, many other endangered species including Malayan tigers and sloth bears.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ



Dennis Dow/WPZ



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Animal Fact Sheet: Banyan Wilds Aviary

The Banyan Wilds aviary – one of the first stops visitors encounter when entering the new exhibit complex – contains a colorful and musical representation of Asian species that reside everywhere from high in the trees to low in the bush. The aviary is filled with lush, broad leaf plants to recreate a subtropical forest canopy and floor.

Great Argus (*Argusianus argus*)

Native to Malaysia and Sumatra, the great argus is one of the most unmistakable birds of the forest floor. To attract a mate, the males showcase their distinctively long tails and intricately patterned wing feathers during a spectacular courtship dance. Although their populations are stable throughout Malaysia, their survival is in jeopardy throughout Sumatra, threatened by the loss of primary forests. They feed mainly on insects, fruits and flowering plants.

Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*)

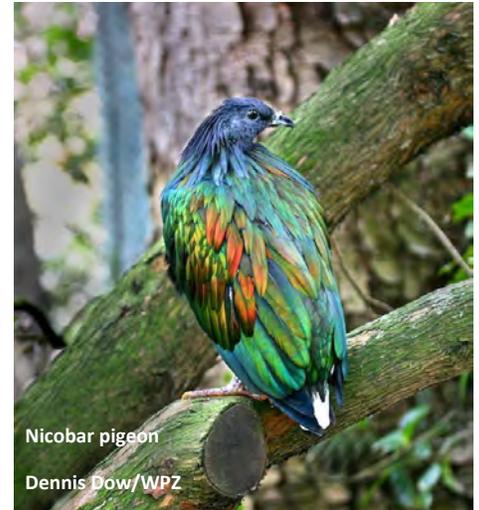
The colorful Nicobar pigeon is found on small islands and in coastal regions of the Nicobar Islands, east through the Malay Archipelago, to the Solomon Islands and Palau. This metallic green, copper, and gray bird with a bright white tail tends to be nomadic, moving from island to island in search of food including seeds and fruit. The Nicobar pigeon is listed as a near threatened species, mostly due to habitat disturbance.

Azure-winged Magpie (*Cyanopica cyanus*)

The azure-winged magpie, which is part of the crow family, can be found over a large region of eastern Asia, in most of China, Korea, Japan, and north into Mongolia and southern Siberia. This canopy-dwelling social bird, which has a black head, white throat and a light gray or fawn-colored body, gets its name from its wings and long tail feathers, which are azure blue. Its omnivorous diet includes insects, larvae, spiders, fruits and nuts.

Chinese Hwamei (*Garrulax canorus*)

The Chinese hwamei, which is known for its beautiful and musical song, typically feeds on the ground among leaf litter, foraging for insects, fruit and seeds. It is quite well camouflaged on the ground, but look for the bold white markings around its eyes and you'll understand why the name "hwamei" comes from the Chinese word for "painted eyebrow."



Nicobar pigeon
Dennis Dow/WPZ



Azure-winged magpie
Dennis Dow/WPZ



Chinese hwamei
Dennis Dow/WPZ



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Saving Tigers and Their Forests

A world without tigers? Not if we can help it!

All tigers are listed as endangered; as few as 3,200 tigers remain in the wild. Expansion of human activities, such as agriculture, logging, and road building, both reduce and fragment tiger habitat. Habitat loss reduces the tiger prey base resulting in increased human-tiger conflict. Persecution due to livestock loss, hunting for trophy items, and poaching for tiger parts seriously add to the problem. Body parts of more than a thousand tigers entered the tiger parts trade in the past 10 years. Groups are taking action now to restore tiger habitat and reduce human-tiger conflict and poaching. Malaysia aims to triple the tiger population from the current 500 to 1,500 by 2020. Woodland Park Zoo will participate in the Association of Zoos & Aquariums' Species Survival Plan (SSP) for Malayan tigers. SSPs are conservation breeding programs to help ensure genetic diversity and demographic stability of endangered species in North American zoos and aquariums. SSP programs also involve a variety of other collaborative conservation activities such as research, public education and international field projects.



Dennis Dow/WPZ



Dennis Dow/WPZ

In 2012, Woodland Park Zoo and [Panthera](#), an international leader in wild cat conservation, established a 10-year, \$1 million partnership to enhance tiger conservation in Peninsular Malaysia as part of Panthera's Tigers Forever Program. Working together with Malaysian government agencies and non-profit organizations, this collaborative project supports the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, which aims to strengthen tiger survival by identifying breeding populations in core areas and mitigating threats from poaching and habitat fragmentation. It takes a team effort to monitor and protect critically endangered tigers and other threatened carnivores in our project area, which encompasses the northeastern part of Taman Negara National Park and the selectively logged forests of the Kenyir Wildlife Corridor. Our tiger conservation partnership has assembled a solid, innovative network of conservation professionals including scientists and law enforcement specialists. Specifically, we provide financial and technical support to Rimba ("Jungle" in Malay) and Pemantau Hijau ("Green Monitor" in Malay), which are non-profit organizations that coordinate on-the-ground work in the project area with Malaysia's Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), state government officials and indigenous communities.

Since 2012, we have helped support five tiger conservation training workshops with the help of experts from Panthera, the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers, and the Wildlife Conservation Society. These capacity building exercises have: 1) trained more than 50 park rangers and managers on field-data collection methods; 2) improved the effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts; and 3) improved communication among state and federal government agency personnel and local, nonprofit wildlife biologists. In 2014, Rimba assisted DWNP in setting up nearly 200 camera traps to obtain important information on the status of tigers and other threatened species, including leopards, clouded leopards, sambar deer, Malayan tapirs and Asian elephants. Also in that year, Pemantau-Hijau monitored human activity at access points into the project area to enhance the effectiveness of DWNP's anti-poaching efforts.

In 2015, camera traps will be set up in a new core area within the central Malaysia forest complex to survey for tigers, prey species and human encroachment. The continued support of these efforts is instrumental to the recovery of the Malayan tiger.



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About Woodland Park Zoo

Woodland Park Zoo saves animals and their habitats through conservation leadership and engaging experiences inspiring people to learn, care and act. For 117 years, Woodland Park Zoo has served as an urban oasis, gathering generations of people together to enjoy the natural world. The zoo spans 92 acres, 65 of which are developed as exhibits and public spaces. The remainder is devoted to administrative offices, a buffer zone and a neighborhood park.

Hours and Fees: Hours: 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. daily October 1 through April 30, and 9:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. daily May 1 through September 30. Woodland Park Zoo is open every day except Christmas Day. Admission: winter discount, October 1 - March 31: Adult (13-64) \$13.75; Child (3-12) \$9.25. Base admission, April 1-September 30: Adult (13-64) \$19.95; Child (3-12) \$12.25. Active, retired, and veteran U.S. military and their families, seniors and people with physical disabilities receive an admission discount. Zoo members receive free zoo admission year round. Admission prices subject to change.



Ryan Hawk/WPZ

Collection: Animal care professionals at Woodland Park Zoo are experts in their field and provide the highest quality care for animals every day. The zoo manages the largest live animal collection in Washington state, with 1,000 animals, representing more than 300 species plus 68 species of invertebrates. The zoo provides a home for 35 endangered and five threatened animal species. The zoo's botanical collection includes more than 92,000 plants and trees representing more than 1,000 species.

Field Conservation: Through funding provided by the zoo's Partners for Wildlife, Living Northwest, and Wildlife Survival Fund, and the contributions of zoo members and donors, the zoo is supporting conservation of wildlife, preserving fragile habitats, and increasing public awareness for wildlife and environmental issues. The zoo currently partners with 35 field conservation projects taking place in the Pacific Northwest and around the world. These include some of the smallest life forms—the endangered Oregon silverspot butterfly—to the largest mammals on land—the African elephant.

Education: As the Washington hub for excellence in conservation education, the zoo's programs are grounded in an outcomes-based framework focusing on connecting children to nature, developing ecological literacy and providing pathways to conservation. From early learners to senior learners, and on and off grounds, the zoo's developmental approach to lifelong learning is to foster empathy for nature, build conservation knowledge and skills, and increase people's personal ownership for action that benefits wildlife and habitats. In 2015, more than 555,000 visitors participated in the zoo's public programs and more than 74,000 students, teachers and chaperones visited the zoo in school groups or received a zoo outreach program.

Award-winning Exhibits: Woodland Park Zoo is famed for creating revolutionary naturalistic exhibits that began a shift that changed the face of zoos worldwide. The Association of Zoos & Aquariums has honored the zoo with seven major exhibit awards: **Humboldt penguin, Jaguar Cove, Trail of Vines, Northern Trail, Tropical Rain Forest, Elephant Forest and African Savanna.**