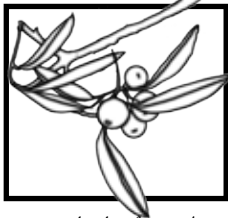




**SUN BEAR** Disperses seeds, lives in trees, finds food on forest floor, eats fruit, leaves, insects, termites, protects trees by eating termites.



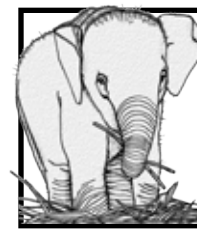
**RETICULATED PYTHON** Adults can grow to 6.95 m (22.8 ft) in length – world's longest snake, nonvenomous constrictor – diet includes mammals and occasionally birds.



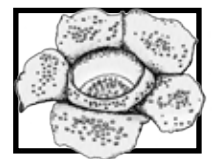
**FIG TREES** Hundreds of animals like sun bears, hornbills, monkeys, gibbons, and fruit-eating bats, feed on the sweet fruit of the fig tree. Called a "keystone" species because they are so important to the animals of the rainforest.



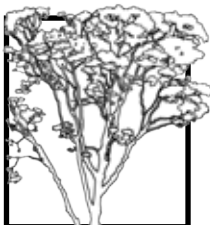
**CLOUDED LEOPARD** Spend much of their lives in trees, adapted to climb while hanging upside down and to climb down trees head first. Diet – birds, monkeys, wild pigs, small mammals.



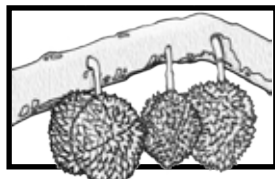
**PYGMY ELEPHANTS** Herbivores-eat plants and plant matter – grasses, leaves, shoots, barks, fruits, nuts and seeds. Depends on forest for food and shelter.



**RAFFLESIA** A parasite which attaches itself to a host plant. Has a diameter of one meter (3 ft) and weight up to 11 kg (24 lb). Forest mammals and tree shrews feed on Rafflesia fruit.



**TUALONG TREE** Emergent tree – known for the immense honeycombs which hang from the bottom of their branches. Birds, insects, bats and many others make their homes in these trees.



**DURIAN** Favorite food of orangutans, high in sugar, Vitamin C, potassium, good source of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.



**RHINOCEROS HORNBILL** Hornbills live in tree tops, feed on figs, fruit, insects and small mammals. Nests in trees.



**PITCHER PLANTS** Over a hundred species of tropical pitcher plants, usually growing as climbing vines using trees for support. Carnivorous – eats insects, mice, frogs and birds.



**ORANGUTANS** Seed dispersers, nest builders, tool users. Feed mostly on fruits, but also termites. Spend nearly entire life in trees.



**RAINFOREST LEAVES** Forest floor. Hundreds of insects, spiders, and beetles live here. Nutrients are rapidly broken down and used by living plants. Home for microorganisms like bacteria and fungi.

The rainforest island of Borneo is the heart of life, a place where each and every species plays an important role in the survival of another. Animals can be found at all levels of the rainforest, from the thick leaf litter on the forest floor where insects and earthworms help decompose plant matter, to the emergent layer at the very top where birds, bats, bees and butterfly's flutter about. Each species has its own place. Cut out the animals and glue them in the forest layer where they spend most of their time. Use this information to answer the questions on the Rainforest Relationships activity (Part one).

If you were a rainforest animal which layer would you choose to live in and why?

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## RAINFOREST RELATIONSHIPS

PART TWO