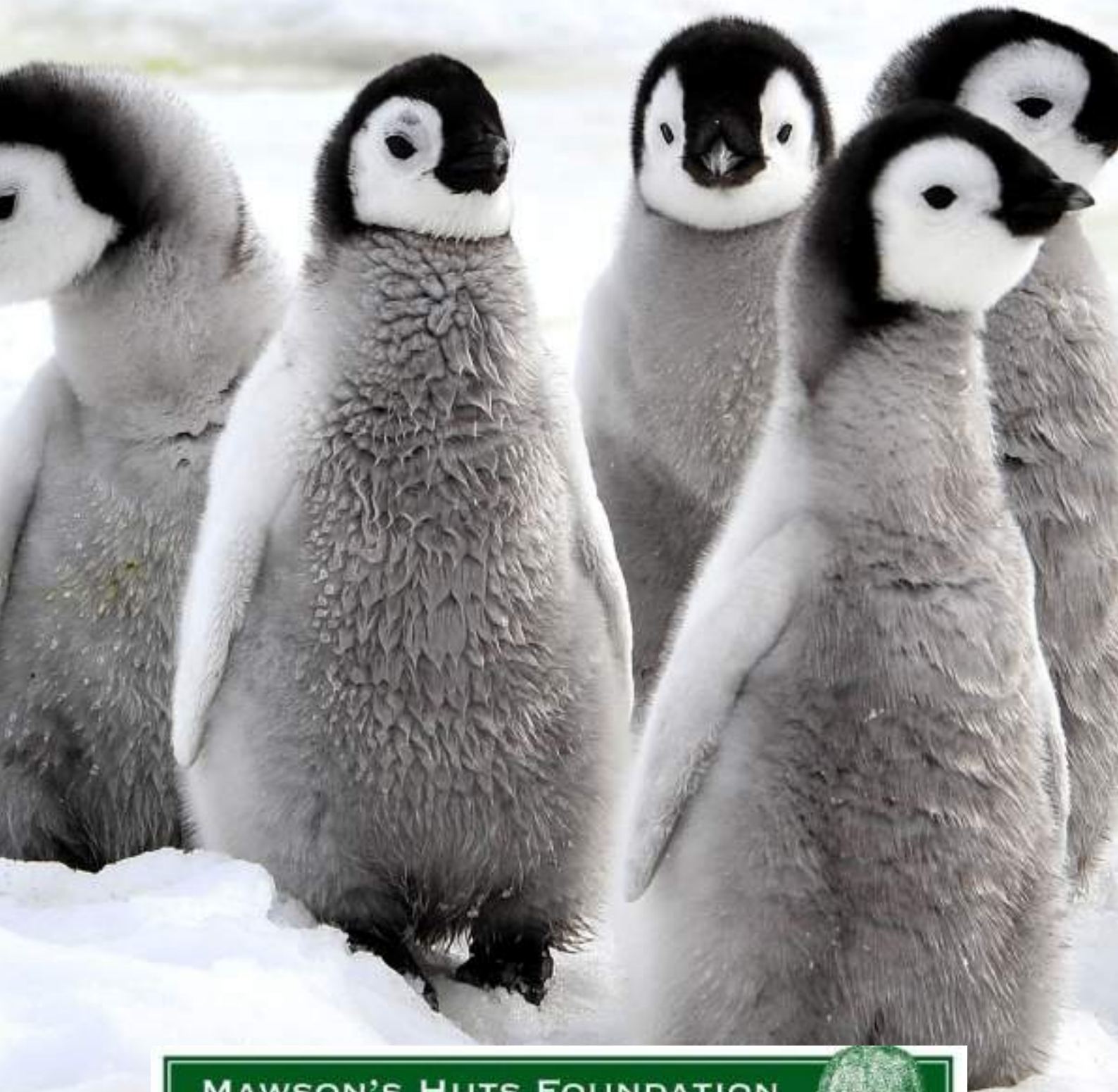


Penguins of the world



MAWSON'S HUTS FOUNDATION

Patron His Excellency General Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd)
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia



CONTENTS

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION	3	Macaroni	18
		Adelie	19
ABOUT PENGUINS	4	Chinstrap	20
Antarctica map	5	Rockhopper	21
Emperor	6	Little or Little blue	22
King	7		
Yellow Eyed	8	Fun Facts	23
Royal	9		
Snares Island	10	QUIZ	
Erect Crested	11	5-12 years	24
Gentoo	12	12-18 years	26
Magellanic	13		
African	14	Results	
Fiordland Crested	15	5-12 years	28
Humboldt	16	12-18 years	30
Galapagos	17		



Penguins of the World has been produced for the Mawson's Huts Foundation by Chimu Adventures. Established in 2004, the Australian owned travel company are specialists in Antarctic, Arctic and South American packages. Chimu are also the Foundation's major sponsors providing office space and facilities in Sydney . They are also major sponsors of the Australian Antarctic Festival held in Hobart every two years.

MAWSON'S HUTS FOUNDATION

Mission Statement

The Mawson's Huts Foundation exists to conserve in perpetuity for the Australian people the unique historical buildings known as Mawson's Huts at Cape Denison on Commonwealth Bay, base for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (AAE) of 1911–14 led by Australia's greatest polar explorer Sir Douglas Mawson.

The Foundation was established in 1997 with the support of the Federal Government to conserve the fragile and historic buildings which are of national and international importance. Rare in a world context as they are just one of six complexes surviving from the "heroic era" of Antarctic exploration between 1896 and 1916.

Regarded as the birthplace of Australia's Antarctic heritage, Mawson's Huts consist of one main building comprising two huts for living, accommodation and workshop and three structures used to record and conduct scientific work. The Cape Denison site also has great heritage value as Mawson's expedition was the foundation of Australia's current Antarctic programme.

During the last 20 years the Foundation has organised and financed 20 major expeditions to undertake conservation and maintenance programmes in partnership with the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) which has responsibility for the site on behalf of the Australian Government.

The Foundation's first expedition in 1997–98 was preceded with a two person team the previous summer consisting of a heritage conservation expert and an architect/photographer who helped to prepare a detailed works programme for a team of 15 who arrived 12 months later. This team of heritage specialists saved Mawson's Huts from imploding and being blown into the Southern Ocean.

Since then the Foundation has raised nearly 10 million dollars in cash and in-kind support with just under three million of this total coming from special grants from the Federal Government.

Based in Sydney, the Foundation has an active campaign to help raise further funds for future expeditions. Its last expedition in 2015–16 removed all but 10 per cent of the remaining ice from the interior and carried out critical maintenance and repairs to the huts. Each expedition costs in the vicinity of \$600,000.

The Foundation built and operates the award winning Mawson's Huts Replica Museum (www.mawsons-huts-replica.org.au) which is on the Hobart waterfront just 150 metres from where Douglas Mawson and his expedition departed from on December 2, 1911.

The Replica Museum assists in raising funds for the conservation of the original huts as does the four day Australian Antarctic Festival held every two years to help promote the city as the gateway to the Antarctic for the Asia Pacific region and Australia's work in the Antarctic. (antarcticfestival.com.au)

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ABOUT PENGUINS

Popular worldwide, penguins have been the subject of hundreds of books and documentaries and are endeared for their upright waddling gait and lack of fear of humans.

The world's 18 main species of penguin live almost exclusively in the Southern Hemisphere with only one, the Galapagos, found north of the equator.

Seven of the species are regarded as Antarctic penguins. Four live and nest on and around the Antarctic continent while a further three nest on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands.

These flightless birds which fascinate people the world over, are thought to have evolved about 60 million years ago. They range in height from 1.1 m to just 40 cm and spend about half of the time equally divided between land and water.

They live on fish, squid and crustaceans. One species, the Yellow-Eye from New Zealand is particularly tenacious when searching for food. It has been recorded making 200 dives in a single day up to depths of 120 metres looking for fish.

The larger Emperor penguin has been recorded diving to a depth of 565 metres but the smaller Blue penguins dive only a few metres for their meals.

These fascinating and wonderful birds need to be understood and every effort made to ensure they and the environment they live in are protected.



ANTARCTICA MAP

EMPEROR PENGUINS

At 1.1m tall, the emperor penguin towers above any other living penguin on Earth. They are mainly found on the Antarctic mainland and are also the only species to breed in the winter months.

KING PENGUINS

King penguins are the second largest penguin, standing 85–95cm tall. They typically breed in 2 years out of 3, they have no nests and their eggs are incubated on the adults' feet.

YELLOW EYED

The yellow-eyed penguin is a tall, heavy penguin with a distinctive pale yellow uncrested band of feathers passing across the nape and around the eyes. Pairs may be seen together at nests sites as early as July–August.

ROYAL PENGUINS

Royal penguins get their name from the yellow crest on their heads. The only place in the world that they breed is Macquarie Island which is also home to its largest colony.

SNARES ISLAND

Snares Penguins are very similar to the Fiordland species, but the featherless area at the beginning of their beaks can help to identify them. It breeds in the summer of New Zealand (September – January)

ERECT CRESTED

The erect-crested penguin is one of three similar-looking crested penguins endemic to southern New Zealand. Its main breeding grounds are on the remote Bounty and Antipodes Islands in September and lay in early–mid October.

GENTOO PENGUINS

Gentoo penguins have a distinctive bright orange beak and a white patch around and behind the eye. They are mainly found on the Sub Antarctic Islands and can make as many as 450 dives per day when foraging for krill, their main diet.

MAGELLANIC

The Magellanic penguin is named in honour of the maritime explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who first recorded it during an expedition (1519). A medium-sized penguin, it can be identified by the distinctive white bands which loop over the eye, down the side of the neck and meet at the throat.

AFRICAN

They have a black stripe and black spots on the chest, the pattern of spots being unique for every penguin, like human fingerprints. Nesting usually peaking from March to May in South Africa, and November and December in Namibia

FIORDLAND CRESTED

They have dark blue-grey/black upperparts, often darker on the head. A broad yellow eyebrow stripe starts at the nostril and extends well past the eye, drooping down the neck; 3–6 whitish stripes on the cheeks are displayed when agitated. They create 2 eggs which are laid about 3–6 days apart in July–August.

HUMBOLDT

They have a black head with a white border that runs from behind the eye, around the black ear-coverts and chin, and joins at the throat. They have blackish-grey upperparts and whitish underparts, with a black breast-band that extends down the flanks to the thigh.

GALAPAGOS

The Galápagos penguin is a penguin endemic to the Galápagos Islands. It is the only penguin that lives north of the equator in the wild. They breed two to three times a year, most breeding takes place between May and July.

MACARONI

Macaroni penguins are mostly found on the Sub Antarctic Islands. Their longevity is not well known, but estimated at 20 years or more.

ADÉLIE

Adélies are found around the entire coast and small islands of Antarctica. They are excellent swimmers and have been recorded swimming as far as 300 km to forage for food for their chicks.

CHINSTRAP

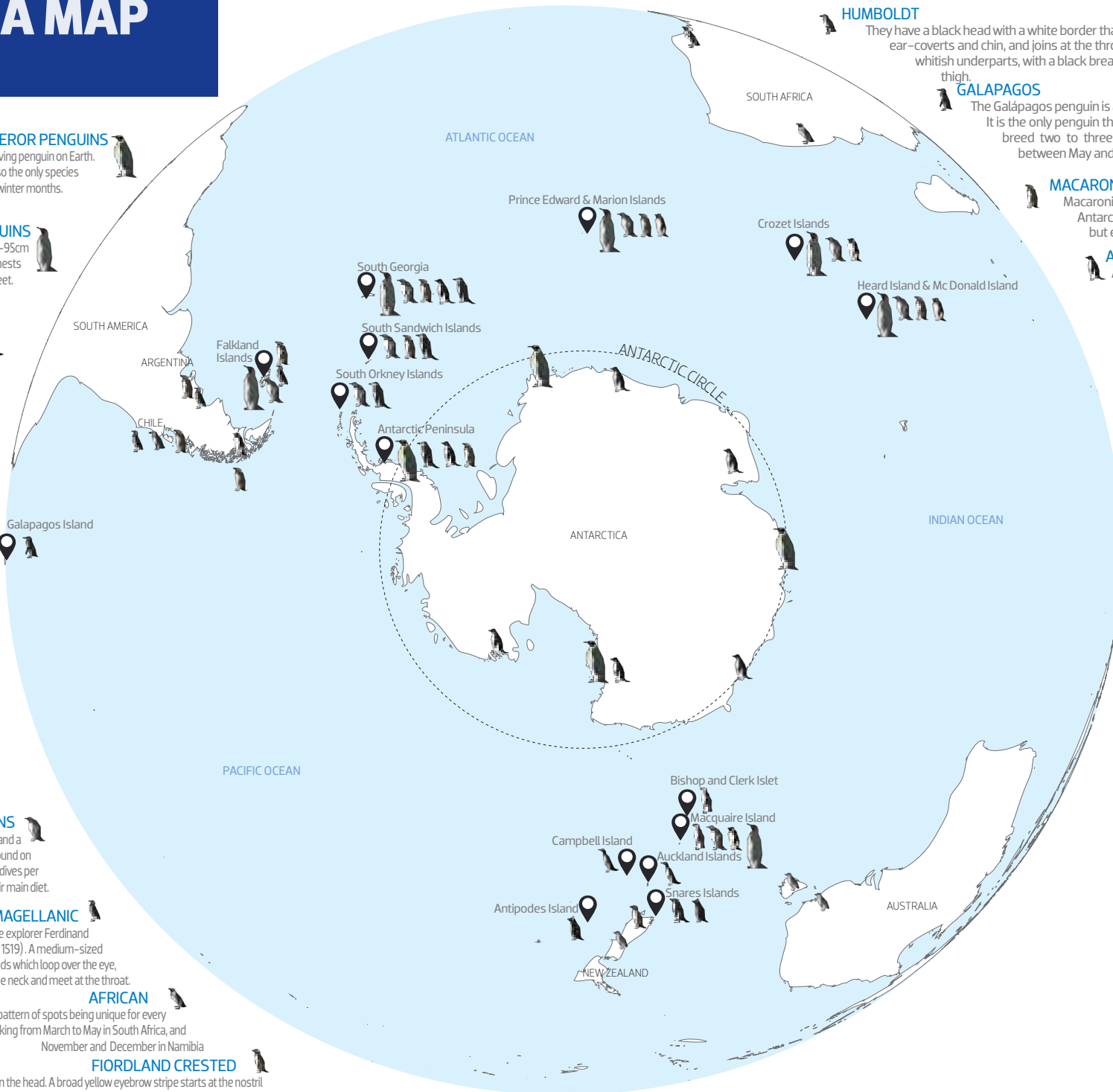
Chinstraps are one of the most distinguishable of all penguins. They have a thin black line running across their cheeks making them look like chin straps. They are medium-size in build and usually breed on hillside slopes.

ROCKHOPPER PENGUINS (North and South)

Their eyes are red and at 50cm are considerably shorter than other penguin species. They often burst from the water and land with a belly flop.

LITTLE OR LITTLE BLUE

The little penguin is the smallest species of penguin. They live for an average of seven years, and are ready for their first breeding season at around three years of age.



EMPEROR



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Emperor penguin is 115 cm and the average weight is roughly 30 kg (65lb).

Distribution: Found only in Antarctica.

Prey: Fishes, squids.

Predators: Leopard seals, killer whales, skuas.

World population: Estimated at about 238,000 breeding pairs.

Breeding Season: They breed in the winter months between late March and December when the average temperature is -25 degrees Celsius!

Conservation Status: Stable, but classed as 'Near Threatened' due to climate change.



KING

FACTS

Size & Weight: Just below a metre in height normally, they weigh roughly 15 kg (32 lb).

Distribution: Mainly on the sub-Antarctic islands such as South Georgia or Crozet Islands. But also on Macquarie Island.

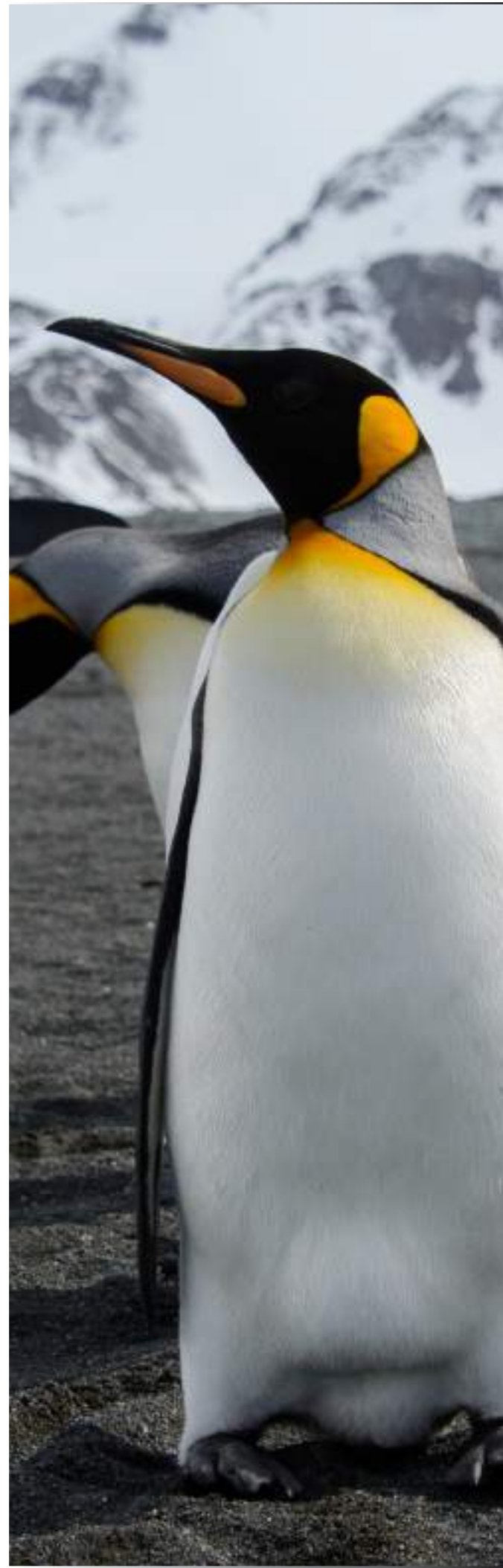
Prey: Squids, fishes.

Predators: Leopard seals, skuas, giant petrels, gulls, sheathbills.

World population: About 2,000,000 adults.

Breeding Season: Depending on the colony and individual penguin, there are 'early' breeders and 'late' breeders. Early breeders breed between November and January and late breeders breed between January and March.

Conservation Status: Protected by the Antarctic treaty, King penguins have a conservation status of least concern.



YELLOW EYED



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Yellow eyed penguin is 76 cm and the average weight is roughly 6 kg (3lb).

Distribution: Found only in southeast of New Zealand and New Zealand sub-antarctic islands of Auckland and Campbell.

Prey: Fishes and squids.

Predators: New Zealand sea lions, domestic predators (prey on chicks).

World population: Estimated 5,930 to 6,970 mature individuals.

Breeding Season: Pairs may be seen together at nests sites as early as July–August. The mean lay date is 24 September on the Otago Peninsula but can occur later at more southern locations.

Conservation Status: Classed as 'Threatened' plus "Nationally Endangered"; small breeding range and population numbers fluctuating and declining.



ROYAL

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Royal penguin is between 66–76 cm and the average weight is roughly 5.5 kg (12lb).

Distribution: Mainly on Macquarie, Bishop, and Clerk Islands in the Southern Ocean.

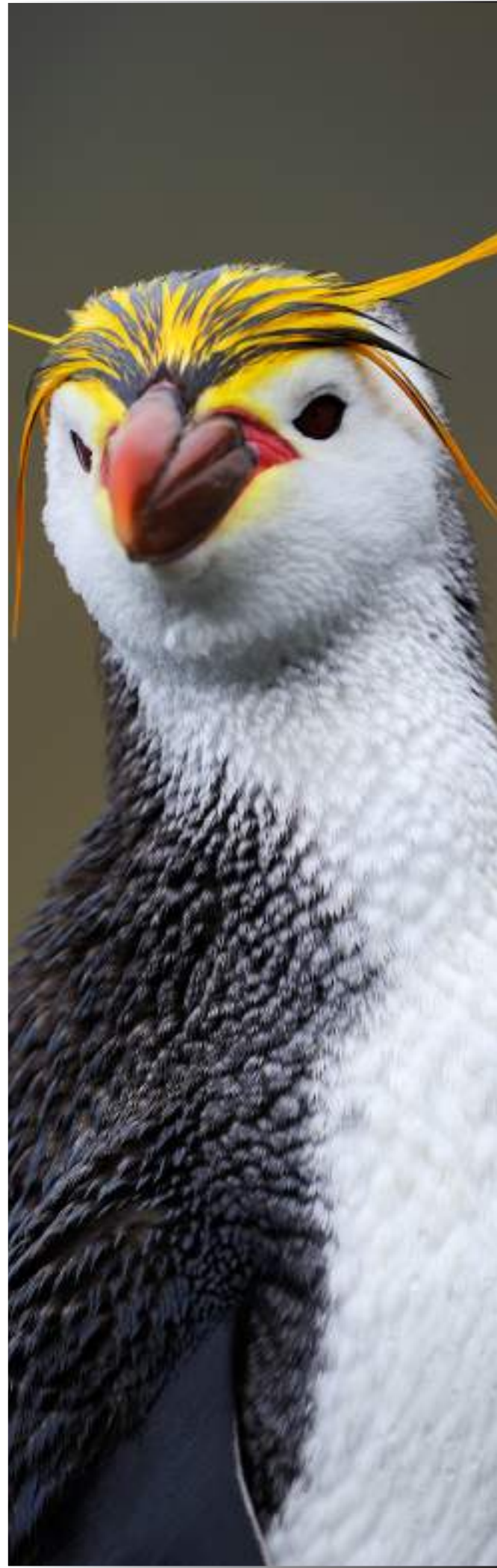
Prey: Squids, krill.

Predators: New Zealand fur seals, skuas, giant petrels

World population: About 850,000 breeding pairs; most of population on Macquarie Island.

Breeding Season: After the winter, royal penguins return to Macquarie Island and its nearby islets to breed. The breeding season, which lasts from September to February, begins with the arrival of the males.

Conservation Status: Classed as "vulnerable"; populations recovering from earlier exploitation.



SNARES ISLAND



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Snares Island penguin is 64 cm and the average weight is roughly 2.5–3 kg (6–7lb).

Distribution: On the south of New Zealand in the Snares Islands (all within 3 sq. km).

Prey: Krill, squids, fishes.

Predators: New Zealand sea lions.

World population: About 62,000 mature penguins.

Breeding Season: It occurs in the summer of New Zealand, beginning in early September and ending in late January.

Conservation Status: Classed as "vulnerable"; all individuals are in less than five locations.



ERECT CRESTED

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Erect Crested penguin is 64 cm and the average weight is roughly 2.5–3.5 kg (6–8lb).

Distribution: Breed only on the Antipodes, Snares and Bounty Islands of New Zealand.

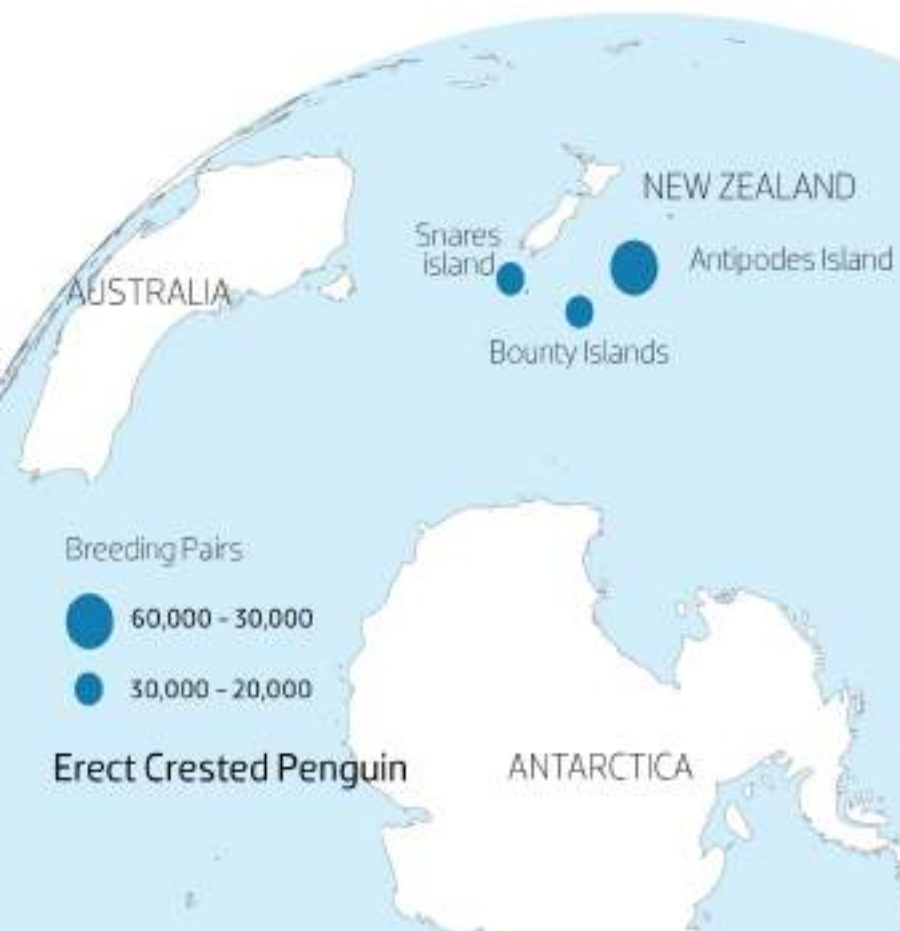
Prey: Probably squids, fishes.

Predators: possibly New Zealand sea lions, New Zealand fur seals, Australian sea lions.

World population: Estimated 130,000 to 140,000 mature individuals.

Breeding Season: No single study has followed a full breeding season. Adults return to breeding colonies on Antipodes Island in September and lay in early-mid October.

Conservation Status: classed as "endangered"; listed as "threatened"; populations are declining.



GENTOO



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Gentoo penguin is 61–76 cm and the average weight is roughly 5.5 – 6.5 kg (12–14 lb).

Distribution: Circumpolar in subantarctic and antarctic waters; avoids pack ice and continental coasts (except near the Antarctic Peninsula).

Prey: Krill, squid.

Predators: Skuas, leopard seals, antarctic fur seals, New Zealand sea lions, Southern sea lions.

World population: Estimated 387,000 breeding pairs.

Breeding Season: They start breeding when they are 2–4 years old. They exhibit far more variability in their breeding cycle than other penguins. For example, the start of the laying date is 26 October at South Georgia but 27 July at the Crozet Islands. The females produce two eggs.

Conservation Status: As "near threatened"; some populations have experienced declines, overall population may be increasing.



MAGELLANIC

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Magellanic penguin is 61–71 cm and the average weight is roughly 5kg (11 lb).

Distribution: On Falkland Islands and along the coasts of Chile and Argentina.

Prey: Small fishes, cuttlefish.

Predators: Southern sea lions, leopard seals, Patagonian foxes.

World population: About 1,300,000 breeding pairs.

Breeding Season: Female Magellanic Penguins mature sexually around 4 years of age, males around 5 years.

Conservation Status: Classed as "near threatened"; population has declined at Punta Tombo and in the Falkland Islands. Threats include overfishing by commercial fisheries and oil wells.



AFRICAN



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the African penguin is 61–71 cm and the average weight is roughly 3 kg (7 lb).

Distribution: South African waters.

Prey: Mostly anchovies, sardines but also other fishes, squids, and crustaceans.

Predators: South African fur seals, Southern sea lions, octopus, sharks, sacred ibis, gulls.

World population: About 52,000 adults.

Breeding Season: Nesting usually peaking from March to May in South Africa, and November and December in Namibia. A clutch of two eggs are laid either in burrows dug in guano, or scrapes in the sand under boulders or bushes.

Conservation Status: Classed as "endangered"; population decreasing; mainly threatened by over-fishing by commercial fisheries and shifts in prey populations.



African Penguin

FIORDLAND CRESTED

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Fiordland penguin is 61 cm and the average weight is roughly 2.5–3 kg (6–7lb).

Distribution: On the south of New Zealand.

Prey: Small fishes, crustaceans, cuttlefish.

Predators: New Zealand fur seals, stoats (weasel relatives), weka (rail bird).

World population: Estimated 5,000 to 6,000 adults.

Breeding Season: Fiordland penguins typically raise one chick only despite laying two eggs. They nest in loose colonies, often in remote, difficult-to-access habitat. The 2 eggs are laid about 3–6 days apart in July–August, with the first egg being smaller than the second egg.

Conservation Status: Listed as "threatened"; declining; nesting sites small, widespread and vulnerable to predation and human interference.



HUMBOLDT



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Humboldt penguin is 56–66 cm and the average weight is roughly 4 kg (9 lb).

Distribution: Along the coasts of Peru and Chile.

Prey: Anchovetta (small fish).

Predators: Possibly sharks and Southern sea lions.

World population: Approximately 2,500 to 9,999 mature individual.

Breeding Season: Humboldt penguins breed from March to December with peaks in April and August to September.

Conservation Status: Classed as "vulnerable"; listed as "threatened"; significant threats include overfishing of prey species, drowning in gill nets, illegal capture for consumption, use as bait, illegal capture for the pet trade.



GALAPAGOS

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Galapagos penguin is 53 cm and the average weight is roughly 2.5 kg (5-6 lb).

Distribution: Galapagos Islands.

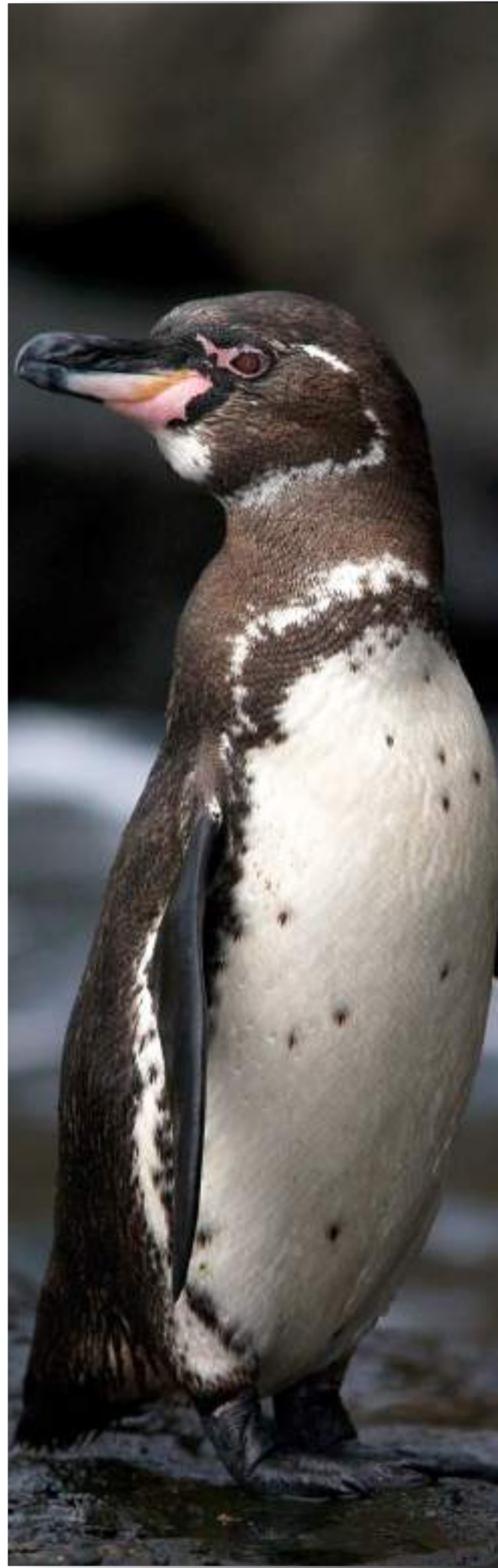
Prey: Small fishes.

Predators: Sharks, eared barn owls, Galapagos hawk, feral cats, dogs.

World population: About 1,200 mature individuals.

Breeding Season: Breed two to three times a year, the breeding season of Galapagos penguins lasts throughout the year; however, most breeding takes place between May and July.

Conservation Status: Listed as endangered on the US Endangered Species List; increased human exploitation of the island contributes to habitat degradation and disturbances.



MACARONI



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Macaroni penguin is 51–61 cm and weigh about 4 kg (9lb).

Distribution: Most Macaroni penguins are found in the sub-Antarctic Islands like South Georgia.

Prey: Squids and krill.

Predators: Leopard seals, antarctic fur seals, skuas, sheathbills.

World population: There are an estimated 9 million breeding pairs! However, many colonies are in decline sadly.

Breeding Season: Usually in December, Macaroni penguins usually spend less than a month ashore each year.

Conservation Status: Protected by the Antarctic Treaty, Macaroni penguins have a conservation status of least concern.



ADELIE

FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Adelie penguin is 46–61 cm and the average weight is roughly 3.5–4.5 kg (8–10 lb).

Distribution: Circumpolar on Antarctic continent within limits of pack ice.

Prey: Primarily krill, also squids and fishes.

Predators: Leopard seals, skuas, sheathbills.

World population: Estimated at about 2,370,000 breeding pairs.

Breeding Season: Breed from October to February. Adelies build rough nests of stones. Two eggs are laid; these are incubated for 32 to 34 days by the parents taking turns.

Conservation Status: Classed as "near threatened"; Adélie penguin populations are expected to decline, particularly in the northern part of their range, within the next few generations as a result of sea ice loss from climate change.



CHINSTRAP



FACTS

Size & Weight: Chinstrap penguins average around 46–61 cm tall and usually weigh around 4.5 kg (10lb).

Distribution: Chinstraps have a circumpolar distribution, usually on islands off the peninsula or on the sub-ant-ctica.

Prey: Krill, small fishes.

Predators: Leopard seals, skuas, sheathbills.

World population: There are at least 7.5 million Chinstrap penguins and colonies seem to be increasing.

Breeding Season: The breeding season is between late November and March – the high summer.

Conservation Status: Protected by the Antarctic treaty, Chinstrap penguins have a conservation status of least concern.



NORTHERN ROCKHOPPER

FACTS

Size & Weight: Rockhoppers are the second smallest types of penguin with an average height of 52 cm and weight of 3 kg (7.5 lb).

Distribution: Usually found in the sub-Antarctica Islands, particularly on Heard Island.

Prey: Fishes, squids, krill

Predators: New Zealand fur seals, New Zealand sea lions, Southern sea lions, skuas, gulls

World population: One of the most common penguins in the world with an estimated population of 9 million breeding pairs. Population is declining rapidly however, and scientists do not know why.

Breeding Season: in late July/early August.

Conservation Status: Because of the rapid decline in population, Northern Rockhopper penguins are now considered endangered.



Northern Rockhopper

SOUTHERN ROCKHOPPER



Southern Rockhopper

FACTS

Size & Weight: Rockhoppers are the second smallest types of penguin with an average height of 41–46 cm and weight of 2.5 kg (7 lb).

Distribution: Usually found in the sub-Antarctica Islands, particularly on Heard Island.

Prey: Fishes, squids, krill

Predators: New Zealand fur seals, New Zealand sea lions, Southern sea lions, skuas, gulls

World population: One of the most common penguins in the world with an estimated population of 9 million breeding pairs. Population is declining rapidly however, and scientists do not know why.

Breeding Season: December to March. Usually 2 eggs are laid and one will be smaller.

Conservation Status: Because of the rapid decline in population, Rockhopper penguins are now considered endangered.

→ **The differences between the northern and southern rockhopper:**

Southern rockhoppers are smaller and have shorter spiky crests, while the northern rockhoppers are larger and have longer crest feathers.

There is also a difference in the patterns under their wings.



LITTLE OR LITTLE BLUE



FACTS

Size & Weight: The average height of the Little penguin is 41–45 cm and the average weight is roughly 1 kg (2lb).

Distribution: Southern Australia and New Zealand's South Island.

Prey: Small fishes.

Predators: Australian sea lions, fur seals, dogs, cats, stoats, ferrets.

World population: Less than 1 million individuals in Australia.

Breeding Season: Little penguins live for an average of seven years, and are ready for their first breeding season at around three years of age. Between June and August, male penguins return to their colonies to reconstruct old burrows, dig new ones and attract mates.

Conservation Status: Classed as "threatened"; listed as "least concerned".



FUN FACTS ABOUT PENGUINS -

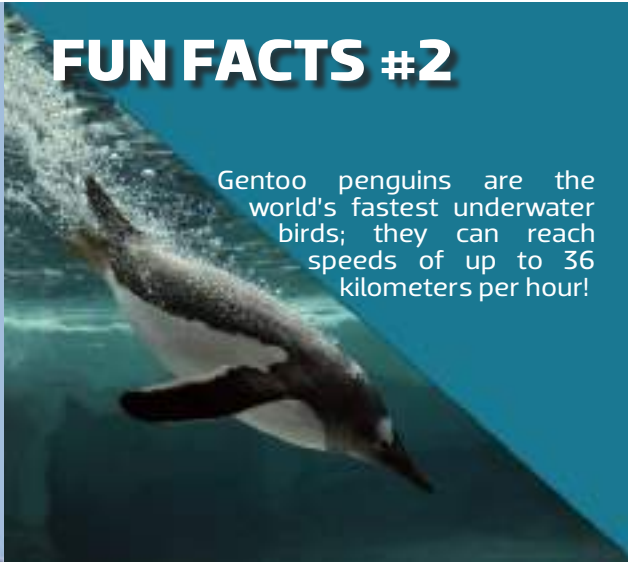
FUN FACTS #1

Penguins can drink salt water as their supraorbital gland filters the salt from their bloodstream.



FUN FACTS #2

Gentoo penguins are the world's fastest underwater birds; they can reach speeds of up to 36 kilometers per hour!



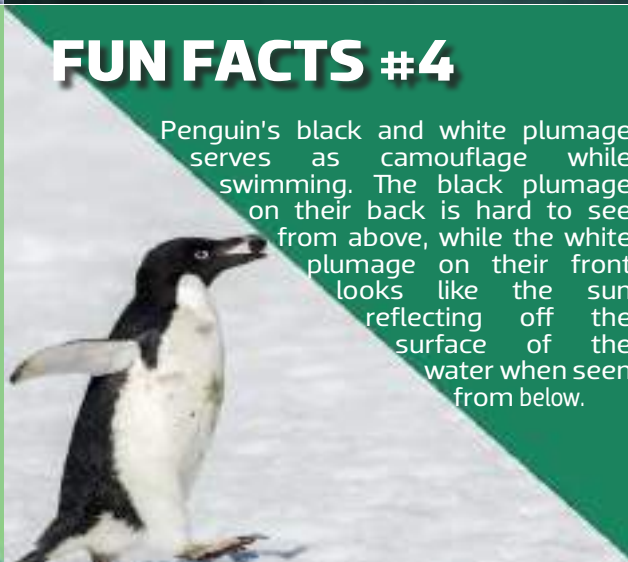
FUN FACTS #3

Penguins cannot breathe underwater; the duration of their dives varies between species, from 7 to 20 minutes.



FUN FACTS #4

Penguin's black and white plumage serves as camouflage while swimming. The black plumage on their back is hard to see from above, while the white plumage on their front looks like the sun reflecting off the surface of the water when seen from below.



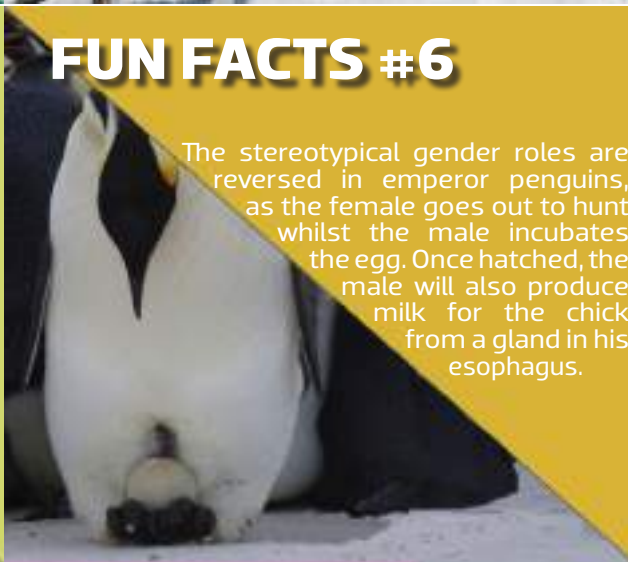
FUN FACTS #5

Penguins do not have teeth but do have spines on both their tongues and the inside of their beaks to help them grip their prey.



FUN FACTS #6

The stereotypical gender roles are reversed in emperor penguins, as the female goes out to hunt whilst the male incubates the egg. Once hatched, the male will also produce milk for the chick from a gland in his esophagus.



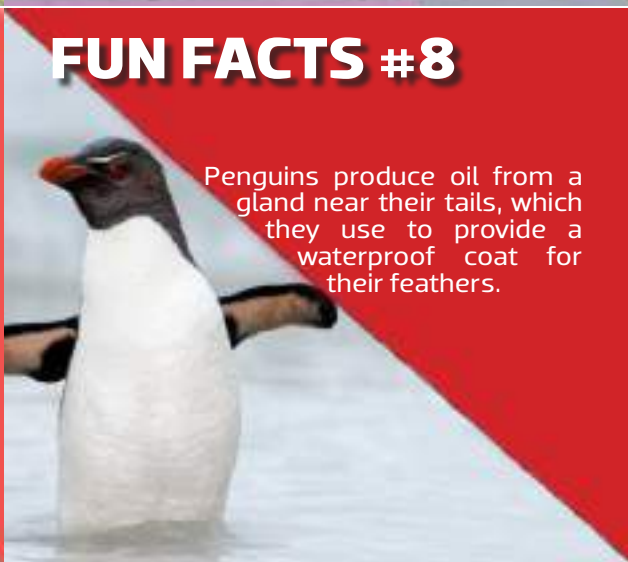
FUN FACTS #7

While other birds have wings for flying, penguins have adapted flippers to help them swim in the water.



FUN FACTS #8

Penguins produce oil from a gland near their tails, which they use to provide a waterproof coat for their feathers.



QUIZ

-5/12 years

1. How many different species of penguins are there on earth ?

- ☐ 15
- ☐ 17
- ☐ 20

2. Where do penguins live ?

- ☐ In the Southern Hemisphere only
- ☐ In the Northern Hemisphere only
- ☐ Equally in both hemispheres

3. How different are the various species ?

- ☐ Those from warmer climates spend more time in the water
- ☐ Males are larger than females
- ☐ They differ in size and the markings on heads and necks.

4. What is the smallest penguin ?

- ☐ Rockhopper
- ☐ Little blue
- ☐ Chinstrap

5. Put these three species of penguins in order of size with smallest first :

- ☐ Emperor – Gentoo – Adelie
- ☐ Emperor – Adelie – Gentoo
- ☐ Adelie – Gentoo – Emperor
- ☐ Adelie – Emperor – Gentoo

6. What are the main predators of Antarctic penguins ?

- ☐ Leopard seals
- ☐ Blue Whales
- ☐ Sharks

7. Can penguins breathe underwater ?

- ☐ They all can
- ☐ They can't
- ☐ Some species can

8. What do penguins mostly eat ?

- ☐ Worms and Insects
- ☐ Krill, squid and fish
- ☐ Seeds and fruits

9. How do penguins move on the ice ?

- ☐ Glide across the ice on their skins
- ☐ Glide on their foot like a skater
- ☐ Waddle sideways for greater stability

10. Which penguin usually incubates the eggs ?

- ☐ Females
- ☐ Males
- ☐ Take turns

11. Why are this species endangered ?

- ☐ Intensive hunting for their skins
- ☐ Pollution of drinking water
- ☐ Human encroachment on its food supply and hunting grounds

12.Can penguins drink salty sea water ?

☐ Yes

☐ No

13. What is the name of the next penguin?

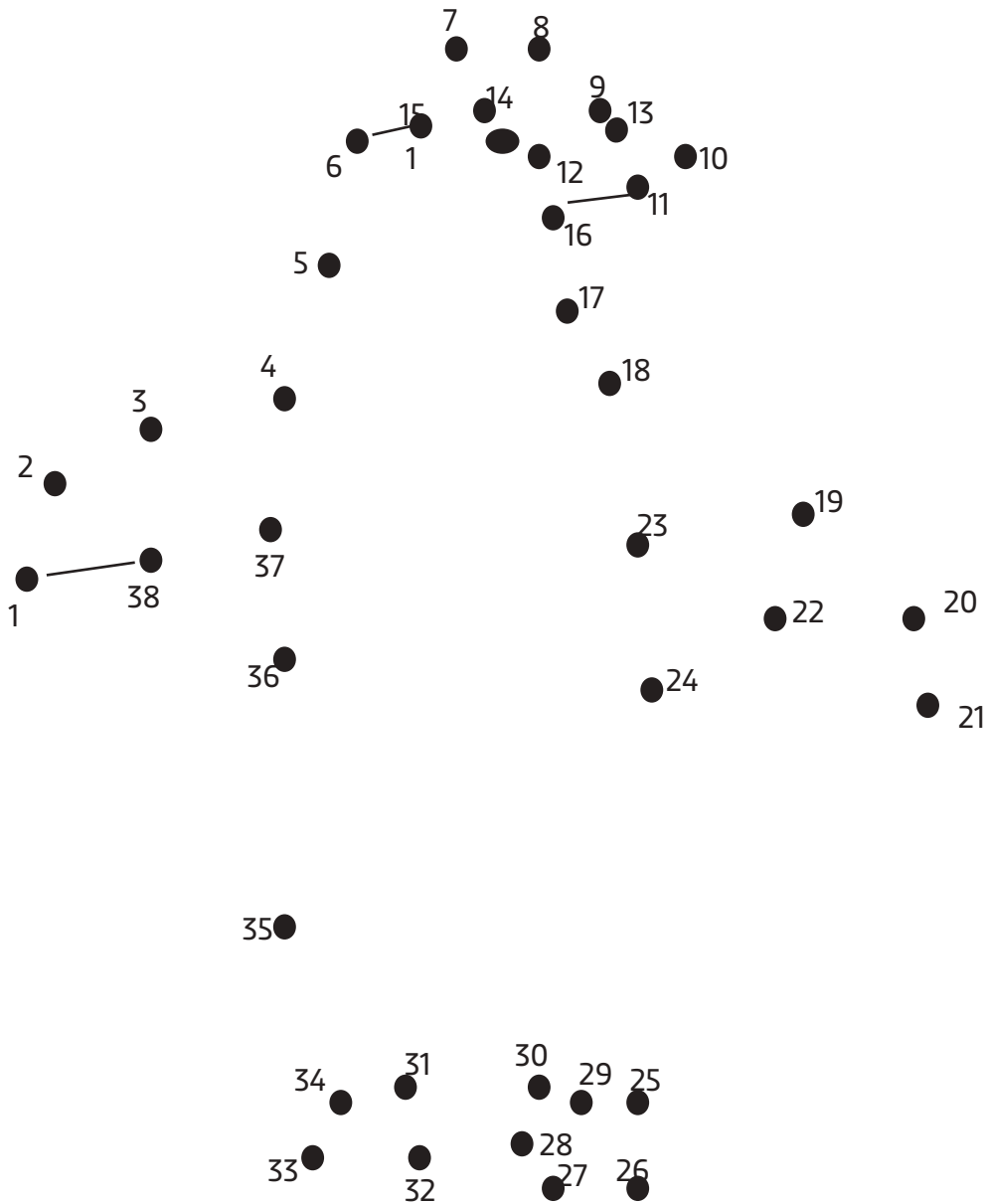
☐ King

☐ Emperor

☐ Royal



14. Connect the dots between them and guess what's the penguin!



QUIZ

-12/18 years

1. How many different species of penguins are there on earth ?

- ☐ 15
- ☐ 17
- ☐ 20

3. How different are the various species ?

- ☐ Those from warmer climates spend more time in the water
- ☐ Males are larger than females
- ☐ They differ in size and the markings on heads and necks.

5. Which is the tallest penguin ?

- ☐ 0.74 m
- ☐ 1m
- ☐ 1.15m

7. Can penguins breathe underwater ?

- ☐ They all can
- ☐ They can't
- ☐ Some species can

9. How do penguins often move on ice?

- ☐ Glide across the ice on their skins
- ☐ Glide on their foot like a skater
- ☐ Waddle sideways for greater stability

11. Why is this species endangered ?

- ☐ Intensive hunting for their skins
- ☐ Pollution of drinking water
- ☐ Human encroachment on its food supply and hunting grounds

2. Where do penguins live ?

- ☐ In the southern hemisphere only
- ☐ In the northern hemisphere only
- ☐ Equally in both hemispheres

4. What is the smallest penguin ?

- ☐ Rockhopper
- ☐ Little blue
- ☐ Chinstrap

6. Why are their nests located above sea level?

- ☐ To keep them safe from leopard seals
- ☐ To keep them safe from changing tides
- ☐ The atmosphere is better for the eggs

8. What does an incubating penguin eat ?

- ☐ Doesn't eat
- ☐ Whatever the partner brings it
- ☐ Prepare meals in advance

10. Which penguin usually incubates the eggs ?

- ☐ Females
- ☐ Males
- ☐ Take turns

12. How do penguins swim in the water ?

- ☐ Float on their bellies and contort their bodies to slither through the water.
- ☐ They swim with their wings while using feet as rudders
- ☐ They propel themselves with their feet

13. At what speed can some penguins swim ?

- ☐ 20 miles per hour (32 Km/h)
- ☐ 30 miles per hour (48 Km/h)
- ☐ 40 miles per hour (64 Km/h)

14. Write the right name at the bottom of each pictures

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Emperor | 10. Fiordland Crested |
| 2. King | 11. Humboldt |
| 3. Yellow Eyed | 12. Galapagos |
| 4. Royal | 13. Macaroni |
| 5. Snares Island | 14. Adelie |
| 6. Erect Crested | 15. Chinstrap |
| 7. Gentoo | 16. Northern Rockhopper |
| 8. Magellanic | 17. Little or Little Blue |
| 9. African | |



1. How many different species of penguins are there on earth ?

- ☐ 15
- ☒ **17**
- ☐ 20

3. How different are the various species ?

- ☐ Those from warmer climates spend more time in the water
- ☐ Males are larger than females
- ☒ **They differ in size and the markings on heads and necks.**

5. Put these three species of penguins in order of size with smallest first :

- ☐ Emperor – Gentoo – Adelie
- ☐ Emperor – Adelie – Gentoo
- ☒ **Adelie – Gentoo – Emperor**
- ☐ Adelie – Emperor – Gentoo

7. Can penguins breathe underwater ?

- ☐ They all can
- ☒ **They can't**
- ☐ Some species can

9. How do penguins move on the ice ?

- ☒ **Glide across the ice on their skins**
- ☐ Glide on their foot like a skater
- ☐ Waddle sideways for greater stability

11. Why are this species endangered ?

- ☐ Intensive hunting for their skins
- ☐ Pollution of drinking water
- ☒ **Human encroachment on its food supply and hunting grounds**

2. Where do penguins live ?

- ☒ **In the southern hemisphere only**
- ☐ In the northern hemisphere only
- ☐ Equally in both hemispheres

4. What is the smallest penguin ?

- ☐ Rockhopper
- ☒ **Little blue**
- ☐ Chinstrap

6. What are the main predators of Antarctic penguins ?

- ☒ **Leopard seals**
- ☐ Blue Whales
- ☐ Sharks

8. What do penguins mostly eat ?

- ☐ Worms and Insects
- ☒ **Krill, squid and fish**
- ☐ Seeds and fruits

10. Which penguin usually incubates the eggs ?

- ☐ Females
- ☐ Males
- ☒ **Take turns**

12. Can penguins drink salty sea water ?

☐ Yes

☐ No

13. What is the name of the next penguin?

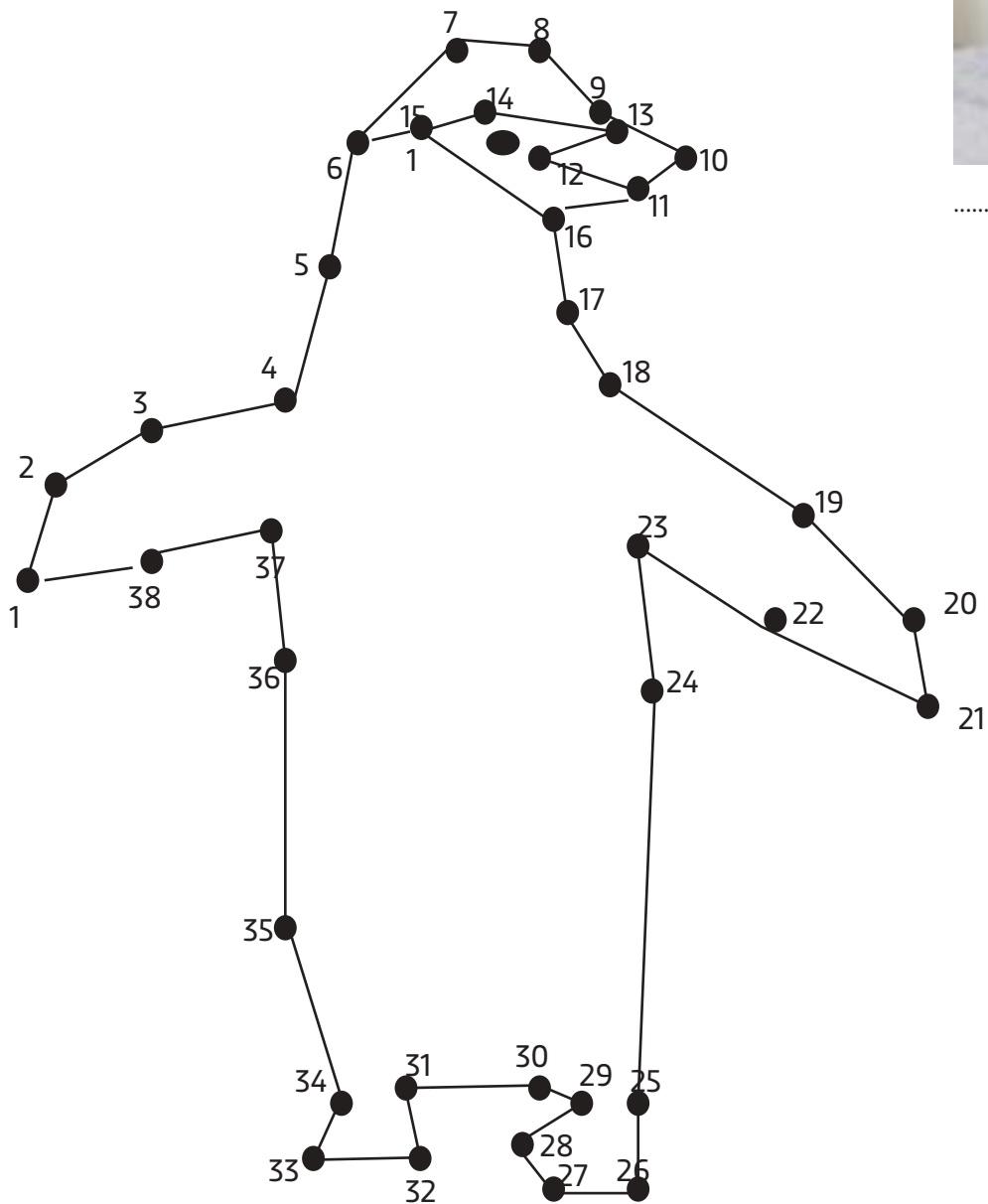
☐ King

☐ Emperor

☐ Royal



14. Connect the dots between them and guess what's the penguin!



.....Chinstrap.....

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3. How different are the various species ?

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- ☐ Males are larger than females
- ☒ **They differ in size and the markings on heads and necks.**

5. Which is the tallest penguin ?

- ☐ 0.74 m
- ☐ 1m
- ☒ **1.15m**

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- ☒ **They can't**
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6. Why are their nests located above sea level ?

- ☒ **To keep them safe from leopard seals**
- ☐ To keep them safe from changing tides
- ☐ The atmosphere is better for the eggs

8. What does an incubating penguin eat ?

- ☒ **Doesn't eat**
- ☐ Whatever the partner brings it
- ☐ Prepare meals in advance

10. Which penguin usually incubates the eggs ?

- ☐ Females
- ☐ Males
- ☒ **Take turns**

12.How do penguins swim in the water ?

0 Float on their bellies and contort their bodies to slither through the water.

0 They swim with their wings while using feet as rudders

0 They propel themselves with their feet

13. At what speed can some penguins swim ?

0 20 miles per hour (32 Km/h)

0 30 miles per hour (48 Km/h)

0 40 miles per hour (64Km/h)

14. Write the right name at the bottom of each pictures

- 1.Emperor
- 2.King
- 3.Yellow Eyed
- 4.Royal
- 5.Snares Island
- 6.Erect Crested
- 7.Gentoo
- 8.Magellanic
- 9.African

- 10.Fiordland Crested
- 11.Humboldt
12. Galapagos
13. Macaroni
- 14.Adelle
15. Chinstrap
16. Northern Rockhopper
17. Little or Little Blue



..N.Rockhopper..



..Erect Crested..



..Snares Island..



.....Little.....



.....Royal.....



.....Humboldt.....



.....Galapagos.....



.....Adelle.....



.....African.....



.....Magellanic.....



.....Macaroni.....



.....Fiordland.....



.....King.....



.....Yellow Eyed.....



.....Chinstrap.....



.....Gentoo.....



.....Emperor.....