

YEAR 3: GEOGRAPHY AUTUMN 2: BANHAM ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



History

Banham Zoological Gardens is home to more than 2,000 animals! It is run by the Zoological Society of East Anglia (ZSEA). Originally called Banham Zoo, it was opened in 1968 to show a collection of pheasants and parrots. In 1971, a **colony** of Woolly Monkeys was brought to the zoo and it became a Woolly Monkey **Sanctuary**. In 1974, Banham Zoo became a member of the Federation of British Zoos. In 1979, an education centre was opened at the zoo. Throughout the 1990s, big cats were added to the collection including leopards and tigers. In 2022, Banham Zoo was renamed Banham Zoological Gardens.

Key Vocabulary

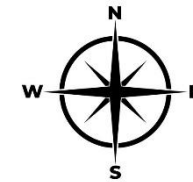
colony	Similar animals that live together in the same place and interact with each other.
sanctuary	A place safe from danger.
acre	4,046m ²
country	A nation with a government on land of its own.
continent	A continuous mass of land.
hemisphere	Half of the Earth.
climate	Average weather in an area over 30 years.
biome	Naturally occurring communities of plants growing in the same place.
enclosure	An area surrounded by a barrier.
habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.
sustainable	Able to continue for a long time without damaging the environment.
conservation	Protecting wildlife and habitats.
captivity	Held and stopped from escaping.

Location and Climate

Banham Zoo is set in over 50 **acres** of parkland and gardens in Banham, Norfolk.

Norfolk is located on the East coast of the **country** of England in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is on the European **continent**. It is in the Northern **Hemisphere**.

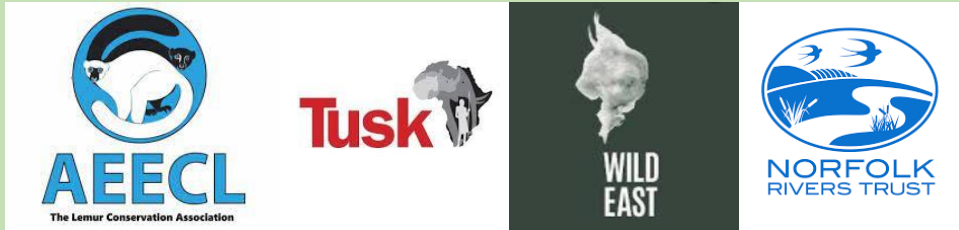
In England, the **climate** is temperate meaning the winters are cold and the summers are mild. The UK receives between 800mm-1400mm rain per year. The main **biome** in the United Kingdom is woodland.



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Conservation and Social Impact

Banham Zoological Garden and ZSEA's mission is to encourage **sustainable** tourism by connecting people to nature for **conservation**. They hope to reach and inspire as many people as possible to protect and connect with animals and wildlife. They have many partnerships with **conservation** organisations:



Economic Impact

Around 200 people work at Banham Zoological Gardens and over 200,000 people visit each year! Each visitor has the opportunity to make an additional donation to their ticket cost which goes towards supporting ZSEA's **conservation** efforts. Visitors to the zoo also visit the local area of Banham, contributing to the local economy.

Did you know...?

Banham Zoological Gardens have replaced all single-use plastics with compostable materials!

Did you know...?







No waste at Banham Zoological Gardens goes to landfill! It is recycled, reused or composted!

Habitats

At Banham Zoological Gardens, the keepers work hard to ensure the animal **enclosures** represent the different animals' natural **habitats**. The animals at Banham come from all around the world and so are used to different **biomes** and **climates**.

The UK **climate** is temperate (cold winters and mild summers). Animals that are used to warmer **climates** (like meerkats) have heat lamps in their enclosures. Animals that are used to cooler **climates** (like Pallas cats) have mostly uncovered enclosures.

The main **biome** in the UK is woodland. Animals from desert **biomes** (like camels) have dusty, sandy surfaces to walk on in their enclosures. Animals from rainforest **biomes** (like tamarins) have lots of tall trees and ropes to climb on in their enclosures.

	Black-footed penguins	Emus
		
	Coasts of South Africa	Grasslands of Australia
	Endangered	Least concern
	Pilchards, anchovies, squid, crustaceans	Fruits, berries, caterpillars
	Wild: up to 20 years Captivity : up to 30 years	Wild: up to 10 years Captivity : up to 20 years