

VULTURES AND CONDORS

When the correct answer is ticked, the box turns green, ticking the wrong answer turns the box red.

1. The cinereous vulture is one of:

- a) the smallest birds of prey.
- b) the largest birds of prey.
- c) is not a bird of prey, it's a Gruiform.

2. Where is the cinereous vulture's natural habitat?

- a) In Asia and Europe.
- b) In Africa and Asia.
- c) In Europe and Africa.

3. Where does the cinereous vulture most often nest?

- a) On the ground in open countryside.
- b) On the ruins of old buildings or in towns.
- c) In trees or cliff ledges.

4. Vultures primarily search for food with their excellent eyesight. New World vultures have another advantage over Old World vultures in their search for food:

- a) an excellent sense of smell by avian standards.
- b) they are better fliers; they can circle for longer over the landscape.
- c) they perceive a broader colour spectrum, making it easier to spot carrion in the landscape.

5. Vultures, typically birds with bald heads, act as the "health police" in nature. What does this mean?

- a) They fly over the landscape and use their excellent vision to search for animal carcasses, which they feed on. This helps clear them from the landscape and prevent the spread of various diseases.
- b) If they see a sick or injured animal while circling over the landscape, they start making a very intense sound to try and attract attention to the injured animal.
- c) While circling over the landscape, they can detect poisoned baits with their excellent eyesight and sense of smell, they then use their sharp claws to remove them.



Egyptian vulture

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6. Where does the Egyptian vulture naturally occur?

- a) Only in Asia.
- b) Only in Europe.
- c) In Africa, Asia and Europe.

7. Egyptian vultures feed mainly on carrion, however, in Africa they have found another interesting food source. What is it?

- a) Ostrich eggs.
- b) Echidna eggs.
- c) Kingsnake eggs.

8. Prague Zoo has long been involved in protecting Egyptian vultures in the wild, especially in the Balkans. What are its conservation activities?

- a) Vaccinating wild vultures against diseases that decimate their populations.
- b) Releasing zoo-bred animals into the wild.
- c) Bribing poachers and hunters not to hunt and poison vultures.

9. Where did the hooded vulture get its common name?

- a) Because its bald neck and forehead are covered with short feathers, a sort of hood.
- b) After its discoverer, Robin Hood.
- c) From the fact that when it rains, they spread their wings like a hood over their bare heads.

10. Where does the king vulture naturally occur?

- a) In north Africa.
- b) In North America.
- c) In South America, from Mexico to northern Argentina.



king vulture

