

BROUGHT TO YOU BY:



Celebrate World Penguin Day
APRIL 25, 2017

With special thanks to the Global Penguin Society for the images used in this activity guide.

About Penguins



Rockhopper Penguin

The Southern Rockhopper and the Northern Rockhopper penguins both have special crests of spiky black and yellow feathers that stick out of their heads! Instead of waddling, Rockhoppers like to hop from rock to rock. They also like to burst onto land, and flop onto their bellies.



Southern Rockhopper

HEIGHT: 55 cm / 21.6 in

WEIGHT: 2–3.8 kg / 4.4–8.4 lb

FOUND: Sub-Antarctic ocean islands

EAT: Crustaceans, fish, and cephalopods

THREATS: Changing climate, change in food availability, and disruption to breeding sites



Northern Rockhopper

HEIGHT: 55–65 cm / 21.6–25.6 in

WEIGHT: 3 kg / 6.6 lb

FOUND: Southern parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans

EAT: Crustaceans, fish, and cephalopods

THREATS: Changing climate, change in food availability, and oil pollution



DID YOU KNOW?

There are 18 different types of penguins that live in the Southern Hemisphere!

Magellanic Penguin

Magellanic penguins have black backs and white fronts with two black neck bands and white crescents that arch from their eyes to their throats. Chicks go through two layers of down before they grow feathers. They nest in burrows, under bushes, and on hills of sand or clay.

Club Penguin Island has helped protect the nesting and feeding areas of the Magellanic penguin in their nesting areas in Argentina.



HEIGHT: 40–70cm / 15.7–27 in

WEIGHT: 4 kg / 9 lb

FOUND: South America (from Argentina and Chile to as far north as central Brazil in the Atlantic)

EAT: Schooling fish (like sardine, hake, and anchovy), and squid

THREATS: Changing climate, overfishing of food supply, and oil pollution



DID YOU KNOW?

Crustaceans are related to insects!



HEIGHT: 50–53 cm / 19.7–20.9 in

WEIGHT: 2 kg / 4.4 lb

FOUND: Around the Galápagos Islands in Ecuador

FOOD: Small fish

THREATS: Changing climate, change in food availability, oil pollution, and introduced animal predators

Galápagos Penguin

Galápagos penguins are medium-sized. The males are larger than the females, but their feathers are exactly the same. Both have black bills and feet. Chicks have gray and white down, with white cheek-patches that fade as they get older. Galápagos penguins live further north than any other penguins. Their nests are built in crags or crevices with pebbles and twigs to help protect the chicks from direct sunlight.

Little (Australia) or Blue (New Zealand) Penguin

Little Blue penguins are the smallest penguins. Males are usually larger and heavier with a more hooked beak than females. They like to nest on offshore islands and sometimes along mainland coasts at the base of cliffs. They like to breed beside the sea in sand or soil burrows, or under plants, grass, shrubs, scrublands, woodlands, caves, crevices, or rock falls.



HEIGHT: 30.5–33 cm / 12–13 in

WEIGHT: 1.5 kg / 3.3 lb

FOUND: Coastlines of Australia and New Zealand, and offshore islands

FOOD: Ray-finned fish (like anchovy and pilchard)

THREATS: Changing climate, change in food availability, habitat destruction, pollution and predation



DID YOU KNOW?



Many penguin species mate for life and even return to the same nesting spot year after year to raise their chicks.



HEIGHT: 112–120 cm tall / 44–47 in

WEIGHT: 22–40 kg / 49–89 lb

FOUND: Antarctica and the Antarctic polar waters

FOOD: Fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods—especially Antarctic silverfish, squid, and krill

THREATS: Changing climate and change in food availability

Emperor Penguin

Emperor penguins are the only species that breed during the Antarctic winter. They walk 50-120 km over the ice to the place where they have their babies. The females lay only one egg and they don't use a nest. Instead, the egg is placed on the male's feet and tucked into a pouch for over 62 days. Emperor penguins are important to the ecosystem because they prey upon smaller fish, and are food sources for predators such as giant petrels, leopard seals, and orcas.

African Penguin

African penguin nests are built by males and females in a lot of different places like burrows, sand, and guano (dried bird droppings). They also build nests between rocks, in disused buildings, and on shaded land. Their nests are made from seaweed, vegetation, shells, rocks, and feathers. To communicate, they make a donkey-like braying sound!



HEIGHT: 45–70 cm / 17–27 in

WEIGHT: 2.96–3.3 kg / 6.5–7.2 lbs

FOUND: Namibia and South African coast

FOOD: Variety of fish (anchovy, sardine, mackerel, hake) and cephalopods

THREATS: Changing climate, change in food availability, habitat destruction, pollution, and competition among breeding sites.

Vocabulary:

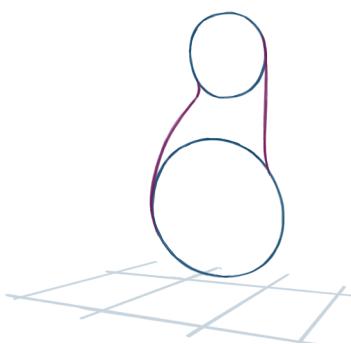
1. **Crustacean** – hard-shelled animals including crabs, lobster, shrimp, and barnacles
2. **Cephalopod** – animals that only live in salt water and have soft bodies, including octopus, squid, cuttlefish, and nautilus
3. **Predator** – an animal that naturally preys on other animals for food
4. **Habitat** – the natural home of an animal, plant, or other living thing
5. **Vegetation** – plants
6. **Endangered** – at high risk to become extinct
7. **Urban** – an area with a city or town inhabited by people
8. **Chick** – a baby bird
9. **Pollution** – something harmful or poisonous that is introduced into the environment
10. **Environment** – the natural world; or describes an area where people, animals, and plants live and operate
11. **Equator** – an imaginary line drawn around the earth that is equally distant from the North Pole and the South Pole. It divides the earth into northern and southern halves at 0° latitude.
12. **Conservation** – to protect or preserve animals, plants, and their environments
13. **Sustainable** – not harming the environment or depleting natural resources; supporting long-term balance of the eco-system

Disney
**CLUB PENGUIN
 ISLAND™**

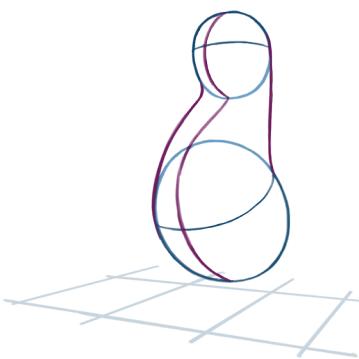
How to draw a penguin

HINT: Draw light “guide lines” first so they’re easy to erase later when you do your final work.

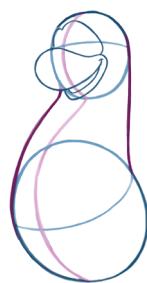
- 1.** Draw two circles. Then connect them.



- 2.** Draw a center line (top to bottom) to see how the penguin is standing.

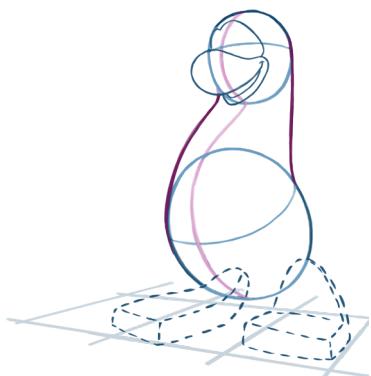


- 3.** Then draw another line across the face to see where the eyes and beak will go.

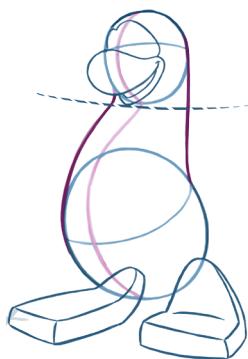


The eyes are two squashed circles stuck together, and the beak is a squashed circle, too.

- 4.** Draw the feet! They’re like flat triangles with rounded corners and curved edges.



- 5.** Draw the flippers! The shoulders begin just under the head.



- 6.** Take a look at all your guide lines together. Make any changes and erase your guide lines.

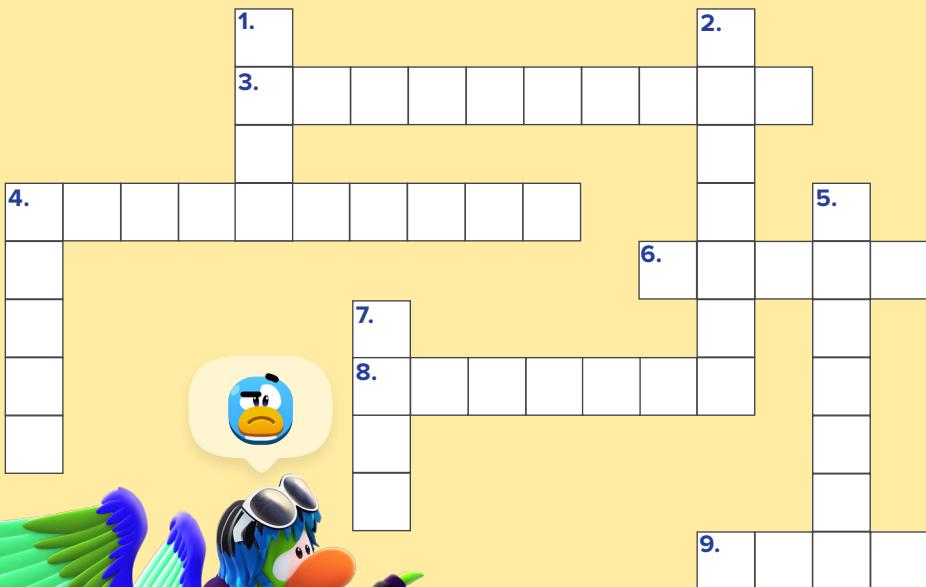


- 7.** It’s time for details! Draw over your light lines with darker ones. Don’t forget the tummy patch.



Nature can be the best inspiration for artists.
 Continue to practice your drawing skills by spending time outdoors and sketching the animals you can observe in your own backyard or local park.

World Penguin Day Puzzles



Across

- A famous Club Penguin Island character
- Vegetation where penguins might nest
- A baby bird
- Another name for the king of all penguins
- A home for birds

Down

- Penguins like to eat these crustaceans
- Another name for plumage
- Penguins like to eat these cephalopods
- This creature has eight tentacles, two for walking and six for feeding
- An animal that can be a predator of penguins

DID YOU KNOW?

Penguins have blubber to help them stay warm!

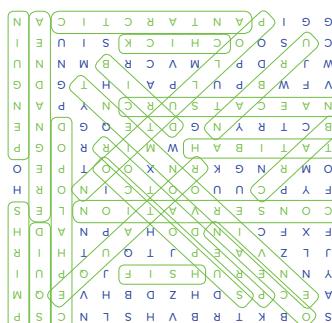
SPOILER ALERT!

When you are done, turn this sheet upside down for the answers.

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

Find these words:

ANTARCTICA	HABITAT
BIRD	OCEAN
CEPHALOPOD	OCTOPUS
CHICK	PENGUIN
CONSERVATION	POLLUTION
CRAB	PREDATOR
CRUSTACEAN	SHRIMP
ENDANGERED	SQUID
ENVIRONMENT	URBAN
EQUATOR	
FISH	



- Answers: Across
1. Crab
2. Seabird
3. Rockhopper
4. Scubadad
5. Octopus
6. Chick
7. Seal
8. Emperor
9. Nest
- Answers: Down
1. Chick
2. Seabird
3. Rockhopper
4. Scubadad
5. Octopus
6. Chick
7. Seal
8. Emperor
9. Nest

Outdoor activities



Connect to nature near you

With your parent, guardian, or teacher, explore a natural green space near you. It doesn't have to be big! Your backyard, a park, or a beach is a great place to start. Bring a pencil and paper. Investigate the animals and plants around you and document them below.

What do you see?

What do you notice?

Why is it important?

How you can help protect or conserve it?



Clean up an animal habitat

With your parent, guardian, or teacher:

1.

Find a natural green space, beach, or waterway near you that's safe and accessible.

2.

Contact your local park agency or government office that oversees the area you'd like to clean and get their permission. They can help decide where to put the trash and recyclables you collect.

3.

Bring the supplies you'll need: garbage and recycling bags, and gloves.

4.

Be prepared! Bring water in a reusable water bottle to stay hydrated, a sun hat, sunscreen, and a first-aid kit.

*CAUTION: Do not handle or pick-up needles or sharp objects! Notify the trusted adult with you to dispose of these items.

You can help protect penguins

Learn more about the species in this booklet at GlobalPenguinSociety.org or at Wildnet.org and you're on your way towards helping protect animals in your own backyard and beyond! Knowledge creates awareness, which can lead to action. A positive attitude towards all animals can help make a conservation impact when combined with actions that benefit the world around us. Think about ways you can help these animals.



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Reduce your consumption to achieve a smaller "footprint." Reuse items that normally are tossed into the trash and recycle everything you can. Recycling and reusing reduces waste and saves precious resources. It also keeps items like plastic bags, water bottles, and balloons out of the ocean, where animals may mistake them for food.

Become an Ocean and Wildlife Expert

To expand your knowledge of wildlife in the world around you, visit the ocean, a park, or your local AZA-accredited aquarium or zoo. You can also learn more about ocean animals like sharks, rays, coral reefs, and sea turtles by visiting DisneyAnimals.com. You can learn more about penguins by visiting GlobalPenguinSociety.org.

Don't forget to share your penguin knowledge with family and friends by celebrating World Penguin Day each year on April 25th!

Connect with Nature

Explore the natural world around you. Take a nature walk or hike with your family and friends to learn more about wildlife in your community. Explore the beach and spend time watching wildlife near the shore. You can even participate in a beach cleanup during your next visit to the ocean, lake, or river!

Be Drain Smart

Remember that all drains lead to the ocean. Keep paint, motor oil, grease, cooking oil, cleaning supplies, and trash away from drains. Instead, recycle or dispose of these and other items properly.

Make Wise Conservation Choices

When shopping, before you toss an item into your cart ask yourself, is this sustainably sourced? It's important to know where products like shells and other ocean items come from. Choosing wisely while dining out is another way you can make a difference. Make sustainable choices by visiting seafoodwatch.org to find recommendations for which seafood to buy or avoid.



DID YOU KNOW?

Some penguins migrate to feeding grounds and to breeding grounds depending on the time of year.

We believe empowered kids can change the world



For over 10 years, Club Penguin has been helping kids to change the world through connected play. From projects that help endangered animals, take care of sick kids, or build safer places to play and learn, Club Penguin has donated over 13 million dollars to charities around the globe.



Where your adventures begin!

Sign up for an account and create a penguin to join a thriving community where there are friendly locals and enthusiastic newcomers! Explore the island with penguin friends, customize fashion-forward outfits, express yourself with unique emojis, and do something new every day!

Ask a parent and learn more at: clubpenguinisland.com*



*The Club Penguin Island App is free to play. Children should always seek their parent or guardian's permission to download and play. All gameplay requires registration to create a Disney account, or sign in using an existing one. Club Penguin Island offers recurring a monthly membership subscription that costs real money. Most in-app features require this paid membership.

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Disney Conservation Fund

Throughout the oceans of the world, animals both large and small face threats to their survival including habitat destruction, pollution, and unsustainable fishing practices. The Disney Conservation Fund has assisted many of the species around the world including penguins and other ocean animals like coral reefs, sea turtles, sharks and rays.

As part of The Walt Disney Company's Corporate Citizenship focus, the fund supports nonprofit organizations that work to reverse the decline of threatened wildlife through scientific research, collaboration, and community engagement. The fund also works with nonprofit organizations to increase the time kids and families spend in nature, to engage young people in discovering the magic of nature, and inspire them to care about the planet.

The Disney Conservation Fund was established in 1995 on Earth Day (April 22) and to date has supported more than 300 nonprofit organizations and more than a thousand conservation projects worldwide. Take a tour of all of these projects, present and past, by visiting the Disney Conservation Fund website Disney.com/Conservation.



BE INSPIRED

Disney CITIZENSHIP