

# Resource Sheet 1

Name

Date

## Save Our Home! – Lesson 1

### Sumatra Animal Cards

Monkey



Monkeys swing from branch to branch at high speed. They make a chattering sound.

Orangutan



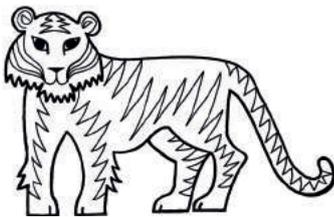
Orangutans spend most of the time in the rainforest canopy. The males make a call, a 'longcall' which can be heard from far away.

Hornbill



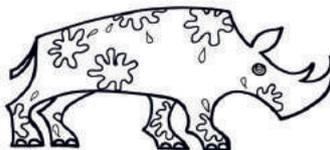
The primary food of the hornbill is fruit. It lives high in the canopy of the rainforest. It makes a 'caw-caw' sound

Tiger



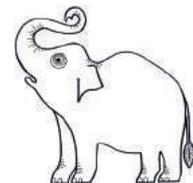
Sumatran tigers are denoted by the heavy black stripes on their orange coats. Tigers roar.

Rhino



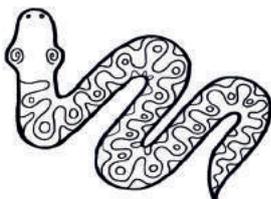
The rhino is a mostly solitary animal, and needs a good supply of water and mud wallows. It is a browser. It makes a grunting sound.

Elephant



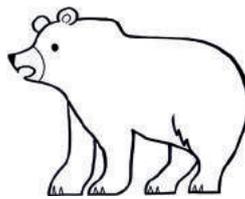
The Sumatran elephant is the smallest Asian elephant. It eats up to 200 kg of green vegetation a day. It trumpets or makes a low rumble.

Snake



Snakes make up a large number of species that live in the rainforest. Makes a hissing sound.

Bear



The Sun Bear is one of the rarest of all the bear species. It is an excellent climber and spends a lot of time in the trees. It barks or growls.

Slow loris



A nocturnal animal that has large eyes and a very long tongue, used to drink nectar. The only venomous primate. Makes little or no noise.

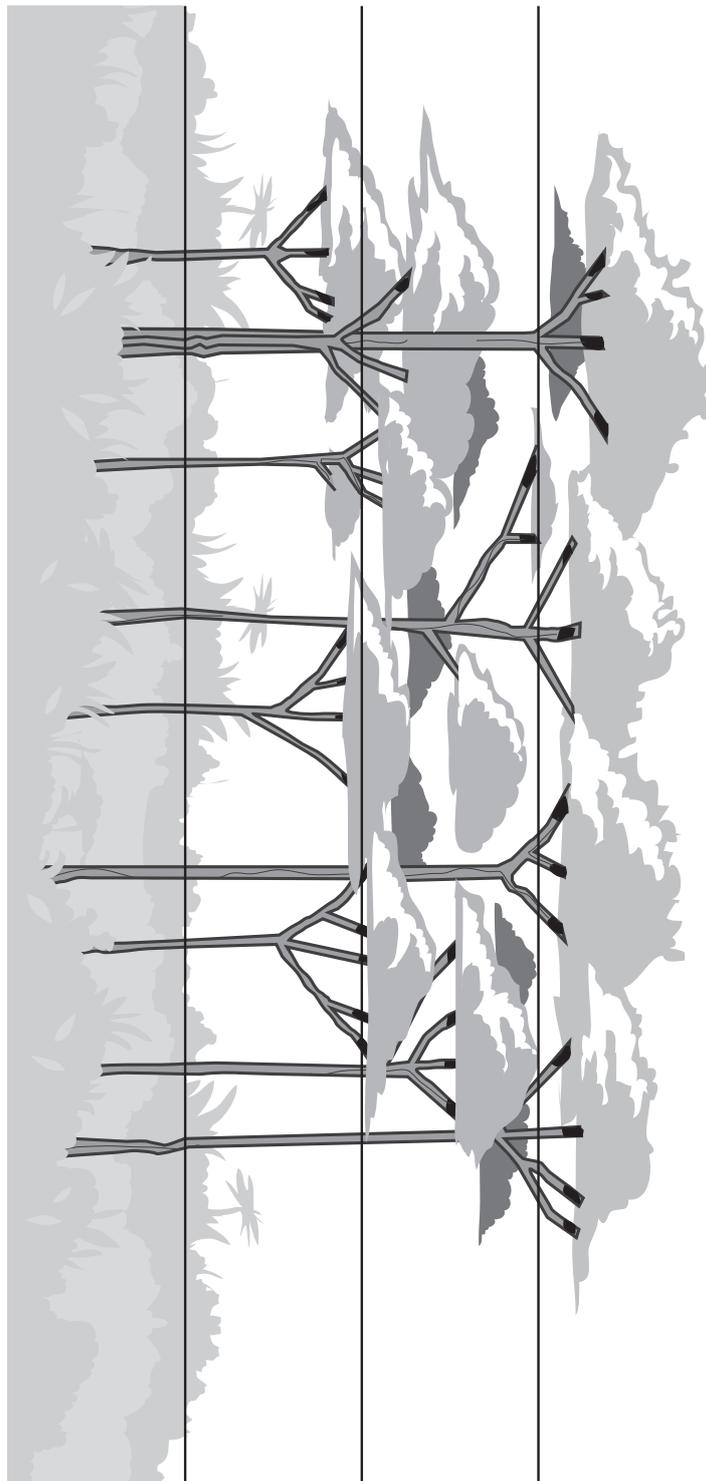
# Resource Sheet 2

Name

Date

## Save Our Home! – Lesson 1

### Rainforest Structure





# Resource Sheet 3

Name

Date

## Save Our Home! – Lesson 2

### Palm Oil Names

All these names may mean palm oil.

#### INGREDIENTS:

Vegetable Oil

Vegetable Fat

Palm Kernel

Palm Kernel Oil

Palm Fruit Oil

Palmate

Palmitate

Palmolein

Glyceryl

Stearate

Stearic Acid

Elaeis Guineensis

Palmitic Acid

Palm Stearine

Palmitoyl Oxostearamide

Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3

Hydrated Palm Glycerides

Ethyl Palmitate

Octyl Palmitate

Palmityl Alcohol

Sodium Laureth Sulfate

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate

Sodium Kernelate

Sodium Palm Kernelate

Sodium Lauryl Lactylate/Sulphate

**CONTAINS:** Palm oil



# Resource Sheet 4a

Name

Date

## Save Our Home! – Lesson 3

### Scenario 1

<p><b>1</b> AN OTHER Palm Oil Company has moved into the area of forest near Manakan’s home and they are clearing a small amount of forest. They are going to plant an oil palm plantation.</p>	<p><b>2</b> They have promised work to local people and all goes well to begin with. Villagers work in the plantation and earn money.</p>
<p><b>3</b> The local people live in their village next to the plantation and they still have a small amount of land to grow their own crops.</p>	<p><b>4</b> AN OTHER Palm Oil has received a big order and needs room to grow more oil palm trees. They don’t have permission to cut down more rainforest but they are a big powerful company and do it anyway. The villagers lose their homes as the company takes their village. They move into houses on the plantation that are not very big and have no land to grow food. So now they have to spend some of their wages on buying food. Big trucks are needed to clear the land so they have built large roads.</p>
<p><b>5</b> Back in the UK, people are buying more and more products. They want cheap products so the manufacturers are using palm oil. AN OTHER Palm Oil Company has more big orders.</p>	<p><b>6</b> Big roads now make the forest easier to get into. There are lots of poachers who come into the forest and catch and kill wild animals to sell illegally.</p>
<p><b>7</b> AN OTHER Palm Oil Company wants to clear land quickly so instead of cutting down the trees they set large fires and burn large areas of land. The animals have nowhere to go.</p>	<p><b>8</b> Because the land has been used for crops, a lot of the nutrients in the soil are now gone. They are not being recycled anymore. The plantations have to add lots of chemicals and fertilisers to the land. Some of these chemicals end up in the rivers and streams. They also add lots of pesticides which end up in the soil and water and are harmful to wildlife.</p>
<p><b>9</b> The eating of palm oil in the UK continues to rise.</p>	<p><b>10</b> AN OTHER Palm Oil Company clears more land until the forest has gone. The plants that used to hold the soil together are gone and some of it washes away. The trees that caused the rain are gone so it doesn’t rain as much. All those wonderful animals have nowhere to live and amazing plants (some yet to be discovered) are gone. With not much soil or rain, the oil palm trees don’t grow as well. Even if they chop down the oil palm trees the forest will not grow back.</p>



# Resource Sheet 4b

Name

Date

## Save Our Home! – Lesson 3

### Scenario 2

<p><b>1</b> Budi is a villager and he wants to set up a small oil palm plantation. He has permission to clear a part of the rainforest near his village. The village is very poor and Budi uses local people to help him clear the land and plant the oil palms.</p>	<p><b>2</b> His business is doing well. He is selling the oil he produces to manufacturers in the UK who are using the palm oil in food products</p>
<p><b>3</b> Budi hears that some people are concerned about the damage that oil palm is causing to the rainforest and are demanding that oil palm growers take care and produce palm oil sustainably which limits the damage to the rainforest.</p>	<p><b>4</b> In the UK people like cheap food and the demand for palm oil as an ingredient rises. Budi receives an order for more palm oil.</p>
<p><b>5</b> He meets up with a conservation group called the Friends of Makanan to see what he can do. He does not want to extend his plantation because it would mean taking over the village as well as Makanan's home. He learns about how he can make his plantation work better and produce more palm oil from the trees he already has.</p>	<p><b>6</b> Because he has attended the training he now knows how to get more out of the crop he has. He applies for a Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil certificate. He can now sell his palm oil as certified palm oil. He earns more money for it.</p>
<p><b>7</b> People in the UK start to notice the signs on foods saying that the palm oil is certified as being sustainable and people research what this means.</p>	<p><b>8</b> They are quite amazed at how much palm oil is in all these different products but are confused because it has so many different names.</p>
<p><b>9</b> A campaign is started to force food manufacturers to label ingredients clearly so people have a choice.</p>	<p><b>10</b> Back in Sumatra, Budi is happy with his business, the villagers have work and still live in the village, the animals still have plenty of rainforest to live in.</p>