Rugs alive™ Plus

In this document, you will find:

- **Habitat Cards**
- **Animal Habitats and Facts**
- **Activity ideas**
- **Instructions for use**
- **Helpful tips**
- **Rug care**
- **Device specifications**

Be sure to get THIS app

Scan to watch a quick How-To Video!

Aquatic Habitat

Dolphin - Narwhal - Seal - X-Ray Fish

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Desert Habitat

Kangaroo - Vulture

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Farm Habitat

Cow - Horse - Peacock - Rooster

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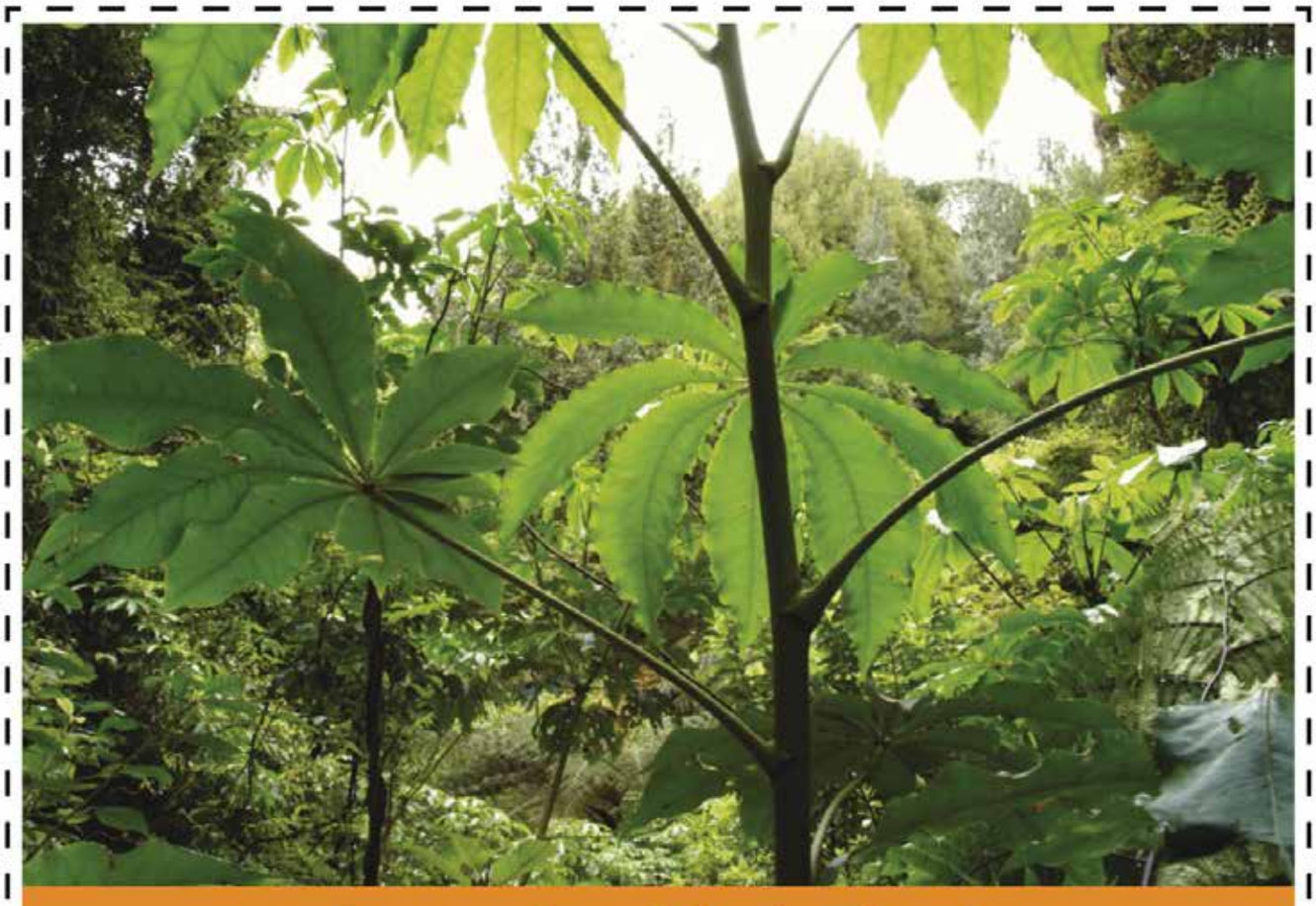

Jungle Habitat

Elephant - Frog - Iguana - Jaguar - Orangutan - Toucan - Unau

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Mountain Habitat

Bear - Moose - Quail - Wolf - Yak

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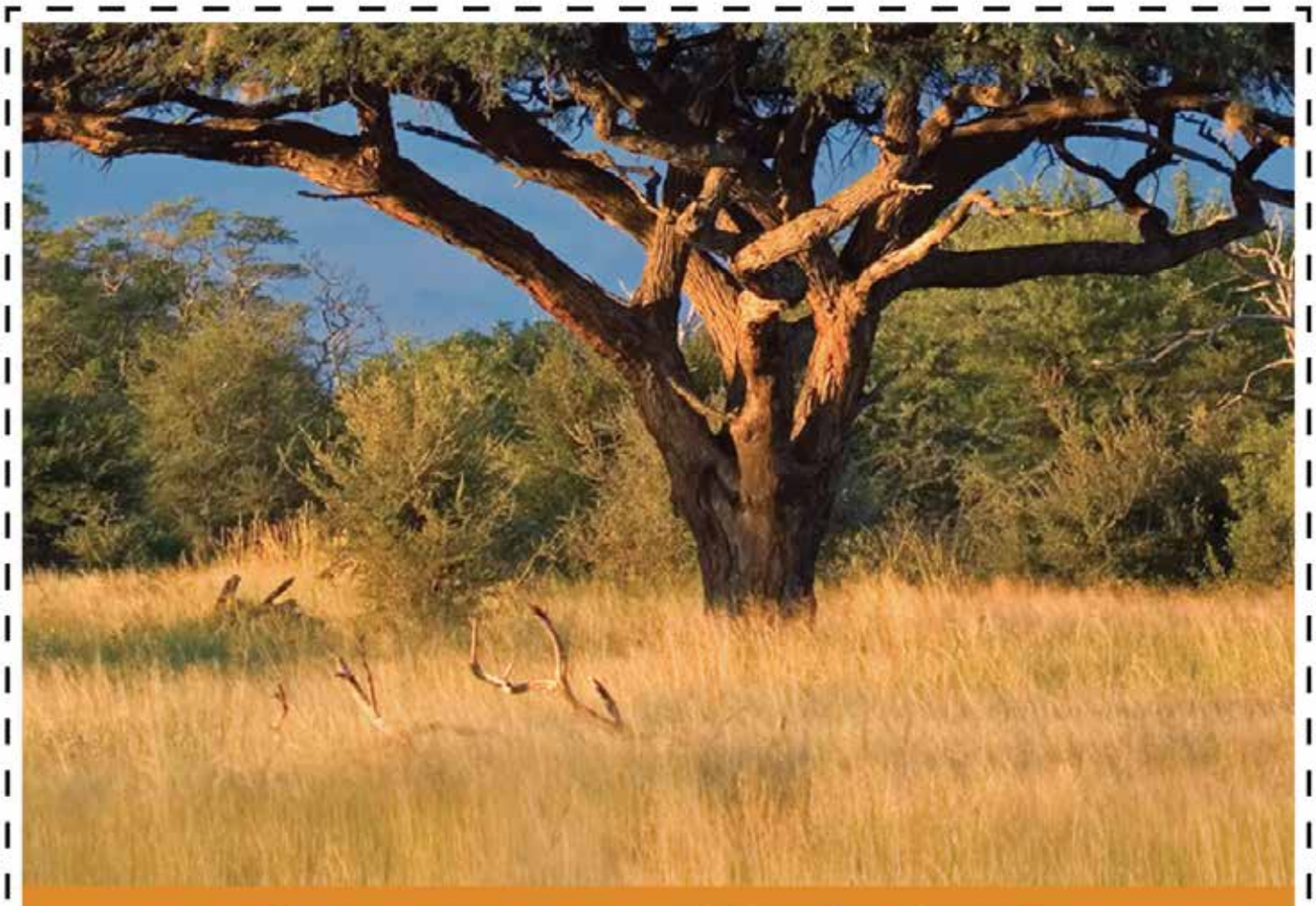

Savanna Habitat

Giraffe - Lion - Zebra

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Swamp Habitat

Alligator

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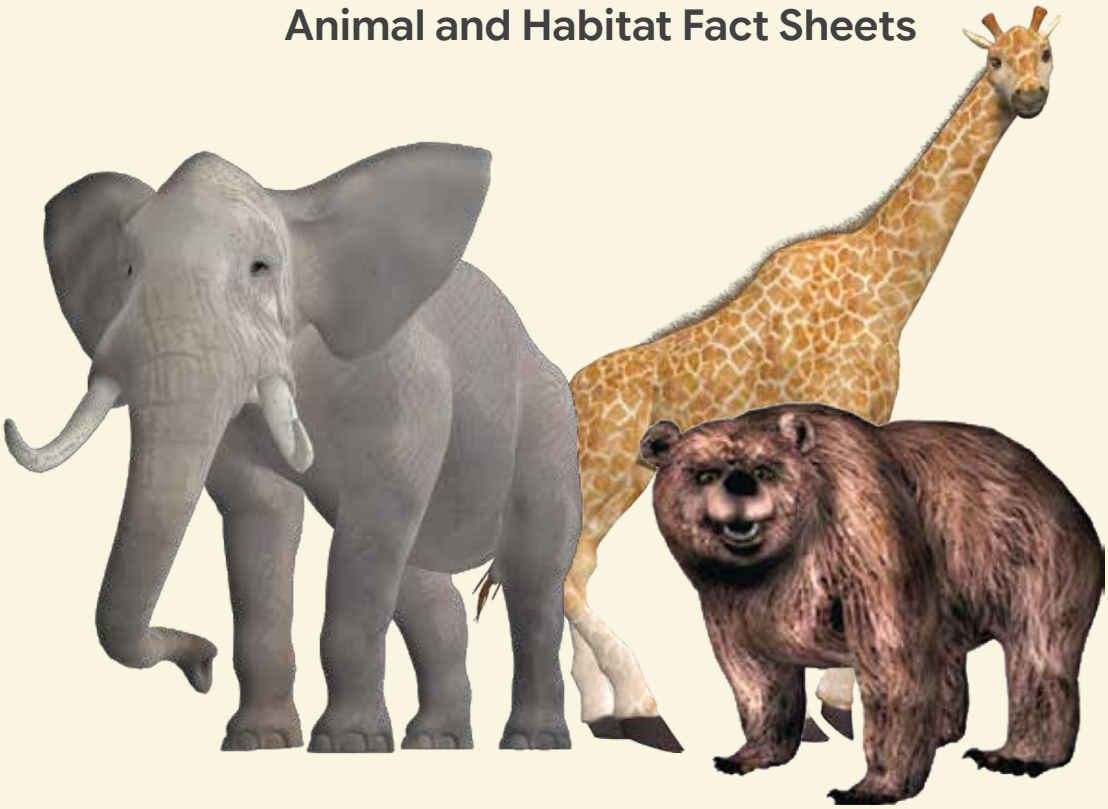
alive STUDIOS ZOO™

Rugs alive™

Animal and Habitat Fact Sheets



www.AliveStudiosZoo.com

ANIMAL HABITATS AND FACTS

The Alive Studios' Zoo has 26 animals from 7 different habitats. As your students are learning math concepts, they are also learning about our animals in the zoo. Below are some facts that will help you teach your students more about these animals.

Swamp Habitat

A swamp is a warm and humid wetland that has trees, bushes, grass, and mud. You can find swamps along rivers or shores of lakes and ponds in almost every continent except Anarctica. Swamps are home for several animals such as alligators, turtles, and snakes as well as many different types of plant life. There are freshwater and saltwater swamps. The world's largest swamps are found along major rivers such as the Amazon, the Mississippi, and the Congo.

Alligator

Alligator

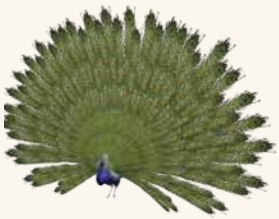
Alligators live near slow moving rivers, swamps, marshes, and lakes in the Southeastern United States and in China. They like to sleep on land in the sunshine because they are cold blooded reptiles. Alligators eat fish, turtles, birds, and other small animals. Baby alligators are called hatchlings. Alligators usually live to be about 50 years old.

Farm Habitat

A farm is not a natural habitat; It is man-made. Most of the food we eat comes from farms. Some farms are for raising animals such as cows, pigs, and chickens, which give us foods like milk, meat, and eggs. Other farms are for growing crops like cotton, fruits, and vegetables. Most farms can be for both: raising animals and growing crops.

Cow

Horse



Peacock

Rooster

Cow

Cows can be from all over the world. They usually live in pastures, rangelands, and on farms. Cows eat grass and other grains. They can sleep lying down or standing up. A baby cow is called a calf. Cows live about 15 to 25 years.

Horse

Horses like to live in large, open, grassy plains in the wild or on farms. There are around 75 million horses in the world today. You can find horses in North America and in places as far away as China and Australia. Horses like to eat grass, hay, barley, corn, and oats. Baby horses are called foals. They can live to be around 30 years old.

Peacock

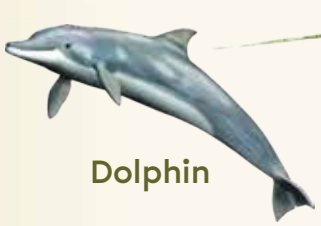
Peacocks can be found in Southeast Asia, the United States, and India. The peacock is the national bird for India. Male peacocks are best known for their large, brilliantly colored feathers. Female peacocks are called peahens and a baby peacock is called a peachick. They live in forests and on country hillsides as well as on farms. Peacocks love to eat grains, nuts, seeds, and green crops. They like to sleep in roosts in trees. Peacocks can live to be about 15 years old.

Rooster

A rooster is a male chicken. Female chickens are called hens. Baby roosters are called cockerels and baby hens are called chicks. Roosters like to sit on high places like fence posts so they can watch over and protect their family. They are often multi-colored with feathers much more brighter and bolder than females. Roosters crow early in the morning and all throughout the day. Roosters usually live on farms and can live to be about 14 years old.

Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic habitats are the largest on Earth. They cover over 70% of Earth's surface. In fact, we have not come close to exploring all that this habitat have to offer. Aquatic habitats include oceans, estuaries, and coral reefs. More plants and animal life live in aquatic habitats than in any other habitat. The water is salty, which means humans should not drink it.



Dolphin

Narwhal

Seal

X-ray Fish

Dolphin
Dolphins live in oceans all over the world, but some actually live in rivers. They eat fish and squid and sleep in shallow ocean waters so they can always be aware of danger. A baby dolphin can be called a pup and also a calf. Most dolphins live around 25 years.

Narwhal
Narwhals are actually medium sized whales. They have a very long straight tusk that can grow up to 10 feet long. Narwhals live in the cold waters of the Arctic and they mostly eat fish, shrimp, and squid. They can swim deeper into the ocean than any other whale. Baby narwhals are called calves and they can live about 50 years.

Seal
Seals are found all over the world. Their size can range from 4 to 16 feet long. Baby seals are called pups. All seals have a layer of fat under their skin to keep them warm even in the coldest waters. They sleep just under the surface of the water and pop their heads up to beathe without waking up. Seals are very curious and often follow boats around to see what's going on. They primarily eat fish and squid. Seals can live between 15 and 30 years old.

X-ray Fish
X-ray fish can be found in fresh and brakish (slightly salty) waters all over the world. They mostly live in South America. X-ray fish like to swim in schools with other fish. They usually get along with most other fish and are great as aquarium pets. A baby x-ray fish is called a fry. They eat algae and plankton and can live for about two to five years.

Savanna Habitat

Savannas are places that are covered by lots of grass. Grazing animals like zebras, gazelles, and giraffes live there. Savannas can be found on every continent except for Antarctica. The grass cannot grow there because Antarctica is covered in ice and snow all year long.

Giraffe

Lion

Zebra

Giraffe

Giraffes live in the savannas of Africa, where they eat leaves, shoots, flowers, pods, and fruits. They especially like to eat from the Acacia tree. Giraffes only need about half an hour of sleep, which they like to take in several 5-minute naps spread throughout the day. A baby giraffe is called a calf. Giraffes can live to be between 20 to 30 years old.

Lion

Lions are the second-biggest cat in the world, next to the tiger. Lions are found in the savannas and woodlands of Africa. Baby lions are called cubs, and lions live to be about 15 years old. Lions eat large animals like zebras and gazelles. Female lions, called lionesses, do all the hunting for their families. This is because they are smaller and faster, and because they don't have heavy manes like male lions. Manes are just too hot. Lions rest 20 hours a day, and are only active for about 2 hours a day.

Zebra

Zebras live in the plains, savannas, and mountains of Africa. They are related to horses, and like other horses, their babies are called foals. Zebras have unusual black and white stripes covering their bodies. Every zebra has a different pattern of stripes, so no two zebras look exactly alike. They eat a wide variety of plants, ranging from grass and shrubs to twigs and bark. Zebras usually live to be about 12 years old.

Mountain Habitat

Mountains are made of very big rocks. Most major rivers come from a mountain. Mountains are the source for half the water we drink. They can be very tall. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. On most mountains, the higher you climb, the colder it gets. This higher elevation can result in fewer trees and can also cause year-round snow coverage.

Bear

Moose

Quail

Bear

You can find bears all over the world. Most common bears live in mountains and forests and love to sleep in caves and underground dens. Many bears sleep all winter long when food is hard to find. Their long sleep is called hibernation. Bears eat mainly plants, but they also eat other animals and fish. Baby bears are called cubs. Bears can live about 25 years. Their fur can be brown, black, white, blonde, cinnamon, blue, and red, as well as black and white.

Moose

The moose is the largest member of the deer family. Moose live in the colder parts of North America, Asia, and Europe in mountainous areas. They eat flowers, small plants, and shoots from trees. Half of what they eat comes from plants that grow in the water. Moose are excellent swimmers. They sleep in meadows with tall grass and they like to wade in marshes or lakes to keep cool during the warm months. A baby moose is called a calf. They can live between 15 and 20 years.

Quail

Quail are small birds that like to live in wooded and mountainous areas. They primarily move about by walking, and can move surprisingly quickly through brush and undergrowth. Any flight is usually short and explosive, with many rapid wingbeats followed by a slow glide to the ground. They eat small plants and seeds, but also like to eat insects. A baby quail is called a chick. Quail can live between six and eight years.

Mountain Habitat

Continued

Wolf

Yak

Wolf

Wolves are the largest member of the canine family. They live across North America, Europe, Asia, and North Africa in different areas including mountains. They like to sleep in thick forests and caves. Wolves can eat animals as large as a moose, but also eat small animals, fruits, and vegetables. Baby wolves are called pups. Wolves can live to be about 18 years old.

Yak

Yaks are found in the mountains of southwest China, but can be found as far north as Russia. They are related to cattle, and have long coats of fur to protect them from the cold. Both male and female yaks have horns. A baby yak is called a calf. Like other members of the cattle family, they chiefly eat grass and other plants. Yaks live to be about 20 years old.

Jungle Habitat

Jungles can be found close to the equator, which makes them warm and humid. Trees in the jungle grow to be very tall due to the moist and fertile soil. Jungles are home for many animals. Actually, over half of the plant and animal types on Earth live in jungles.

Elephant

Frog

Iguana

Jaguar

Elephant
Elephants are native to Africa and India. You can find elephants in woodlands, grassy plains around the jungle, savannas, swamps, and even deserts. They eat all kinds of plants and fruits. Sometimes elephants fall asleep while standing, but they prefer to sleep lying on their side. Baby elephants are called calves and they can live up to 70 years.

Frog
Frogs live everywhere around the world except Antarctica. Frogs live in ponds, creeks, and in trees and they especially love jungle habitats. They catch their food (insects) with their sticky tongues. Most frogs like to sleep on warm rocks or in trees, but the bullfrog never sleeps. Baby frogs are called tadpoles and they can live about four or five years.

Iguana
Iguanas are a type of lizard that lives in the warm climates of Central and South America as well as the Caribbean. They like to eat leafy greens, flowers, and fruit. Baby iguanas are called hatchlings. Iguanas have excellent vision and can see very far which help them when searching for food and looking out for predators. They live around 20 years and some types can grow up to seven feet long.

Jaguar
Jaguars are some of the biggest cats on the planet. Only the tiger and the lion are larger. Jaguars live in Central and South America. They live mostly in the jungle, but you can find them in a variety of places like the swamps, grasslands, and mountain areas. Jaguars eat only meat, and will eat just about any prey they can catch. They like to hide and stalk their prey, rather than chase it out in the open. Baby jaguars are called cubs. Jaguars live between 15 and 20 years.

Jungle Habitat

Continued

Orangutan

Toucan

Unau

Orangutan

Orangutans are native to Asia and are in the primate family. Today, they can be found in the jungles of Borneo and Sumatra. Orangutans are very smart and they love to eat leaves, honey, and insects. They can use tools, learn sign language, and they love to laugh. Baby orangutans are called infants and they live to be about 45 years old.

Toucan

Toucans are colorful birds that live in jungles and tropical rainforests within Central America and northern Argentina. They are known for their huge beaks, which can be half the size of their bodies. Toucans love to eat fruits, berries, and insects. Their babies are called chicks and they can live to be about 20 years old.

Unau

Unaus are also called “two-toed sloths.” This is because they only have two toes on their front paws. Unaus spend most of their lives hanging upside down from the tree limbs and they move very slowly. Mother unaus even give birth to their babies while hanging upside down. You can find them in treetops in Central and South America in jungle rainforests. They eat leaves, nuts, berries, and occasionally small rodents. Unlike some animals, baby sloths do not have a special name and are simply called baby sloths. They live to be about 30 to 40 years of age.

Desert Habitat

Deserts are places that get very little rain. This makes it hard for many types of plants to grow there. Plants like the cactus do grow in the desert though. There are also animals that live in the desert. Coyotes, roadrunners, jack rabbits, kangaroo rats, and many others live in the desert. Many of the animals there sleep during the day to avoid the heat.

Kangaroo

Vulture

Kangaroo
Kangaroos are native to Australia. They like to live in large, open plains or deserts. They eat mostly grass and other small plants. Kangaroos live to be about 20 years old. Kangaroos have huge rear paws, and they use them to hop around. Kangaroos are very fast hoppers, too. They can travel at speeds over 40 miles an hour. A baby kangaroo is called a joey, and it lives in a pouch on it's mother's belly for protection and food until it is old enough to survive on its own.

Vulture
Vultures are found everywhere except Australia and Antarctica. You often see them over wide, open spaces like deserts, but they nest in sheltered places like caves, hollow logs, or even old and abandoned buildings. They eat other animals that have died. Baby vultures are called chicks, and vultures can live to be about 30 years old.

Teacher Activity Ideas

Rugs alive™ Plus

EARLY LITERACY & PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS

Meet the Animal & Its Beginning Sound: Introduce a Zoo Crew animal and emphasize the beginning sound in its name. Connect the animal, its beginning sound, and its letter to strengthen sound-letter memory.

Name & Letter Match: During morning meeting or circle time, invite children to find and sit on the beginning letter of their name. You can also assign a letter and have each child locate it on the rug.

Beginning-Sound Animal Match: Ask children to sit on or identify the animal whose name begins with a target sound: “Can you sit on the square with the animal name that begins with /b/?”

Same-Sound Challenge: Ask children to name another word that begins with the same sound as the animal on their square.

Sound & Movement Game: Have children stand on the rug, one per letter. Say a word and choose a beginning, middle, or ending sound. The child standing on the matching letter can raise a hand, jump, or say the sound aloud.

Zoo Crew Alphabet Song: Sing along with the Zoo Crew Alphabet Song to reinforce the animals, letters, and sounds. **Builds:** phonemic awareness, letter recognition, letter-sound correspondence, listening

ANIMAL VOCABULARY & LANGUAGE

Explore the 3D Animal: Use the 3D animal to explore its sound and characteristics such as color, body covering, size, diet, habitat.

Notice Animal Adaptations: Compare features that help animals live and move in their environments, such as fins and flippers versus paws and claws.

Compare Animals: Compare the new animal with animals children already know or other Zoo Crew animals. Talk about similarities and differences in size, covering, movement, habitat, and other characteristics.

Builds: vocabulary, descriptive language, comparison, animal knowledge

SPEAKING & STORYTELLING

Picture with a Partner: In pairs, have children take a picture of a buddy with an animal. Give or follow directions using positional and comparison words such as behind, beside, left, right, taller than, and shorter than.

Create a Scene & Tell the Story: Place an animal on a flat surface indoors or outdoors and take a picture. Invite the child to tell what is happening in the picture. Begin with a simple sentence and build toward a story with a beginning, middle, and end.

Tell About the Animal: Partners can take turns scanning an animal and telling one another something they know or notice about it.

Builds: oral language, positional vocabulary, sequencing, narrative development

MATH

Where Is the Animal? Give positional directions using words such as up, down, left, right, in front of, behind, above, and below. Children position themselves or an animal to match the direction.

Habitat Data & Graphing: Give teams a simple data sheet and Habitat Cards. Children use tally marks to record how many animals live in each habitat, then combine the class results to create a graph.

Sort, Count & Compare: Sort and count animals by characteristics such as fur, hooves, or ways they move —fly, swim, walk, or run. Compare the groups and talk about what children notice.

Zoo Crew Counting Song: Move and count along with the Zoo Crew Counting Song.

Builds: counting, sorting, classifying, tallying, graphing, positional language

SCIENCE & STEM

Animals & Habitats: Explore where Zoo Crew animals live and use the Habitat Cards to match animals with appropriate habitats.

Characteristics & Adaptations: Observe and discuss animal coverings, body features, diet, movement, habitat, and adaptations that help animals survive.

Find the Habitat Match: Challenge children to determine which Habitat Card matches an animal. Use the app to test the choice and revise the match if the animal does not come alive.

Purposeful Technology: Children use an iPad/tablet and the Rugs alive Plus app to scan, view animals in augmented reality, and take photos as part of the learning experience.

Work as a Team: Children can share roles, handling Habitat Cards, using the device, giving directions, checking a match, and taking photos.

Builds: observation, classification, habitats, problem solving, technology use, collaboration

SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING

Partner & Team Learning: Pair children or create small teams. One child uses the iPad/tablet while another uses the Habitat Cards. Switch roles so children practice collaborating, communicating, giving and following directions, and working toward a shared goal.

Hide & Seek with Positional Words: One child places an animal and gives positional clues so a partner can find it. Children practice listening, communicating clearly, taking turns, and working together.

Animal Charades: Have a child choose an animal on the rug and act out its movements or sounds while classmates guess the animal.

Solve It Together: When children disagree, or a match does not work, guide them to identify the problem, listen to one another, try a solution, and keep working together.

Builds: teamwork, communication, turn-taking, patience, empathy, problem solving

CREATIVE ARTS & MOVEMENT

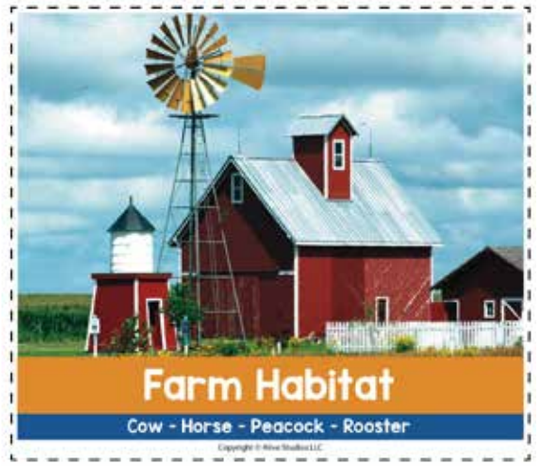
The Animals in the Zoo: Choose an animal on the rug and sing about and act out how it moves or sounds to the tune of “The Wheels on the Bus.”

Animal Movement & Charades: Move like Zoo Crew animals, swim, fly, stomp, crawl, hop, or act out other animal movements. Children can take turns leading or guessing.

Builds: creative expression, music, movement, imaginative play

Instructions

for Rugs alive™ Plus



1. **Print each of the seven Habitats Cards** (**pages 7-13**) in either color or black & white on normal copy paper or uncoated card stock. Be sure to Fit to Page when printing for maximum size.

Note: If you have a laminator, feel free to laminate. Be aware of possible glare issues when scanning.

2. Cut each Habitat Card out on the dotted line.

3. With your mobile device, download the FREE **Rugs alive Plus** app. Launch the Rugs alive Plus app and select your rug shape. This will get you into the Scan Mode as if you are viewing through your device's camera. You will need to allow Camera Access.

4. Lay a Habitat Card onto your rug over the letter of an animal that lives in that habitat. (E.g. Farm Habitat on Cc)

5. While in the Scan Mode, aim your device's camera at the Habitat Card and Animal so that they both fit into the scan brackets on your screen.

6. Once the app recognizes a habitat and an animal, the scan button will appear. Tap it to check your work. A successful habitat/animal match will give a verbal affirmation and place your animal into the zoo portal on your screen.

7. Once your animal moves to the top of your screen, point your device's camera at any flat surface like the floor or a table top. When the grid dots appear, tap the screen to place your animal.

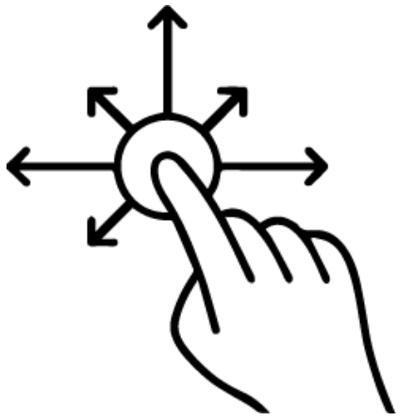
8. With your animal placed, you can walk around it to explore all sides, take pictures of your animal with friends, and/or use your fingers to move, scale, or spin your animal (see page 14).

9. To place your animal onto a new surface, tap your eraser once. To select a new animal, tap your eraser twice.

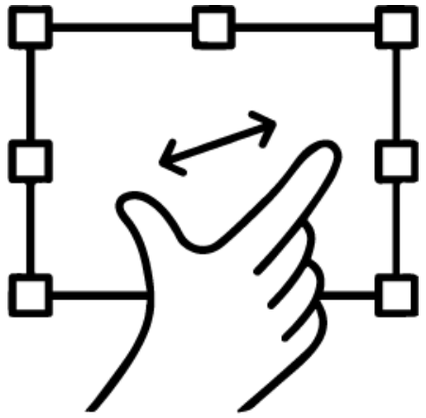
10. To play the Zoo Crew Alphabet Song, simply tap the zoo crew alphabet song logo on the welcome page of the app.

Helpful Tips

How do I use my fingers to move, scale, or spin my animal once it's placed?



To move your animal, touch and drag your animal to the desired location.



To scale your animal, place your thumb and index fingers on your animal. Then, pinch or spread your fingers until your animal is the desired size.

To spin your animal, place your thumb and index fingers on your animal. Then, rotate your fingers until your animal is facing the desired direction.

Rug Care

Nylon is one of the most durable fibers on the market. It is a synthetic polymore that gives it the capability to be crushed, bent, or stretched and still return to its original state. This makes it ideal for high traffic areas.

Tips

- Professional cleaning is the best way to clean your carpet.

- Do **NOT** walk on the carpet if it is wet.

- Keep away from electric floor polishers.

- Spot clean regularly in high traffic areas.

- Do **NOT** vacuum over serged edges.

Spills and Stains

1. Immediately get up as much of the spill as possible. Only blot. **Do NOT rub.**

2. Use warm — **NOT hot water** to blot the rug with white cloths. If the spill is still evident, apply the correct solution and let it soak for about 5 minutes.

3. Rinse with warm water and remove an excess moisture.

4. When the carpet is dry, vacuum the pile to restore texture.

Solutions for Stains

Use Detergent: Ice cream, Ketchup, Milk, Mustard, or Tea.

Use Detergent or ammonia diluted with water: Blood or Chocolate

Use Detergent and white vinegar diluted with water: Coffee, Mustard, Urine, and Vomit.

Use Detergent or ammonia: Food coloring, Glue, Grape juice, Ink (washable), Orange drink, Paper dye, Soda, and Watercolors.

Device Specifications

for Rugs alive™ Plus

Your mobile device MUST meet these minimum specifications:

For iPad:
iPad 5th Generation or newer
iPad Air 5th Generation or newer

For iPhones:
8 or newer

For Android:
Requires the following:
1. Android version 14 or newer
2. The device originally shipped with the Google Play Store on it
3. API version 34 or higher
4. 3 Gigs of RAM or more

Most all Android devices that meet the specifications above will work, including **Samsung Tab A8** and **Samsung Tab A9 Plus**.

Note: Chromebooks are NOT supported by our mobile apps.