

Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens  
**Education Department**  
**Animal Population Dynamics Answers**

1. What do Nile crocodile mothers do to help make sure their eggs hatch?  
She guards the nest to protect them from predators.
2. What do you think “cooperative hunting” means? Which animal does this apply to?  
Hunting together to catch prey for all; Nile crocodile
3. What threat are wart hogs to domestic swine?  
Wart hogs carry parasites that can harm domestic pigs.
4. What is the normal herd size of the impala? How does it change in the dry season?  
15-25 females with one dominant male; herds gather in hundreds during dry season
5. How do Leadbeater’s ground hornbill families feed? What do they eat?  
In hunting parties that coordinate their activities to catch rabbits, squirrels, snakes and tortoises
6. After lions, which cat is the most social?  
Cheetah
7. Is there anything about the way ostriches nest that seems unusual to you?  
The male incubates the eggs and as many as 5 hens share the same nest (eggs can number up to 50)
8. How do baby kudu avoid predators?  
By lying still or motionless so predators cannot see them; they are well camouflaged, too
9. What are zebra family units called? What makes up this group?  
Harems and they are made up of 1 stallion, 1 to several females and their foals
10. How does a Puff Adder warn larger hoofed animals of its presence?  
It hisses
11. Why does it bother to warn them?  
It does not want to get stepped on, and it knows that hoofed animals are too big to eat
12. How does the Gaboon Viper capture prey?  
It lies in wait along game trails and ambushes its prey
13. Compare and contrast the Gaboon Viper’s hunting strategy to the Green Mamba’s hunting strategy.  
The mamba is an active hunter, gliding from branch to branch in search of prey; the Gaboon viper is more passive and waits for prey to come to it.
14. How large can a naked mole rat colony get? How do they keep warm?  
Up to 300; by living in burrows underground where the temperature is stable
15. How did the African Mole Snake get its name? Where would you look for one?  
It eats moles; underground
16. What are some of the ways that bats help plants?  
Pollinate flowers, disperse seeds
17. What makes the Klipspringer different from all other antelopes?  
It is the only antelope that walks on the tips of its toes
18. What does it mean if you find a pair of Kenya Crested Guinea Fowl alone?  
It must be a pair getting ready to lay eggs otherwise it would be with its flock
19. What are elephant groups called? What makes up this group?  
Family groups or herds; older female (cow), 1 or 2 of her adult daughters and their offspring; the oldest female leading the herd is the matriarch.

Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens  
**Education Department**  
**Animal Population Dynamics**

1. What do Nile crocodile mother's do to help make sure their eggs hatch?
2. What do you think "cooperative hunting" means? Which animal does this apply to?
3. What threat are wart hogs to domestic swine?
4. What is the normal herd size of the impala? How does it change in the dry season?
5. How do Leadbeater's ground hornbill families feed? What do they eat?
6. After lions, which cat is the most social?
7. Is there anything about the way ostriches nest that seems unusual to you?
8. How do baby kudus avoid predators?
9. What are zebra family units called? What makes up this group?
10. How does a Puff Adder warn larger hoofed animals of its presence?
11. Why does it bother to warn them?
12. How does the Gaboon Viper capture prey?
13. Compare and contrast the Gaboon Viper's hunting strategy to the Green Mamba's hunting strategy.
14. How large can a naked mole rat colony get? How do they keep warm?
15. How did the African Mole Snake get its name? Where would you look for one?
16. What are some of the ways that bats help plants?

17. What makes the Klipspringer different from all other antelopes?

18. What does it mean if you find a pair of Kenya Crested Guinea Fowl alone?

19. What are elephant groups called? What makes up this group?