

# Wonderful World

Romans 1:20



by Jacque Bernadette

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by Jacque Bernadette

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This book tugged at my heart several years ago and wouldn't let go! I've been working on this book since January 2016. Chapter 1, Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 are complete. The projected deadline for the completed book is December 2024. [QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE?](#)

The "WONDERFUL WORLD" eBook you are purchasing includes the following 8 CHAPTERS:

✓ CHAPTER 1 - HUMANS

✓ CHAPTER 2 - ANIMALS

✓ CHAPTER 3 - BIRDS, BUGS

CHAPTER 4 - AMPHIBIANS, AQUATIC, REPTILES

CHAPTER 5 - FOOD, HERBS, SPICES

CHAPTER 6 - FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES

CHAPTER 7 - ELEMENTS, FOSSILS, ROCKS

CHAPTER 8 - SOLAR SYSTEM

A learning resource book that explores creation; it was made to show how the world reveals God, the true Master Artist. And highlights the beauty, complexity, design, order, and symmetry of creation. I hope that by looking at the details, variety, and sheer volume of the subject matter, it will leave you in awe of [Romans 1:20](#).

God has great love and compassion for everyone of us, and wants none to perish. In sending His son, Jesus Christ, we are set free from sin and can live eternally with Him. I hope you find the riches of wisdom and understanding in the pages of the bible. It is God's Word to us and in studying the bible we see truth in its historical accuracy, scientific accuracy, and prophetic accuracy. Giving time to read, pray, and meditate over the Word, is well repaid. [Colossians 1:15-16](#). [John 1:1-3](#).

I apologize if I inadvertently used an image that should not have been deemed in the public domain. Please contact me if that has occurred so I can fix it. I am also sorry for any grammatical or spelling errors. I tried the best I could to get everything right, but I'm only human. No worries. If you do see any errors, please email me so I can fix them.

I would like to express my gratitude to my family, and the many people who saw me through this book; to all those who provided support, talked things over, and offered comments. Reenie Campbell, Tracey Finck, Deborah Kirkeeide, Dennis Lewandowski, and Lynette Lindberg. Last and not least: I beg forgiveness of those whose names I have failed to mention.

Thank you,  
Jacque

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The Holy Bible, KJV, NKJV, NIV Version

Written and Published by: Jacque Bernadette

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eBOOK QUESTIONS?

I FOUND AN ERROR!



Hi there!  
I'm Sophie, the seahorse. Let's go on an adventure together! Look for me as you enjoy all the fascinating facts about creation. Let the journey begin!



# Polar Bear

Eats  
Mainly  
Meat

# Carnivores

Only mammal with hair on soles of feet.

- Fur is hollow & transparent.
- Appears white because it reflects visible light.
- Skin is black under fur
- Tiny when born; 1 lb (0.5 kg).
- Males: 8-10 ft (2.5-3 m); 770-1,540 lb (350-700 kg)
- Females: 6-8 ft 330-550 lb (150 to 250 kg) (1.8-2.5 m);
- Leaps over a height of 20 feet (6 m) into a tree.
- What they eat: deer, elk, moose and bighorn sheep but they also eat raccoons, birds and foxes.
- It will also hunt small insects and rodents.
- After feeding on prey, it will cover the carcass with leaves and sticks to eat another day.
- Vocalizations: growls, hisses, and bird-like whistles.
- Can live to around 10 years in the wild. In captivity; as long as 20 years.
- Kittens (or cubs) weigh 7-16 oz (198-454 g) at birth.

AKA: Puma, Mountain Lion, or Catamount, Mountain Cat

# Cougar



Whoa! These are some really neat animals! Such a lovely, beautiful bunch. And all made in the manner of their own kind. Marvelous!



# Wolf

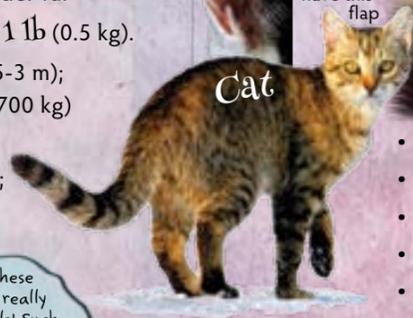
- Wolves are highly intelligent and social animals.
- After finding a mate, they usually stay together for life.
- They develop close relationships & strong social bonds. Often exhibit deep affection for their family.
- They feed their young by carrying chewed-up food in their stomachs and throwing up, or regurgitating, the food for the pups.
- They run on their toes, which helps them to stop and turn quickly and to prevent their paw pads from wearing down.
- Adult wolves have large feet. Fully grown, a paw print would be nearly 5 in (13 cm) long and 4 in (10 cm) wide.



The hooked papillae on a cat's tongue act like a hairbrush to help clean and detangle fur.



Cutaneous Marginal Pouch  
Cats, dogs & more have this flap



# Cat

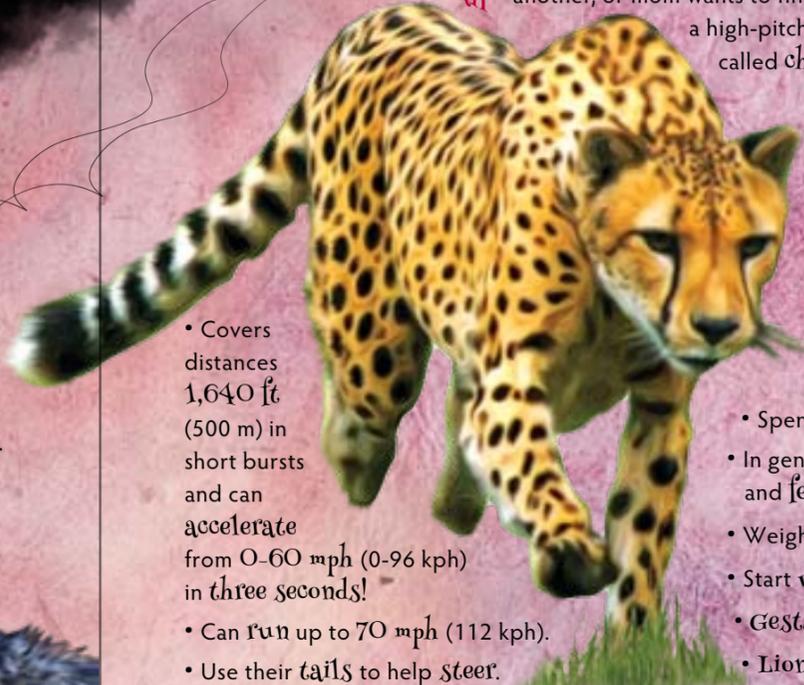
- Spends 2/3 of every day sleeping.
- Makes 100 different sounds.
- Has 32 muscles in each ear.
- Top Speed is 30 mph (48 kph).
- Sweat only through their paws.

- Leopards are excellent, agile climbers and can descend from a tree headfirst.
- They are solitary animals meaning they like to live alone.
- More active at night (nocturnal).
- Has rosettes rather than spots.
- Can leap up to 20 ft (6 m).
- 2-3 ft (.6-.9 m) tall.
- Males: 66-201 lb (30-91 kg) (23-60 kg)
- Females: 51-132 lb
- Tail reaches 24-43 in (61-109 cm) around the same length as the tiger's
- Hunt whatever they can catch; deers, impalas, gazelles, rodents...
- Predators are adult chimpanzees and gorillas.

# Leopard



# Cheetah



- Covers distances 1,640 ft (500 m) in short bursts and can accelerate from 0-60 mph (0-96 kph) in three seconds!
- Can run up to 70 mph (112 kph).
- Use their tails to help steer.
- Do not climb trees except when they are cubs.

Very vocal! When a cheetah is looking for another, or mom wants to find her cubs, it uses a high-pitched barking called chirping.

And God said "Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: livestock, creatures that move along the ground, and wild animals, each according to its kind." And it was so. Genesis 1:24

# Dog



That's our Jessie!

- Can understand up to 250 words/gestures.
- Average of 320 bones and 42 permanent teeth.
- Over 200 million scent receptors compared to our 5 million.
- Has 2 times as many muscles to move ears as humans and can hear sounds 250 yards (229 m) away-people; about 25 yards (23 m).
- Smartest dog is the border collie.
- At birth puppies are deaf, blind, and have almost no sense of smell.
- Average lifespan is 8 to 15 years.
- The basenji, an African wolf dog, is the only dog that cannot bark.
- Sweat glands are between their paw pads.
- Greyhounds are the fastest; up to 45 mph (72 kph).

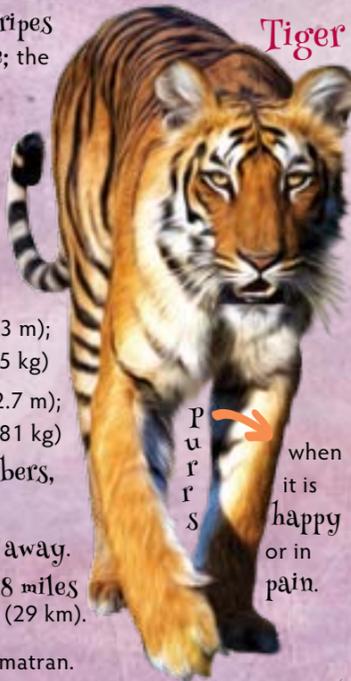
# Weasel



- Store their leftovers in underground caches near their den entrance.
- Length from 6.8-8.5 in (17-22 cm).
- Their tails are 1.5- 2 in (3.3-5.1 cm).
- Lifespan is 1-2 years in the wild.
- Have super-fast metabolisms and need to eat about half their body weight every day.
- Cornered they can blast a thick, oily, yellowish fluid that totally reeks.

Tiger stripes are unique; the markings on their fur are also found on their skin, so even a shaved tiger would show its stripes.

- Males: 8-10 ft (2.5-3 m); 440-650 lb (200-295 kg)
- Females: 8-9 ft (2.5-2.7 m); 220-400 lb (100 to 181 kg)
- Nocturnal, able climbers, and good swimmers.
- Can hear them roar from up to two miles away.
- Can leap up to 32 ft (9.8 m); Swim up to 18 miles (29 km).
- Tiger Family: Bengal, Indochinese, Malayan, Siberian, South China, Sumatran.



Purrs when it is happy or in pain.

- Wolverines have thick, dark, oily fur which makes it resistant to frost.
- About the size of a medium dog.
- Weight: 20-55 lb (9-25 kg).
- Males about 30% larger than females and twice females' weight.

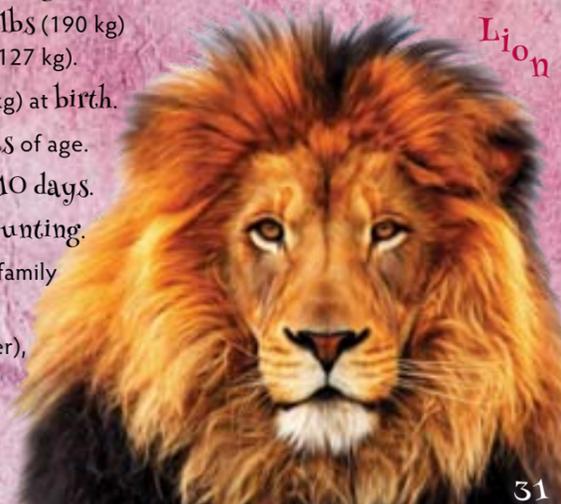
# Wolverine



Marks territory with a pungent odor. Nicknames: skunk bear & nasty cat.

- Lions often roar at night and can be heard up to 5 miles (8 km) away.
- Spend much of their time resting and are inactive for about 20 hours per day.
- In general, males weigh 420 lbs (190 kg) and females weigh 280 lbs (127 kg).
- Weigh 2.6-4.6 lbs (1.2-2.1 kg) at birth.
- Start walking around 3 weeks of age.
- Gestation period is about 110 days.
- Lionesses do most of the hunting.
- Only member of the cat family with a tasseled tail.
- Ligers or Tigons (lion+tiger), leopons (leopard + lion), jaglions (jaguar + lion).

# Lion



## Bison

- Two different kinds: American bison and European bison.
- Males: 1000-2000 lb (454-907 kg).
- Females: Up to 1000 lb (454 kg).
- Males: 6-6.5 ft (1.8-2 m) at shoulder. Females: 4-5 ft (1.2-1.5 m) at shoulder.
- They can run up to 35 mph (56 kph).
- Sharp hearing, poor eyesight, and an excellent sense of smell.
- Their curved, sharp horns can grow to two feet (61 cm) long.
- Baby bison is called a red dog as they are orange-red in color.



National Mammal of the USA

Feeds on Plant Material

# Herbivores

## Musk Ox

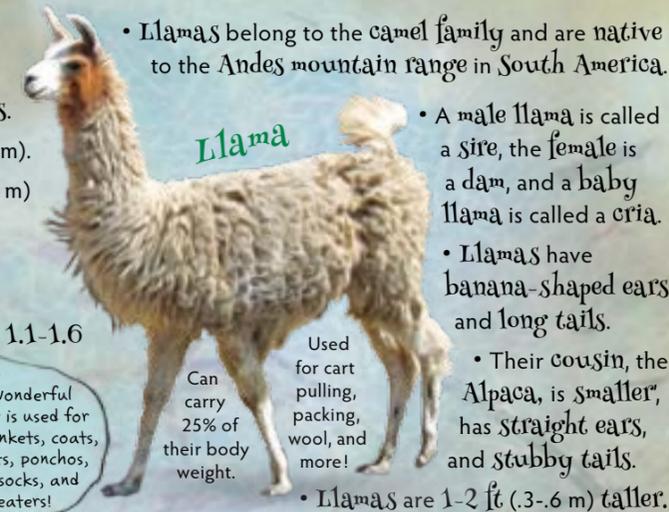
- Musk Ox live in cold climates.
- They eat lichen, moss, and roots found under the snow.
- In summer, they also eat grass and arctic flowers.
- They're 4-5 feet (1.2-1.5 m) high at the shoulder.
- Weight Range: 400-900 lb (181-408 kg).
- Length: Males: 6.6-8.2 ft (2-2.5 m). Females: 4.4-6.6 ft (1.2-2 m).
- They look like bison, but are more closely related to goats and sheep.
- Keep their babies safe by forming a circle with their heads facing out.



## Tamaraw



- Also called the Mindoro dwarf buffalo.
- It is unique to the island of Mindoro, south of Manila, in the Philippines.
- Their body length is 7 ft (2.1 m).
- It stands 3.1-3.6 ft (.95-1.1 m) at the shoulder.
- They weigh 440-660 lb (200-300 kg).
- Adults have short horns at 1.1-1.6 feet (35-50 cm) long.



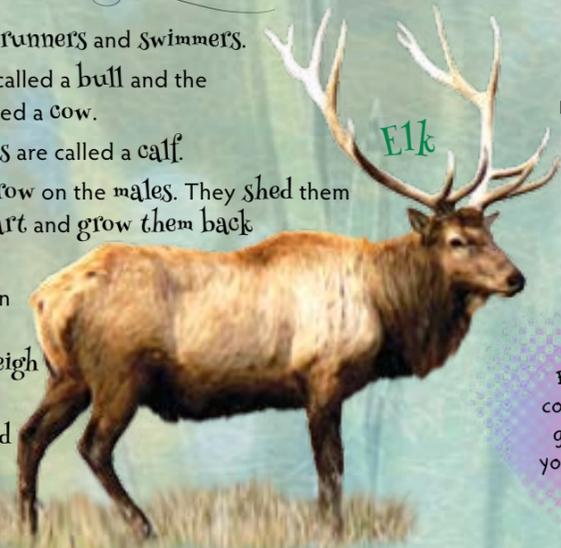
## Llama

- Llamas belong to the camel family and are native to the Andes mountain range in South America.
- A male llama is called a sire, the female is a dam, and a baby llama is called a cria.
- Llamas have banana-shaped ears and long tails.
- Their cousin, the Alpaca, is smaller, has straight ears, and stubby tails.
- Llamas are 1-2 ft (.3-6 m) taller.

The Alpaca's wonderful fleece fiber is used for making blankets, coats, gloves, hats, ponchos, scarves, socks, and sweaters!

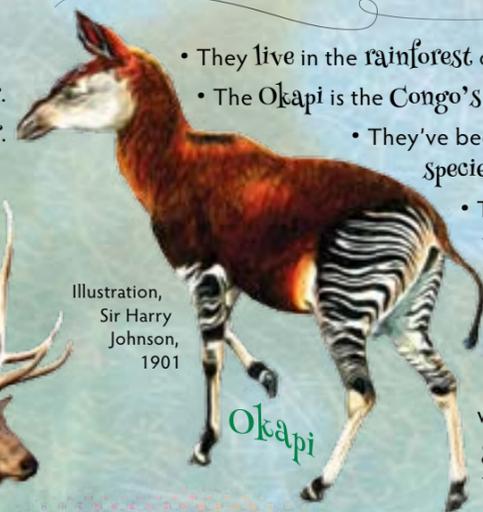
Used for cart pulling, packing, wool, and more!  
Can carry 25% of their body weight.

- Elks are great runners and swimmers.
- Male elks are called a bull and the females are called a cow.
- Their newborns are called a calf.
- Antlers only grow on the males. They shed them at winter's start and grow them back in the spring.
- Antlers grow an inch (2.5 cm) a day and can weigh 40 lb (18 kg).
- The neat sound they make is called a bugle.



## Elk

Illustration, Sir Harry Johnson, 1901



## Okapi

Be sure you know the condition of your flocks, give careful attention to your herds. Proverbs 27:23

- They live in the rainforest of the Congo.
- The Okapi is the Congo's national symbol.
- They've been on the endangered species list since 2013.
- The Okapi has 7 cervical vertebrae in their neck, just like the giraffe.
- Their tongue is 14-18 in (36-46 cm) long. They wrap it around leaves when they feed, and also groom themselves and their calves.
- Their body length is 6-8 ft (1.8-2.4 m).
- It stands 5-6 ft (1.5-1.8 m) at the shoulder.
- They weigh 440-770 lb (200-350 kg).

## Cape Buffalo



- Also known as the African buffalo.
- A neat design of a bull's horn (male) is how it's fused into one long, solid bone which is called a 'boss'.
- The space between the ends of a bull's horn can reach 3.2 ft (1 m).
- The neck fur on a bull can be as thick as 2 in (5 cm).
- An adult weighs 660-1984 lb (300-900 kg).
- Their head and body length is 5.6-11.2 ft (1.7-3.4 m).
- Their tail is 2.3-3.6 ft (70-110 cm).
- It is four times stronger than an ox.
- They have excellent memories. A Cape buffalo will remember a person or animal that hurt it in the past.



## Rabbit

- A female rabbit is called a doe, and a male is called a buck. Their young ones are called a kit or kitten.
- Rabbits are born with their eyes closed and no fur.
- Rabbits have long ears. They get as long as 4 in (10 cm).
- Rabbits live about 3 years in the wild and 10 years or more in the house.
- The main part of their diet should be fresh hay, grass, and plenty of clean water.
- They also enjoy fresh fruits, veggies, seeds, herbs, clover, tender twigs and pellets.
- A rabbit has 28 teeth and they never stop growing.
- They like to sleep about 8 hours a day.
- A pet rabbit can be litter-trained just like a cat.
- Rabbits respond to kindness. It needs to feel loved. A soft voice works best when training.
- Rabbits are different from hares. Hares are usually bigger with longer ears and a longer hind leg.



## Pika

- The pika is closely related to rabbits and hares.
- The pika will send up a shrill whistle and dive for cover when it sees a predator such as an eagle or hawk.
- Their nickname is "whistling hare" because of their constant chirping warning call.
- They spend a lot of time picking flowers and grasses for winter. They're spread on rocks to dry in the sun, then stacked into piles and stored under the rocks.

- A gazelle is a medium-sized antelope.
- There are 19 different species.
- Most stand 2-3.5 ft (.6-1 m) at the shoulder, and are mainly tan-colored.
- The Grant's Gazelle (shown here) can weigh 100-145 lb (45-66 kg).



## Gazelle

- Different species weigh between 25-165 lb (11-75 kg).
- They live in herds (groups) which can have as few as ten or as many as several hundred gazelle.
- Gazelles are very graceful and quick.
- Some can reach speeds up to 50 mph (80 kph).
- Gazelles on one of the vases made for the Alhambra Palace in Spain.



## Yak

- 90% of all yaks can be found in the Himalayan Mountains of Tibet. Yaks are highly valued as a pack animal and for their fatty milk, fur, meat and dung (which is used as a fuel).
- Most people call both the male and female of these animals a yak, although the females can also be called a dri or nak.
- Tibetan people drink Yak Butter Tea which keeps them warm and gives them calories, and energy in their very cold winter weather. It is made with tea, yak butter, and salt.
- Yak milk is used just like cow's milk -- to make butter, cheese, and yogurt.
- Yak meat is very low in fat (95% or less), very low in cholesterol, saturated fats, and calories; while very high in protein and omega-9.
- That's the Yak Faks!

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# Elephant 3 kinds

- African Bush Elephant
- African Forest Elephant
- Asian Elephant

- Elephants eat 200-600 lb (92-272 kg) of food and drink 30-50 gallons (114-227 L) of water a day — a bathtub full!
- The nostrils at the tip of their trunk are used in breathing, smelling, and drawing water in to squirt into their mouth or to cool themselves off.

- An elephant's trunk nostrils at the tip can smell water 12 miles (19.3 km) away.
- The tip of the Asian trunk has one finger-like extension, which wraps around food and squeezes it into its mouth.
- The two finger-like extensions at the tip of the African trunk lets it hold and bring food to its mouth.



African Bush

- When elephants meet each other, they stretch out their trunks in greeting.
- Elephant trunks have over 100,000 muscles and they have no bones or cartilage.
- An elephant's trunk is so limber it can pick up a piece of straw and so strong it can push down trees. Trunks can grab, hold, pick up, pull, push, reach, throw, and touch.
- Elephants make low rumbling sounds that can be heard as far as five (8 km) miles away.



Bronze Sculpture

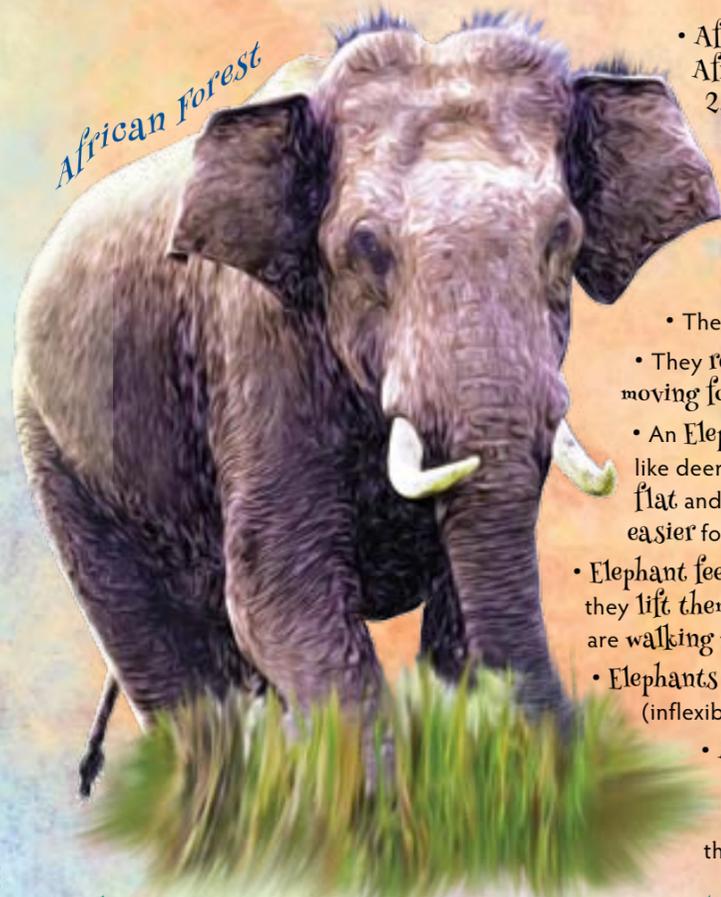
- The African Bush is also known as the Savanna elephant; savannah for more than one.
- African Bush elephants live in the grassy plains and bushlands of Africa.
- Male elephants are called bulls and females are called cows. Males generally are 10.5 ft (3.2 m) tall at the shoulder and 13,000 lb (6 tonnes). Females are about 8.5 ft (2.6 m) and 6,500 lb (3 tonnes).
- A baby elephant is called a calf. When they're born, they can weigh around 200 lb (91 kg) and stand about 3 feet (1 m) tall.
- Elephant skin can be up to 1 in (2.5 cm) thick on some parts of its body. It's skin is sensitive to the sun and they will cover themselves in mud or dust to protect it.
- The African Bush's skin is very wrinkly, their back is swaged (concave), and both males and females have tusks.

- Their tusks are longer, constantly growing front teeth. They can get to 8.2 ft (2.5 m) long, 8 in (20 cm) thick, and weigh 50-100 lb (23-45 kg).
- It has large ears and when stretched out, they're shaped like the continent of Africa. Their ears, on average, are three times the size of the Asian elephant.
- They will flap their ears on hot days, which cools their large bodies. They also will spread their ears wide to fend off any threat.
- They usually have four toenails on the forefoot (front) and three on the hind foot (back).
- A group of elephants is called a herd and is led by the oldest female (matriarch). Females stick together in a herd while the adult males like to roam on their own.
- Elephants take short naps standing up, but lie down when sleeping 2-4 hours each night. They usually sleep lying on their sides; sometimes they snore!

LARGEST LAND ANIMAL

The righteous care for the needs of their animals, but the kindest acts of the wicked are cruel. Proverbs 12:10

African Forest



- African Forest elephants live in the thick (dense) rainforests of Africa. Males are 6.6-8.2 ft (2-2.5 m) tall at the shoulder and weigh 2,000-6,600 lb (1-3 tonnes). Females are smaller and weigh less.
- They eat lots of fruit, leaves, and tree bark. They also enjoy salt licks, which gives them important minerals missing from their diets.
- They have large rounded ears which are used both for hearing and to keep them cool. Each elephant's ear is one-of-a-kind and special, and the patterns of each ear is used for identification.
- Their tusks can get up to 4.9 ft (1.5 m) in length.

• They replace their teeth six times during their lives, with new teeth moving forward from the back of their mouth.

• An Elephant's feet are not flat, but they balance on tiptoes, like deer or sheep. An elephant foot has flesh around it, and look flat and round. The fleshy bits underneath their feet make it easier for elephants to stand for a long time.



• Elephant feet spread out under their weight, but get smaller when they lift them. This lets elephants stop the suction when they are walking through deep mud.

• Elephants do not jump. Perhaps because they have rigid (inflexible) ankles.

• African Forest Elephants usually have five toenails on the forefoot (front-3 main toes, with two smaller ones behind) and four on the hind foot (back).

The largest elephant that ever lived weighed about 23,000 lb (10.5 tonnes). He stood 13 ft (4 m) at the shoulder. (African Bush)

Elephants are very intelligent animals and have the largest brain of any other land animal.

Don't try to outrun an elephant. They can charge and reach up to speeds of 25 mph (40 kmh).

- Asian elephants live in the scrub and rain forests of India, Nepal, and Southeast Asia. Asian elephants fall into three types: Mainland, Sri Lankan, and Sumatran.
- Asian Elephants can grow up to 6-9.8 ft (1.8-3 m) tall at the shoulder and weigh 4,500-11,000 lb (2-5 tonnes). Females are smaller and weigh less.
- They mainly eat grasses, roots, bamboo, and fruits.
- Asian elephants have smaller ears, which are more rounded on top and flat along the bottom.
- Their skin is smoother and not as wrinkly as an African elephant.
- The Asian Elephant's back is straight or dome-shaped (convex), where an African Elephant's back curves in (concave).
- The Asian male elephant's grow tusks, but the females don't.

1906 Drawing by Franz Marc



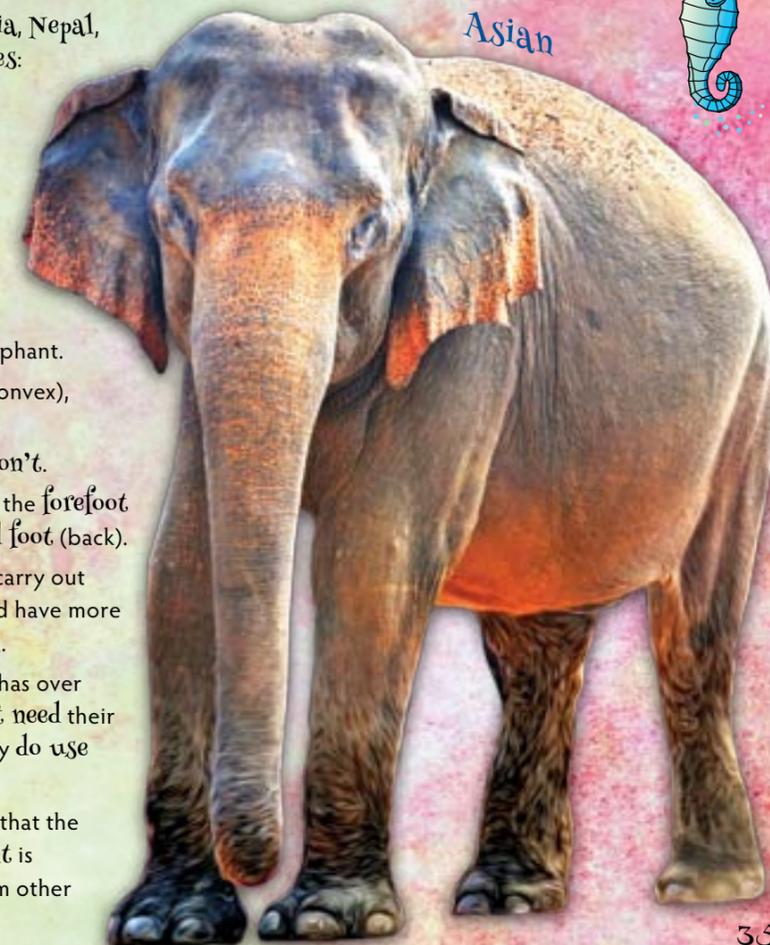
• They usually have five toenails on the forefoot (front) and four on the hind foot (back).

• Asian elephants can carry out more complex jobs and have more muscle coordination.

• An elephant's tail has over 20 bones. They don't need their tail to balance, but they do use their tail to swat flies.

• DNA evidence shows that the Borneo pygmy elephant is genetically different from other Asian elephants.

Asian



# Even-Toed Hoofed

- The Mouse Deer is also known as the Chevrotain. They're not mice nor are they deer.
- They live in thick forests from Africa, SE Asia, India, Indonesia, to the Philippines.



Mouse Deer

- They have two tusklike upper canine teeth.
- Different species weigh 2-35 lb (1-16 kg).

- They often graze alone as they are solitary animals and very shy.
- They're usually peaceful, but if something upsets the male, he'll stomp and beat his hooves.

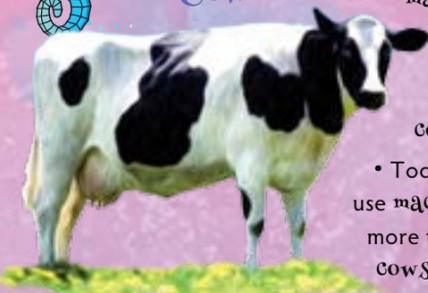
- Different species of chevrotains are 8-14 in (20-35 cm) tall.

Camels, goats, horses, reindeer, sheep, and water buffalo are also milked!

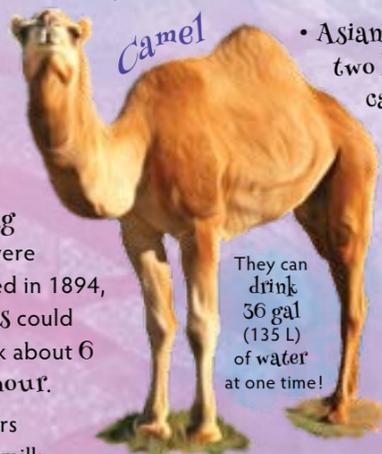


Cow

- A female cow is about 2 years old when she has her first calf.
- She must have a calf to make milk.
- Cows are milked 2-3 times a day for 3-4 years and give over 25 gallons of milk each day.
- Holsteins have unique black and white patterns. They weigh 1,300-1,500 lbs (590-680 kg).
- Have 32 teeth; 8 incisors (bottom front), 24 molars (top/bottom each side), tough pad (top front).



- Before milking machines were invented in 1894, farmers could only milk about 6 cows per hour.
- Today, farmers use machines to milk more than 100 cows per hour.



Camel

They can drink 36 gal (135 L) of water at one time!

- Asian camels (Bactrian) have two humps while Arabian camels (Dromedary) only have one hump.
- Bactrian camels weigh 660-2200 lb (300-998 kg) and Dromedaries 660-1,320 lb (300-600 kg).
- They have 3 eyelids; two eyelids have lashes which keep their eyes safe from desert sand.
- Bushy eyebrows shade their eyes from the sun.
- Their hump is stored with fat, not water, which helps them last up to 2 weeks without food.

Praise the Lord from the earth... wild animals and all cattle, small creatures and flying birds.

Psalms 148:10

- A male deer is called a buck; a large male deer is a stag. A female deer is called a doe and a baby deer is called a fawn.
- A newborn fawn can stand in 20 minutes and have spots which hide them from predators.

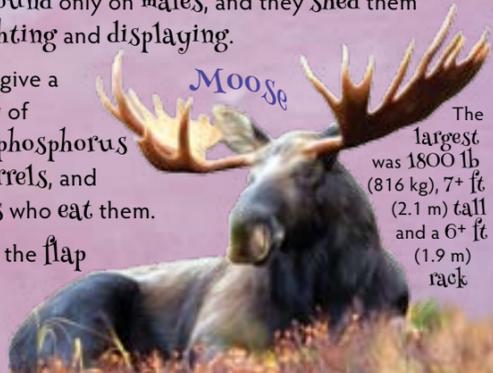


Deer

Baby deer lose their spots within the first year.

- Male deer grow antlers every year and their antlers fall off each year. The only female deer with antlers are reindeer or caribou.
- Their antlers usually grow in symmetrical (equal) pairs.
- Deer and elk antlers that have shed, are popular forms of dog chews.
- Deer can sprint up to 30 mph (48 kph), jump as high as 10 ft (3 m), and can leap as far as 30 ft (9 m).
- Pudu's are the world's smallest deer at 13-17 in (33-43 cm) tall and weighs 7.5-30 lb (3.4-13.6 kg). Their antlers are 2.1-3.5 in (5.3-6 cm) long.

- A male moose is called a bull, a female is called a cow, and a baby moose of either sex is called a calf.
- Moose are huge! They can weigh as much as 1200 lb (544 kg) and can get to 5-6.5 ft (1.5-2 m) tall. Calves weigh about 30 lb (13.6 kg) at birth and grow very quickly.
- Their antlers (paddles) are basically a big bone, and can weigh quite a bit--up to 80 lb (36 kg) for the pair.
- Antlers are found only on males, and they shed them each year, fighting and displaying.
- Shed antlers give a vital supply of calcium and phosphorus to mice, squirrels, and other critters who eat them.
- The dewlap is the flap of skin that hangs under their chin.



Moose

The largest was 1800 lb (816 kg), 7+ ft (2.1 m) tall and a 6+ ft (1.9 m) rack

- Most goats have horns which are narrow and straight.
- Goats can be taught their name and to come when called.

- Goats are herd animals and will be sad if kept without any other goat friends.
- They have rectangular pupils which lets them see 320°-340° around them... plus they have great night vision!
- A female goat is called a doe or nanny. Males are called bucks or billys and they usually have a beard. Baby goats are called kids.
- Goat's milk is easily digested and rarely causes lactose (milk sugar) intolerance. Plus, it is chock full of vitamins and minerals.



Goat

- Female sheep are called ewes and male sheep are called rams. A lamb is a sheep less than 14 months old. At birth, a lamb is between 5-8 lb (2.3-3.6 kg).
- A group of sheep is called a flock, or herd. Healthy lambs can stand within minutes.
- Sheep milk is often used to make gourmet cheese like Idiazabal, Manchego, Petit Agour, and Roquefort.
- Sheep can stand bad weather as their fleece (wooly covering) keeps them warm.



Sheep

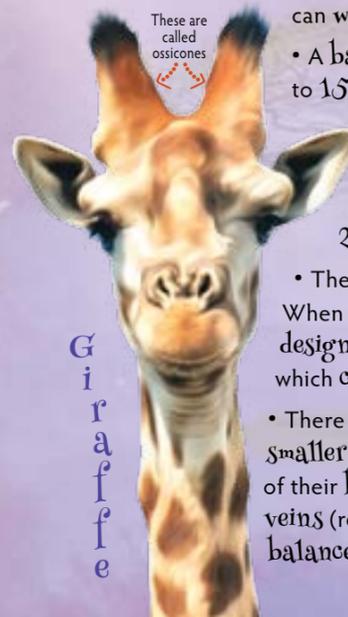
- Sheep are sheared (their wool is cut off) once a year in the spring so they don't get too hot in the summer.
- There are many different kinds of sheep breeds; argali, bighorn, dall, merino, snow...

- Most ruminant animals have four-part stomachs and a two-toed foot. Alpacas, camels, llamas, and water chevrotains have a three-part stomach. The hippo has a pseudo-ruminant stomach.
- Ruminants begin by chewing and swallowing their food. This food is softened inside the first two parts of the stomach, the rumen and reticulum.



- Then they bring their food back up and re-chew it. This softened food is called cud, small balls of food.
- Cud is swallowed again and the liquid stuff passes to the omasum. The omasum moves the food to the true stomach, the abomasum, where acid digestion takes place.
- Fermenting bacteria and protozoan help break down plant matter like grass and leaves.

- Giraffes are the tallest of all land animals; males are 16-20 ft (4.9-6 m) tall, and females are 14-15 ft (4.3-4.6 m) tall.
- Males (bulls) can weigh up to 2800 lb (1270 kg), and females (cows) can weigh up to 1400 lb (635 kg).
- A baby giraffe is 6 ft (1.8 m) tall and weighs up to 150 lb (68 kg).



Giraffe

These are called ossicones

- Giraffe tongues are bluish-purple and 18-20 in (45-50 cm) long.
- Its heart is 2 ft (.6 m) long and weighs 24 lb (11 kg), which helps blood reach its head.
- Their neck has 7 cervical vertebrae (neck bones). When they bend down for a drink, there are specially designed one-way valves in the main neck veins which close, lowering the pressure to its head.
- There are also 'elastic' vessels that get bigger and smaller to take care of the blood flow. And at the base of their brain there's an intricate maze of arteries and veins (rete mirabile), which lowers blood pressure and balances the amount of blood entering the brain.

## Hippopotamus

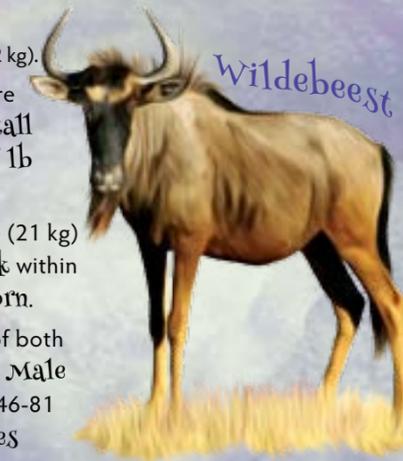


- Hippopotamuses are found in Africa.
- Females weigh 2900 lb (1315 kg) and males are 3500 lb (1497 kg). Baby hippos are born underwater and weigh 50-110 lb (23-50 kg).
- Their name means 'river horse' and is often shortened to hippo.

- They eat about 80 lb (36 kg) of grasses and fruit each day.
- One of the most dangerous large animals in Africa.
- Hippos spend 16 hours in rivers, and lakes.
- Water or mud helps keep the hippos cool.
- They move easily in water by kicking their hind legs or walking on the bottom.
- Their ears and nostrils fold shut and they can stay underwater for as long as 5 minutes.



- The wildebeest is also called a gnu (ga-nu). There are two species of wildebeests; blue and black. Blue being bigger.
- Blue wildebeests are 4.4-4.9 ft (1.3-1.5 m) tall at the shoulder and weigh 250-600 lb (114-272 kg).
- Black wildebeests are 3.6-4 ft (1.1-1.2 m) tall and weigh 240-345 lb (108-156 kg).
- Calves weigh 46 lb (21 kg) at birth and can walk within minutes of being born.
- Males and females of both species grow horns. Male horns are 18-32 in (46-81 cm) long. The females have shorter horns.



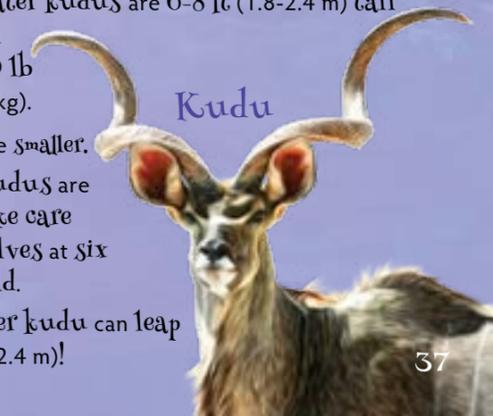
Wildebeest

- Kudus have two species; Lesser Kudu and Greater Kudu. They live in east and south Africa.



Ram Horn

- A kudu or ram horn can be made into a shofar, which is a musical horn.
- A male horn can get 6 ft (1.8 m) long; sometimes a female will have small ones.
- Male lesser kudus are 3-3.6 ft (.9-1.1 m) tall and weigh 130-220 lb (59-100 kg).
- Male greater kudus are 6-8 ft (1.8-2.4 m) tall and weigh 420-600 lb (190-272 kg).
- Females are smaller.
- Young kudus are able to take care of themselves at six months old.
- The greater kudu can leap over 8 ft (2.4 m)!



Kudu

One or Three Toes per Foot

# Odd-Toed Hoofed



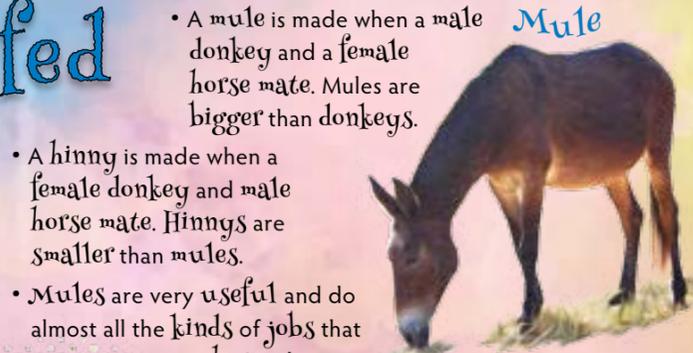
Donkey

Aww... only 3 weeks old!

- Donkeys are kin to horses and zebras, but they have much longer ears.
- They are usually smaller than horses.
- A male donkey is called a jack. A female donkey is called a jenny.
- Donkeys are also called burros.
- If they love and trust you they will do almost anything for you.
- Donkeys are very strong and highly intelligent and have a calm nature.

• Donkeys can be destructive when bored and toys will help with this. They love beach balls, feed pans, hula hoops, and more. They love sand piles and hills of any kind to play on.

• Jesus Christ rode on a donkey in his triumphal entry into Jerusalem (Matthew 21:1-11). By entering Jerusalem on a donkey, Jesus was fulfilling prophecy found in Old Testament Scripture.



Mule



Ancient Greek Vessel (early 5th century BC) in shape of donkey's head

- A mule is made when a male donkey and a female horse mate. Mules are bigger than donkeys.
- A hinny is made when a female donkey and male horse mate. Hinnys are smaller than mules.
- Mules are very useful and do almost all the kinds of jobs that a horse does.
- They're agile, intelligent, patient, sturdy, and tolerant.
- They come in many colors: black, brown, copper-red, grey, reddish-brown and more.
- There are four kinds of Tapirs: Baird's, Brazilian, Malayan, and Mountain.
- A group of tapirs is called a candle.
- Malayan are the largest. Smallest is the Mountain.
- Most weigh 400-700 lb (181-318 kg) and can get to 5-6.5 ft (1.5-2 m) tall. The females are usually larger.
- They live in the jungle and forest areas of Central/South America and Southeast Asia (Sumatra and Malaysia).



Tapir

Malayan Tapir

## Indian Rhinoceros



- There are five kinds of Rhinos: Black, Indian, Javan, Sumatran, and white.
- The Indian rhino is also called: Greater One-Horned Rhino.
- The word "rhinoceros" comes from the Greek word "rhino" (nose) and "ceros" (horn).

• Black, Sumatran, and white rhinos have two horns. Indian and Javan rhinos have one horn.

• The front horn on the white rhinos are 1.5-5 ft (.5-1.5 m) and their back horn is .5-2 ft (.2-.6 m). The front horn on the Sumatran rhinos are 10-30 in (25-76 cm). The back horn is about 4 in (10 cm) long.

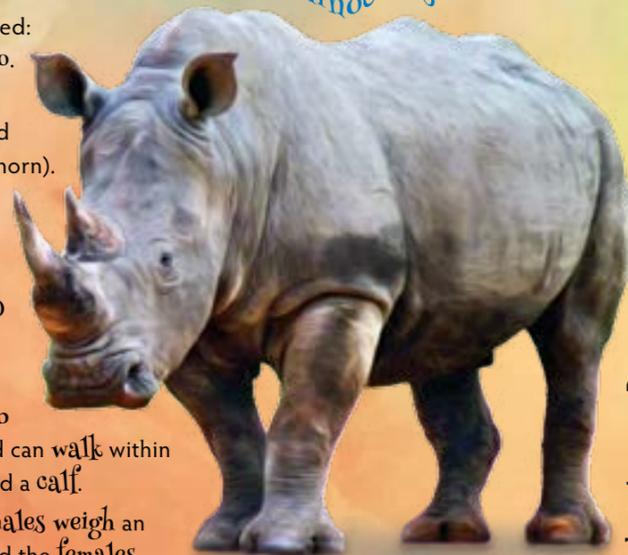
• Baby rhinoceroses do not have a horn when born. Their horns begin growing shortly after birth. They weigh 80-125 lb (36-56 kg) at birth. They are 2 ft (.6 m) tall and can walk within an hour of being born! A baby rhino is called a calf.

• White rhinos are the largest. The males weigh an average of 5000 lb (2268 kg) and the females about 4000 lb (1814 kg). White rhinos are 12-14 ft (3.7-4.2 m) long and 6-6.5 ft (1.8-2 m) tall.

• Sumatran rhinos are the smallest and are 1500-1800 lb (680-816 kg). Sumatran rhinos are 8-10 ft (3-4.2 m) long and 4-5 ft (1.2-1.5 m) tall.

• The white rhino is the second largest land mammal on Earth after the elephant.

• A Rhino's skin is thick at .6-2 in (1.5-5 cm).



White Rhinoceros

The largest white rhino was 10,000 lb (4.5 tonnes)

A bronze rhinoceros with gold and silver inlay (202 BC - 9 AD).



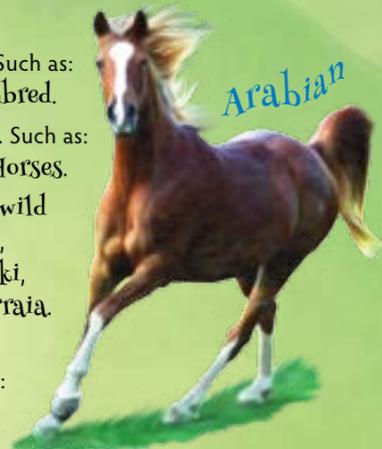
Rhinos love wallowing. Covering themselves with mud and letting it dry keeps their skin safe from the hot African sun.

Black Rhinoceros



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- There are over 350 breeds of horses and ponies. Each breed is grouped into one of four kinds;
  - Light Horses** - Horses with small bones and thin legs which weigh less than 1300 lb (590 kg). Such as: Appaloosa, Arabian, Friesian, Lipizzaner, Quarter Horse, Tennessee Walker, and Thoroughbred.
  - Heavy Horses** - Horses with large bones and sturdy legs which weigh up to 2000 lb (907 kg). Such as: Belgian, Clydesdale, Fjord, Noriker, Percheron, Shire, and Suffolk. They are also called Draft Horses.
  - Feral Horses** - Horses which are wild or semi-wild. Such as: Brumby, Garrano, Kaimanawa, Misaki, Mustang, Nokota, and Sorraia.
  - Ponies** - Ponies are under 4.8 ft (1.5 m) tall. Such as: Caspian, Chincoteague, Fell, Gotland, Shetland, Timor, and Welsh.



Arabian



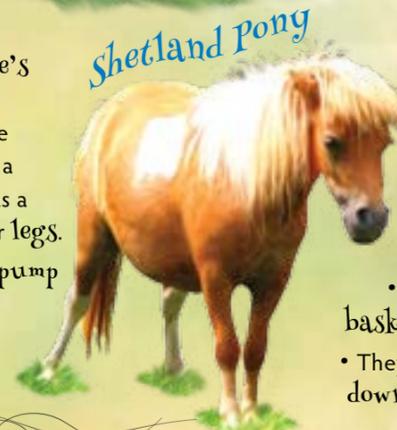
Belgian Horse



Lipizzaner

- Horses and ponies are measured in "Hands". One hand equals 4 in (10 cm).
- A "Hand" is used to measure how tall a horse or pony is at the withers (shoulders). So a horse who is 5 feet and 2 inches tall (1.58 m) would be "15.2 hands". (The number in front of the period is for hands. The number after the period is the extra inches.)
- So it is said like this: "fifteen two" or "fifteen and a half".

- On the bottom of a horse's hoof is a V shaped area called the "frog" (it is like a human fingertip). It has a rubbery feel and acts as a shock absorber for their legs.
- The frog also acts like a pump to move blood back up their legs to their heart.
- Horses cannot vomit!



Shetland Pony

- Horses have the largest eyes of any land mammal.
- Can only breathe through their noses.
- They have 10 muscles in each ear (humans have 3), which lets them turn (rotate) their ears almost 180°.
- Their heart weighs 9-10 lb (4-4.5 kg) and is about the size of a basketball. The heart size is different for each breed.
- They can sleep both lying down and standing up.



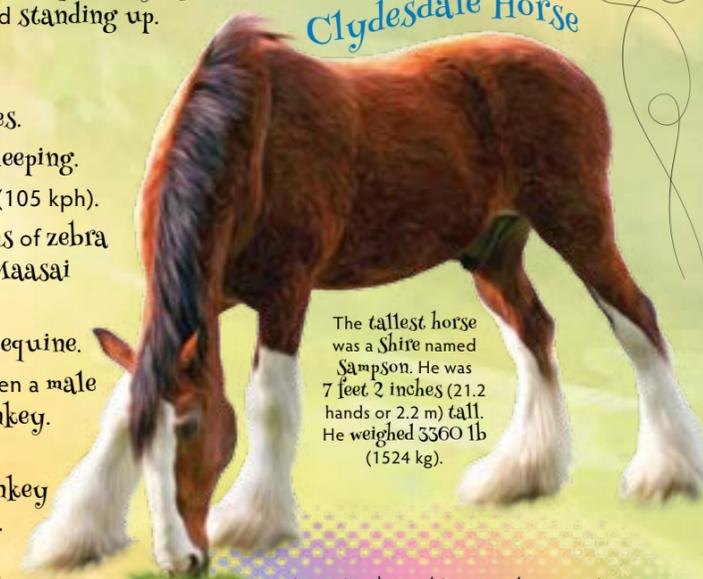
- Each zebra has a one-of-a-kind pattern of black and white stripes.
- Zebras are cousins to horses and donkeys and stand up while sleeping.
- They are very fast-moving and can reach speeds of up to 65 mph (105 kph).
- Twice a year, East Africa has a massive migration where millions of zebra and wildebeest move between the Serengeti in Tanzania and the Maasai Mara in Kenya.

Zebra



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- A zebroid is a cross between a zebra and any other equine.
- A zonkey is a cross between a male zebra and a female donkey.
- A zedonk is a cross between a male donkey and a female zebra.
- A zongy is a cross between a male zebra and a female pony.
- A zorze is a cross between a male zebra and a female horse.



Clydesdale Horse

The tallest horse was a Shire named Sampson. He was 7 feet 2 inches (21.2 hands or 2.2 m) tall. He weighed 5360 lb (1524 kg).

God made the wild animals according to their kinds, the livestock according to their kinds... And God saw that it was good.

Genesis 1:25

Quills grow in different lengths and colors...up to 30,000!

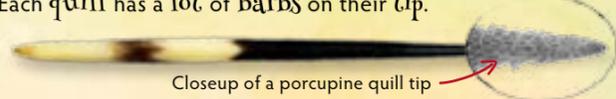
Always Growing Front Teeth Pair

# Rodent

## Porcupine



The porcupine's quills (spines) are hollow, large, and stiff. Each quill has a lot of barbs on their tip.



Closeup of a porcupine quill tip

- Kangaroo rats have cheek pouches lined with fur where they store food and also use them to carry seeds back to their burrows.
- They do not need water and can alter the seeds into water.
- They move by 6-9 ft (1.8-2.7 m) long leaps and hops, like a kangaroo.
- Kangaroo rats use their tails for balance and for turning at high speeds.
- The rats also footdrum, beating their hind feet against the ground.
- Kangaroo rats neither sweat nor pant like other animals to keep cool. There is sweat glands only in their feet.
- Their young are called pups.
- They have 42 facial muscles which help them feel their way in the dark.

## Kangaroo Rat



Also Granivores (seed eaters).

- The capybara is the largest rodent in the world.
- They are as big as large dogs at 75-150 lb (34-68 kg) and females are usually a little larger than males.
- Capybaras are also called water hogs and enjoy swimming in marshes, rivers, and streams with their webbed feet.

## Capybara



- Baby capybaras are not good swimmers at first, so they stay on land, hiding under bushes.
- The babies (called pups) weigh 2-3 lb (1-1.5 kg) at birth and already has teeth.
- Sometimes capybaras will nap in mud or shallow water, which keeps their skin moist.
- They eat 6-8 lb (2.7-3.6 kg) of grasses each day. They like to eat melon and squashes also.

- Chinchillas are mainly nocturnal (awake at night).
- They cannot handle heat and humidity. The best temperature for them is 55-70 °F (13-21 °C) and low humidity levels of 40%-50%.
- Their teeth never stop growing and can grow 12 in (3 cm) a year! They need lots of safe things to gnaw on.
- Their fur is very thick and can have 50+ hairs growing out of one follicle (humans have 1-3 hairs per follicle).
- Chinchillas take dust baths as they would have a problem drying out their thick fur with a water bath. The dust baths help get rid of oils and dirt. Their own dry shampoo!

## Chinchilla



Bundles of fluff! They have the softest fur of all land animals.



## Jerboa

Jerboas can hop faster than a human running.

- They hop like a kangaroo.
- They jump up to 9 ft (3 m).
- Their back legs are 4 times longer than their front legs.
- Their huge ears are three times larger than their head.

They weigh .75-2 oz (21-56 g).

- They can run up to 15 mph (24 kph).
- The short, stiff hairs under their hind feet help them move over sand.

- Gundis, also known as comb rats, are found in the second-largest continent of Africa.

- They live in communities up to one hundred or more!
- Gundis live in the desert. The area they live in is very warm in the day but cold at night so they pile on top of each other to keep warm through the cold nights.
- The two middle toes of their hind feet (they have four) have comb-like bristles, which is how they got the name comb rat!

## Gundi



- Like other desert animals, they do not drink water and get their water needs from the plants they eat.
- They do not live in dens, but find shelter in the opening of rocks.

The Lord is good to all; he has compassion on all he has made. Psalm 145:9

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- Squirrels are mostly herbivores and eat plants, veggies, nuts, seeds, and fruits. They will also eat insects, baby birds and eggs.
- Squirrels are very intelligent and acrobatic.
- They are able to smell and find food buried under a foot of snow! They do not dig up all their buried nuts, which gives us more trees to grow.
- They will dig a hole and cover it up again without leaving a nut to stop animals from stealing food.

## Squirrel



- Newborn squirrels are 1 in (2.5 cm) long and they weigh .5 oz (15 g).
- Squirrels use their tails to let other squirrels know of possible danger.
- They can run 20 mph (32 kph).



Squirrels are very trusting animals and will eat out of your hand!

- Guinea pigs do not belong to the pig family nor do they come from Guinea but are native to the Andes in Peru.
- It is illegal to own just one guinea pig in Switzerland because they need each other's company.
- They are very vocal and make many sounds. When they purr they are happy. A squealing sound is for pain or danger. A wheek or whistle happens when they are excited.
- Guinea pigs do well from feeding on fresh grass hay like timothy hay.
- They need daily Vitamin C (like humans) from eating fresh, raw vegetables and fruit.

## Guinea Pig



TEETH!

- Mole rats bodies, designed as tube-shaped and short legs, work very well for digging through their tunnels.
- They have loose skins and thick fur that help them get around in the small space of their tight tunnels.
- They eat the roots of creeping grasses (grass rhizomes) and underground flower bulbs, and tubers (both of these are called geophytes).

## Mole Rat



- They can make their own body heat which keeps them at the right temperature.
- The mole rat is found in South Africa.

## Mouse



- There are 30 types of mice (plural).
- Their tails have scales which help them to climb up things. Great climbers!
- They build very intricate burrows and will have different areas for storing food, sleeping and going potty.
- A mouse eats 15-20 times a day so they build their homes near food. They are very clean and tidy rodents.
- Mice are good climbers, jumpers, and swimmers. They can jump up to 1 ft (.3 m) and can even stay under water for several minutes to get away from a predator.
- They talk a lot and use ultrasonic (really rapid!) sounds.
- Mice can sing. Mouse-song is a very high-pitched sound.
- They are 1-7 in (2.5-17 cm) long, depending on the kind.

## Degus



- Degus are also called brush-tailed rats.
- Their mostly hairless tail has a tiny tuft of fur on its tip.

- The outer skin of their tail is designed to fall off if grabbed. Part of their tail itself may also fall off uncovering a bit of bone.
- They make a variety of a bunch of sounds. If they are chirping they are happy, if their teeth chatter they are unhappy, and if they make a lot of squeaks, it means they are scared.
- Their bodies are unable to handle sugars like honey or syrup.
- They work well together as a team to dig a burrow. A burrow digging party with their friends!

- Beavers are the second largest rodent in the world.
- There are two kinds of beaver; European and North American.
- They always need to gnaw on wood to keep their front teeth from growing too long.
- Beaver colonies make dams of wood and mud which keep them safe from predators.

## Beaver



They have webbed hind feet.

- They will build a home (lodge) in the middle of the dam. They have two dens inside the lodge: one for drying off when they enter and one for living.
- They have see-through (transparent) eyelids which let them see underwater.
- Slapping the water with their tail warns others of danger.

Echidna

Eats  
Mainly  
Insects

# Insectivores



The echidna (e-kid-nuh) has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose (aka a beak).

- They do not see well, but they have great hearing and smell.
- Their dark fur is mostly covered by hollow, barbless (smooth) quills, called spines, on its back and sides.
- This short-beaked echidna likes to eat ants and termites.
- They have no teeth, and break down food by grinding it between their long, sticky tongue and bottom of their mouth.
- Their beak is very sensitive to touch and they can feel electrical movements (electroreception) from an ant or termite.

Solenodons are on the move at night (nocturnal) and poisonous (venomous) to prey, but not toxic to humans.

- It sends its poison just as a snake does—using its teeth to add poison (venom) into its prey.
- A hispaniola's bendy snout has a ball-and-socket joint (see page 3) at the base.

Solenodon



- This joint lets their snout get into smaller holes to look for food.
- They are found on the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola; this one is a hispaniola solenodon.
- They mainly eat all sorts of insects; beetles, crickets, and termites, but will also eat worms, lizards, and snails.
- If they find small birds and frogs they will also snack on them.

The aardwolf lives in eastern and southern Africa in open, dry plains covered with short trees and shrubs.

- Aardwolves will eat 200,000-300,000 termites each night.
- They have a very long and sticky tongue to eat the termites.

Member of the hyena family

Aardwolf



Aardwolf in Afrikaans means "earth wolf"

- If they cannot find termites they will eat eggs, and maggots.
- They have very good hearing which helps them find food.

They live in empty, underground holes (burrows) that have been left by other animals.

Both parents take care of their young. Father guards the hole against predators.

Their bushy, black tip tails are 7.9-11.8 in (20-30 cm) long.

Elephant Shrew



They are not kin to shrews at all. They are also known by their African name of 'sengi'.

- They like to eat all kinds of bugs and grubs; ants, beetles, centipedes, grasshoppers, termites, and worms.
- This is the black and rufous sengi (shrew).
- Sengi's make tiny trails through the thick grass which help them move quickly across the land to escape from predators.

They have strong hind legs for running and they are able to jump up to grab an insect.

A new-born is able to walk after only one day.

Meerkat



aka the suricate

Meerkats are active and on the go through the daytime (diurnal).

- When digging, their ears close to keep dirt out, and their eyes have a special layer over them to keep the eyes safe.

The meerkat will use its tail to balance when standing up straight.

Mostly they eat insects, but they also eat eggs, lizards, snakes, and spiders.

They are not hurt when eating poisonous scorpions or snakes as they are immune to the venom.

A meerkat "guard" will use a lot of different calls if they see danger.

At birth they weigh about 1 oz (28 g).

Sloth Bear



Sloth bears carry their young (up to 9 months old) on their back. They are the only bears that do this.

They feed on termites, and other insects, and also eggs, flowers, fruit, and honey.

Their long lower lip can cover the outer edge of their nose, to suck up a lot of bugs at one time.

Sloth bears have 25 different sounds; roars, shrieks, snarls, when they fight, or are hurt or mad.

Long claws are 4 in (10 cm).

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- Desmans build their nests on the banks of lakes or rivers.
- There are two kinds of desmans; pyrenean and russian, and both are semi-aquatic. This one is the russian desman.
- They are really good swimmers and they use their webbed back feet to help them swim.
- They also use the flat tip of their tail kind of like an oar to move along through the water.
- The russian desman is heavier and bigger.
- Russian desman's mostly come out at night (nocturnal) to catch its food.

Desman



They are basically blind (they can see dark and light), so they use their snout end which has many raised bumps (Eimer's organs), for touch.



Numbat



They have a 4 in (10 cm) long, thin, sticky tongue.

Numbats live in forests on the continent of Australia. They are awake in the day (diurnal) and sleep at night. Numbats are about the same size as a squirrel. Their homes are hollow logs or underground tunnels. Nests are made from bark, feathers, grass, and leaves. They do not need to drink water and get enough water from the termites.

Numbats can smell termites on the ground and they can eat up to 20,000 termites each day!

- There are 31 different kinds of tenrecs.
- The tenrecs spines are used for safety and to talk with others. Their spines make a high-pitched sound when rubbed together; the only animals to do this.

Tenrec



Mostly, tenrecs eat insects, but they will also eat worms and fruit.

Most come out at night (nocturnal) and they can lower their body temperature when at rest.

Females can also change their body temperature when they are with child.

The greater hedgehog tenrec is the most beloved as a pet.



Desert hedgehogs are nocturnal. They stay in their burrow to keep out of the daytime heat and come out at night to eat.

Baby hedgehogs are called hoglets. They are born blind and deaf, and with their spines under the skin.

Babies are tiny and weigh around one quarter of an ounce (8-9 g).

Desert hedgehogs are 5.5-10 in (14-25 cm) long and they weigh 10-18 oz (284-511 g).

They eat mostly insects, but also enjoy scorpions, an arachnid.

Desert Hedgehog



Star-nosed moles have a fascinating, finely-tuned nose with complex feelers (nasal rays).

Star-nosed moles use their nasal rays on their nose to touch things to 'see' in the dark tunnels.

Their nose has 22 nasal rays that are always moving and looking for food.

They use their 4 front teeth (upper and lower), like a pair of tweezers, to eat. They have 44 sharp teeth in all.

There are over 25,000+ tiny bumps (Eimer's organs) on their 3/8 in (1 cm) size nose. (See photo of Eimer's organs by the Desman.)

Plus, 200,000+ nerve endings under the thin skin layer of their nose; on less than the size of our pinky fingertip!

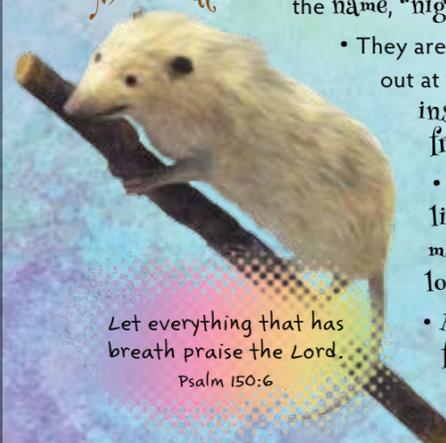
They like to eat insects, fish, and earthworms.

Star-Nosed Mole



- Even with their name, the Moonrat is not a rodent.
- They are really gucky-smelling animals with a smell of strong ammonia and rotted garlic or onion.

Moonrat



Let everything that has breath praise the Lord. Psalm 150:6

Which is why they are also known by the name, "night stinker".

They are nocturnal and come out at night to feed on insects, and also fish, frogs, and worms.

Moonrats like to live by the water in mangroves and they love to swim.

Adults live alone and females are larger than the males.





# Anteater



## Northern Anteater

- Anteaters live in Central and South America and are small-to-medium in size. Giant anteaters can get up to 6-7 ft (1.8-2.1 m) long.
- Anteaters love ants and termites, but will also eat grubs, soft fruit, and birds' eggs.
- They eat quickly! They won't wipe out the ant hills so they can come back later for a snack.



Giant Anteater

LONG + STICKY

A baby is a pup.

- The giant anteater lives in grasslands as well as in forests and is found mostly on the ground.
- Northern, Silky, and Southern anteaters have prehensile (grabbing) tails that can grip the tree branches to help them climb. They spend most of their time in the trees. The Northern and Southern anteaters also spend some time on the ground.
- Anteaters don't move very fast. They are good swimmers though and use their long snouts like snorkels!

A group of anteaters is called a parade.



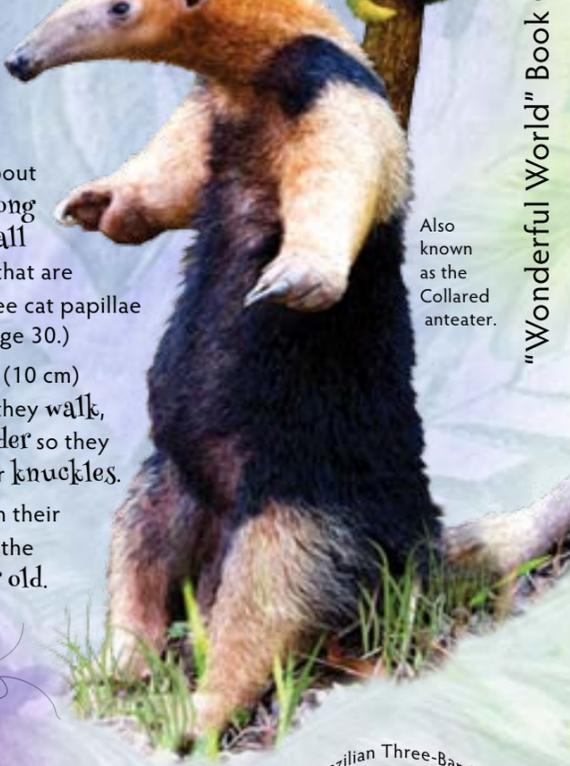
Also known as the Collared anteater.

Spines that are sticky. (See cat papillae on top of page 30.)

- They have a great sense of smell, but do not have very good eyesight.
- Anteaters do not have any teeth; they are toothless (edentate). Their muscular stomach has a special acid (formic) that grinds and breaks down all those ants and termites!
- They can eat a lot of ants and termites each day...up to 35,000!
- Their tongues are about 2 feet (.6 m) long and has small spines that are sticky. (See cat papillae on top of page 30.)
- Anteaters have 4 in (10 cm) sharp claws. When they walk, their claws curl under so they actually walk on their knuckles.
- Babies are carried on their mommas backs until the baby is about a year old.

## Silky Anteater

## Southern Anteater



The Silky is the size of a large squirrel.

Also known as the Collared anteater.

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# Armadillo

- There are 20 different kinds of armadillos. The four on these two pages and also the Greater Long-Nosed, Hairy Long-Nosed, Llanos Long-Nosed, Seven-banded, Southern Long-Nosed, Andean Hairy, Hairy, Little Hairy, Six-Banded, Greater Fairy, Chacoan Naked-Tailed, Great Naked-Tailed, Northern Naked-Tailed, Southern Naked-Tailed, Brazilian Three-Banded, and the Southern Three-Banded.

## Giant Armadillo



- The name, armadillo, comes from a Spanish word which means 'little armored one'. The armadillo shell looks like an armor; it's made of many small bones and helps protect them from predators.
- The word armadillo is said 'arm-a-dill-oh' in English and 'arm-a-dee-go' in Spanish.
- Only the two kinds of three-banded armadillos can roll itself into a ball.
- The Giant Armadillo is the largest at 5 ft (1.5 m) long (with its tail) and 40-70 lb (18-32 kg). The Pink Fairy Armadillo is the smallest at 6 in (15 cm) long and 4.2 oz. (120 g).



Brazilian Three-Banded

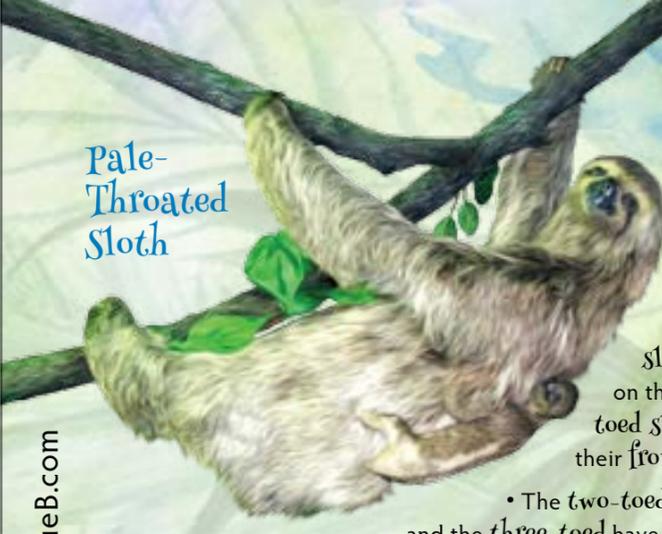
Curled Up in a Tight Ball

## Pink Fairy Armadillo

Also known as the Pichiciego.



## Pale-Throated Sloth



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# Sloth

- There are six kinds of sloth; these four, and the Maned and Pygmy.
- There are two types of sloth; the two-toed sloth (Hoffmann's and Linnaeus's) and the three-toed sloth. All sloths have three toes on their back feet, but the two-toed sloth has two toes on their front feet.
- The two-toed do not have a tail and the three-toed have stubby tails.

- Sloths are found in the jungles of Central and South America and enjoy the tall trees. They sleep curled into a ball in the fork of a tree.
- Sloths move very slowly and only when it is needed. They move about 10 ft (3 m) per minute and a bit faster if danger is near.
- Sloths may be clumsy on land but they are great swimmers!

## Linnaeus' Sloth



- They go to the ground to urinate (pee) and defecate (poop) about once a week. They will go to the same spot each time and dig a hole and cover it up after.
- Sloths do not have seven cervical (neck) vertebrae, like most animals. No matter what size the animal's neck is or what size of the animal, mammals only have seven cervical (neck) vertebrae. The two-toed sloths have 5-7 neck vertebrae and the three-toed sloths have 8 or 9 neck vertebrae. (Manatees are another animal which has six neck vertebrae).

Armadillos have short legs, but can move quite quickly!

# Armadillo

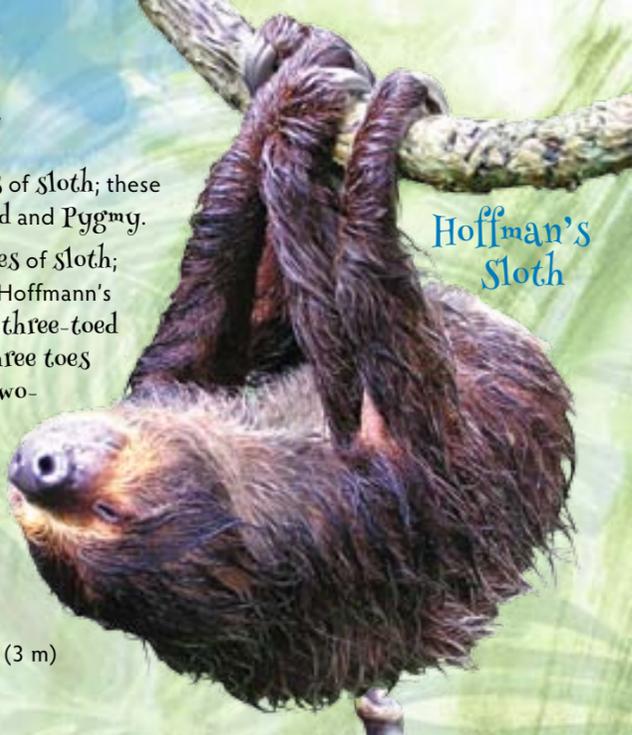
- Armadillo's mostly eat insects but they will also feed on earthworms, grubs, snails, and spiders. Sometimes they'll snack on fruit, lettuce, and plants.
- They have a long, sticky tongue that catches ants, beetles, and termites after digging them out of the ground.
- They will look for food in the morning and evenings. Armadillos spend most of their time sleeping; usually sleeping up to 16 hours every day in their burrows.
- The female nine-banded armadillo almost always gives birth to four identical (exactly alike!) quadruplets.

## Nine-Banded Armadillo

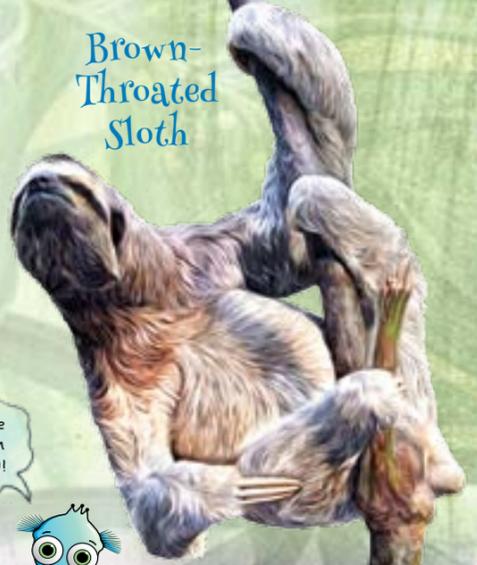


- The nine-banded will jump straight in the air when it's surprised.
- Even with their name, the nine-banded can have 7-11 bands on their armor.

## Hoffman's Sloth



## Brown-Throated Sloth



## Dwarf Armadillo



Also known as Pichi.

All creatures look to you to give them their food at the proper time. When you give it to them, they gather it up; when you open your hand, they are satisfied with good things.

Psalm 104:27-28

# Bat



**Spectacled Flying Fox**  
(momma with baby)

- The Spectacled Flying Fox bat is a megabat (large and mainly fruit-eating) and weighs .9-2.2 lb (400-1000 g) with its head and has a body length of 8.7-9.8 in (22-25 cm).

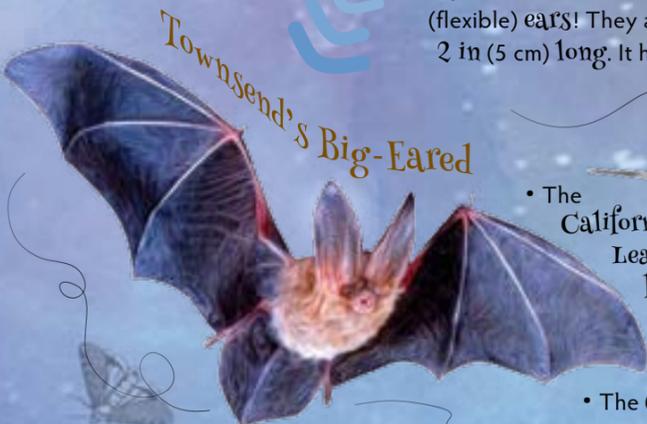
- The Striped Yellow-Eared bat is in the family of the leaf-nosed bats. They live in Central and South America.

- There are over 1200 kinds of bats so far.
- About 70% of bats are insectivores and eat mosquitoes, beetles, crickets, and other insects. Most of the rest of the bats are frugivores (fruit eaters). And some bats eat fish, frogs...
- Many bats use echolocation: they send out sonar which is simply using an echo. A bat will make a noise which sends sound waves into their neighborhood. Those sound waves bounce off trees, insects, and other things, and then return back to the bats which let them know where things are.

- The Kitti's Hog-Nosed bat is the smallest bat at 1.14-1.34 in (2.9-3.4 cm) long and .91 in (15 cm) across its wings and they weigh about 1/10th of an ounce at .07-.09 oz (2-2.6 g)! It is also called the bumblebee bat as its body is the size of a big bumblebee.

- The Townsend's Big-Eared bat need large spaces for resting and sleeping; empty buildings, caves, and holes in trees.

- They are medium-sized and have really long and bendy (flexible) ears! They are 4 in (10 cm) long, with its tail at 2 in (5 cm) long. It has wings that are 11 in (28 cm) across.



**Townsend's Big-Eared**

- The California Leaf-Nosed bat lives in Mexico and the United States.
- They are 2.4 (6 cm) long and plus add 1 in (2.5 cm) for those ears!
- The California Leaf-Nosed bat weighs .4-.7 oz (12-20 g). Pretty tiny!

**California Leaf-Nosed**

- The Brown Long-Eared bat's ears are almost as long as its body. Their ears are 1.3-1.5 in (3.3-3.9 cm) long! When they are resting, it sometimes rolls up their ears or they are tucked away under their wings.

- They use their huge ears to listen for the vibrating sounds made by moving insects and also use their eyes to see insects. So they do not need to lean on sonar as most bats do.

- Their calls are quiet at 25-50 kHz, which gives them the name, whispering bat. (Cellos are 1 kHz and violins are 4 kHz).

- Their body is 1.8-2.0 in (4.6-5.0 cm) long, and their wingspan is 8.6-9.8 in (22-25 cm). They weigh .2-.4 oz (6-12 g).

**Brown Long-Eared**



- The Lesser Short-Nosed Fruit bat is bigger and weighs .74-1.1 oz (21-32 g).
- They are 2.8-3.1 in (7-8 cm) long and their tail is .31-.39 in (.8-1.0 cm) long. They have a wingspan of 12-17 in (30.5-43 cm). Their ears are .55-.63 in (1.4-1.6 cm) long.

- They have a fox-like face and big dark eyes.
- They are frugivorous and feed mainly on mangoes, but will eat any fruit they find that smells good.



**Lesser Short-Nosed Fruit**

Don't you just want to cuddle this sweetie?

## Striped Yellow-Eared



Their wings when open are 3.9-4.9 ft (1.2-1.5 m).

**Indian Flying Fox**



- The Indian Flying Fox bat is nocturnal (active at night) and loves to eat ripe bananas, mangoes, and nectar.
- They live near water in swamps, and tropical forests.
- They are 9 in (23 cm) long and weigh 1.3-3.5 lb (.6-1.6 kg).

- The Horseshoe bat gets their name from the horseshoe-shaped, leaf-like bumps called noseleaves coming out from their noses.
- These horseshoes direct the sound better when sending out echolocation calls through their noses.

**Horseshoe**



- There are over 1000 different kinds of bats in the world. In colder weather, some bats migrate (travel to warmer places), some hibernate (sleep), and some do both. Some bats will stay put if it is warm all year round. In spring, they will wake from hibernation or come back from migration.

- In spring, female bats begin having baby bats called pups (most have one). Some pups can fly and hunt on their own within a month.

- Bats who eat insects, can eat over 6000 mosquito-sized bugs each night!

- The Bechstein's bat is medium-size and weighs .2-.5 oz (7-13 g). Its ears are long and wide.

- When echolocating, the frequencies used is 35-108 kHz (kilohertz: total of frequency). Most of their echolocation calls are 50-60 kHz. (Pianos are 4 kHz and acoustic guitars are 1.4 kHz).

Albert Einstein said, "Everything in Life is Vibration". He was a theoretical physicist, one who uses math to put in plain words the specialness of nature. Everything in the universe gives off a unique frequency. Sound is a wave, where specks of air (molecules) move and our brain turns that into sound. This happens through a complex design inside our ears (see bottom left of page 2.)

**Bechstein's**



**Giant Golden-Crowned Flying Fox**



The wingspan of the Giant Golden-Crowned Flying Fox is 4 ft 11 in-5 ft 7 in (1.5-1.7 m) and they can weigh up to 3 lb (1.4 kg)!



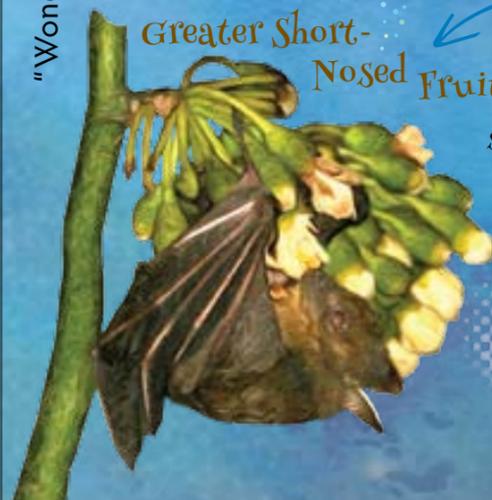
- The Giant Golden-Crowned Flying Fox bat is a megabat and is the heaviest bat in the world. It has huge eyes and uses them to find their favorite food-fig fruit. They will also eat these fruits; papaya, banana, jamo, and tangisang. (Look them up!)
- They are also known as 'The Silent Planter' because in their droppings (poop) there will be seeds of the fruit they eat which will scatter about.
- They have no tail and are found mainly in the rainforests of the Philippines.

- The Egyptian Fruit bat is found in the Middle East and Africa (but not in the desert areas of the Sahara).
- They are a smaller bat that weigh 3-6 oz (85-170 g) and is 4-7 in (10-18 cm) long. Their wings are 2 ft (60 cm) across.
- A baby weighs about .8 oz (23 g) when born.



**Egyptian Fruit**

**Greater Short-Nosed Fruit**



- This Greater Short-Nosed Fruit bat lives in South and Southeast Asia.
- They find their fruits by smell: banana, chikoo, date, guava, and lychee.
- Bats do sleep upside down!

The Lord is good to all; he has compassion on all he has made.  
Psalm 145:9



Aww... little baby Egyptian Fruit Bat!

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## Red Fox



- Male foxes are known as dogs, while females are called vixens. Their young are called kits or pups.
- Fox pupils are vertical like a cat, and helps them to see well at night.
- They are nocturnal (active at night) and will sleep 9-10 hours during the day.

- Foxes can hear very well! They can hear a squeaking mouse from as far away as the length of a football field!
- They can jump as high as 6.5 ft (1.98 m).

- Pigs are very smart, curious, and social.
- They are always talking with each other with oinks, grunts and squeals. Each sound and how long it lasts means something different.
- A male pig is called a boar and a female pig is called a gilt. If a female has given birth to piglets she is called a sow.
- They hardly have any sweat glands and roll around in the mud or water puddles to cool themselves off.
- A pig's squeal can reach over 100 decibels which is louder than a chainsaw.



## Pig

- A pig's (or cow or horse) heart valve can replace a human's heart valve, if needed.

- Newborn Giant Panda's are born blind and pink. They weigh 3-5 oz (90-140 g) and are 5-7 in (13-18 cm) long.
- Males can weigh 350 lb (160 kg), and females 250-275 lb (114-125 kg). They are 4-6 ft (1.2 to 1.8 m) long.
- They eat mostly bamboo leaves and shoots. They need to eat 20-40 lb (9-18 kg) each day to fill their tummy.
- The panda's hair is thick and wiry and can grow up to 4 in (10 cm) long.

## Giant Panda



- A Panda's throat was created with a special lining to keep it safe from bamboo splinters.

## Eats Plants & Meat

# Omnivores

- A skunk's smelly spray, called musk, comes from two glands near the base of their tail. They can spray 10 ft (3 m) away!
- Most skunks are black and white but they can also be brown, grey, or cream.
- All skunks are striped, as soon as they are born. They will have one or two stripes across their back and tail, or white spots and broken stripes.
- Some skunks have stripes on their legs also.

## Skunk



- The fennec fox is the smallest fox and is about the size of a cat.
- It stands 8 in (20 cm) tall and weighs 1.5-3.5 lb (.68-1.6 kg).
- Their tail has a black tip and is 7-12 in (18-3 cm) long.

## Fennec Fox

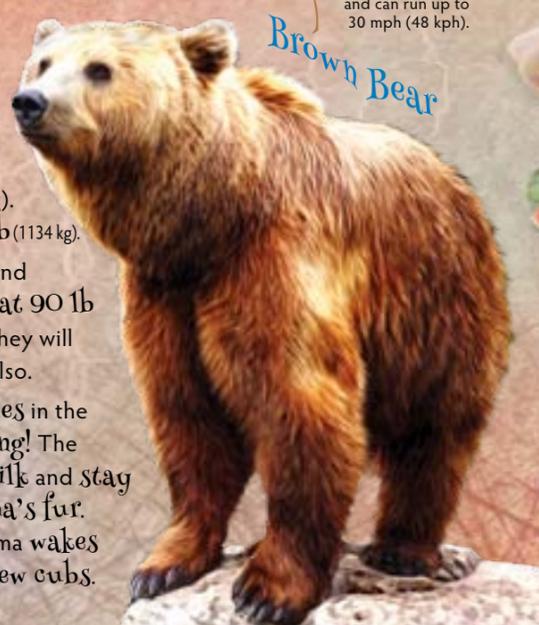


- Their 4-6 in (10-15 cm) long ears are great for finding food, and also helps keep them cool.
- They have lots of fur on their feet which protects their paws from the hot sand.

In God's future kingdom, the wolf will live with the lamb, the leopard will lie down with the goat...the cow will feed with the bear, their young will lie down together; and a little child will lead them. Isaiah 11:6-7

- The brown bear is the second largest bear, after the polar bear.
- They weigh 400-800 lb (181-363 kg). Biggest? 2500+ lb (1134 kg).
- They love salmon and other fish and can eat 90 lb (41 kg) each day. They will eat lots of moths also.
- Mommas have babies in the winter while sleeping! The babies will drink milk and stay warm in their momma's fur. Come spring, momma wakes up and meets her new cubs.

## Brown Bear



They are very fast and can run up to 30 mph (48 kph).

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- Raccoon's can make over 50 different sounds!
- They eat fish, frogs, fruits, insects, nuts, and bird eggs. And, of course, they like to dig through garbage cans and nummy vegetable gardens!
- Their front paws are so nimble they can unlatch a cage.
- They can rotate their hind feet 180 degrees.
- Their IQ on the animal scale, is higher than cats and below monkeys.
- The heaviest raccoon was found in Wisconsin, and weighed 62 lb (28 kg)!
- Their tails can be over 2 ft (.6 m) long, often making up over half of their body length.

## Raccoon



- Gerbils come in about 40 different colors, such as pearl, dove, nutmeg, slate, and black.
- In the wild they dig burrows (tunnels) for their shelter, to store food, and to keep their kids. Their burrows can get up to 6 ft (1.8 m) long.
- A gerbil weighs about 2.5 oz (71 g).
- One should not blow in their face as it stresses them out and can set off a seizure.
- They use their hind legs to thump the ground when they see danger or are excited, scared, or stressed.
- Gerbils are very clean animals and do not have much odor. They are interesting and fun and they make great pets.

## Gerbil



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- American black bears are smaller than brown bears, plus they have shorter claws and no shoulder hump.
- Males weigh 190-500+ lb (86-227 kg); females weigh a third less.
- Black bears can be many different colors; black, blond, cinnamon, dark chocolate brown, light brown, or white.
- Their sense of smell is seven times greater than a dog's.
- They are pro swimmers and love to fish.

## Black Bear



The biggest black bear was 1100 lb (500 kg) and 7.95 ft (2.4 m) long!

Cute little baby cubs weigh 8 oz (227 g) at birth.

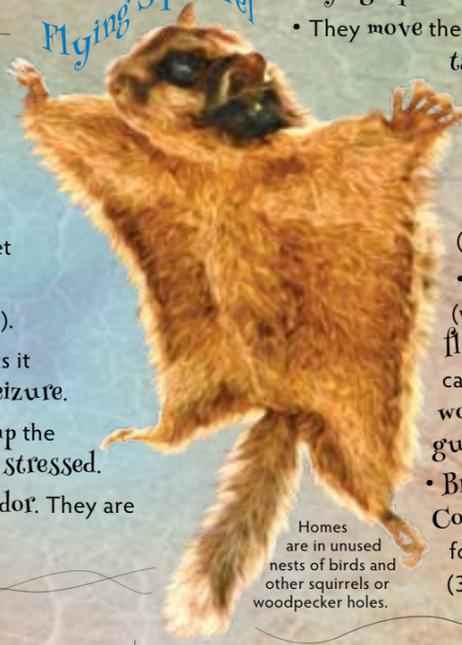


- There are 60+ kinds of opossums.
- A male opossum is called a jack and a female is called a jill. Their young are called a joey, just like kangaroos, wallabies, and wombats and other marsupials.
- Virginia opossums are 1-3 ft (.3-.9 m) long and then add 9-18 in (23-46 cm) for their tail! Males weigh 2-14 lb (.9-6.4 kg). Females weigh less from 12 oz to 8 lb (.3-3.6 kg).
- A newborn opossum is very tiny--the size of a jellybean!
- The opossum has 50 sharp teeth, more than any North American land animal.
- A group of opossums is called a passel.

## Opossum



## Flying Squirrel



- Flying squirrel's do not fly, but glide.
- They move their legs to steer and use their tail like a brake.
- There is extra skin that goes from their wrists to their ankles to help it glide.
- They can glide 150-160 ft (46-49 m) from tree to tree.
- Humans have special suits (wingsuits) that look like the flying squirrel. With it, they can wingsuit jump and the suit works to slow their fall and helps guide them through the air.
- British wingsuit pilot, Fraser Corsan, broke the world record for fastest flight at 246.6 mph (397 kph) on May 22, 2017.

Homes are in unused nests of birds and other squirrels or woodpecker holes.

- There are 25 different species (kinds) of chipmunks.
- Chipmunks are 7-11 in (17.8-28 cm) long (that is with their tail) which differs in what kind they are.
- Their tail can be 5-5 in (7.6-12.7 cm) long.
- They keep their burrows (homes) very clean.
- Burrows are 10-30 ft (3-9 m) long and 2-3 ft (.6-.9 m) wide.
- Each burrow has different zones; one for a nursery, one for a resting place, and another area for storing food.
- Chipmunks hold their food in their cheeks until they get back to their burrow. Their cheeks can get 3 times bigger than their heads.
- They eat fruit, insects, nuts, seeds, frogs and eggs.

## Chipmunk



# Ape

- Chimpanzee's live in rain and mountain forests in Africa. They move through the trees by swinging from branches. They sleep in nests made of leaves and eat frogs, fruit, lizards, plants, and even small monkeys.
- Chimpanzee males weigh 80-135 lb (36-61 kg) and stand 3-4 ft (.9-1.2 m) tall. Females weigh 60-100 lb (27-45 kg) and are 2-3.5 ft (.6-1 m) tall. By age 5 they are stronger than most human adults. Their arms are longer than their legs.
- Their bodies are covered by bristly, black fur, except for their face, palms of their hands, fingers, soles of their feet, and toes.
- Chimpanzee momma's carry their babies on their back for 4+ years and momma and child stay close for their lifetime.
- Gorillas live in African tropical rain forests. They make a new nest each night out of branches and leaves.

Chimps never need a haircut because their fur stops growing.



Chimpanzee

Chimpanzees and gorillas walk on all fours (quadrupeds).



Gorilla



Orangutan

- Gorilla's are mainly herbivores and eat fruits, seeds, shoots, and stems. Some enjoy ants, grubs, termites, and sometimes meat. They will eat up to 60 lb (27 kg) of food each day.
- Gorilla's have a bacteria in their stomach which is able to soften fiber (cellulose).
- Male gorillas weigh 300-500 lb (136-227 kg) and are 5-6 ft (1.5-1.8 m) tall. Females usually weigh half as much and are shorter. The male gorilla's arm span is 1 ft (.3 m) longer than a human's.
- The heaviest gorilla ever was 586 lb (266 kg) and the tallest gorilla was 6 ft 4 in (1.9 m) with an arm span of 8 ft 10 in (2.7 m).
- Orangutans live in the Borneo and Sumatra rain forests of Southeast Asia. They spend a lot of time in the treetops.
- Their arms can have a span that can reach up to 8 ft (2.4 m) long.
- They eat a lot of fruit and their favorite fruit is from the durian tree. It is quite stinky and tastes like garlic cheese. They also eat bark, flowers, insects, leaves and even small animals.



Stinks like dirty socks & rotten onions!

- Gibbons live in Southeast Asia.
- They are fond of figs and also eat insects, leaves and, at times, small animals.
- They weigh 14 lb (6.4 kg) and are 3 ft (.9 m) tall.



Gibbon

Not all flesh is the same: People have one kind of flesh, animals have another, birds another and fish another.

1 Corinthians 15:39  
(Genesis 1:26-27)

# Prosimian

Age-Age spend their lives in rain forest trees only on the island of Madagascar (just to the east of Africa).

Age-Age

- They have a long, bushy tail, big eyes, large ears, and claws on all their fingers and toes minus their big toe.
- Age-ages use their long middle fingers to tap 6-8 times a second on tree branches and trunks to find empty spaces.
- They then chew a hole into the wood to find tasty grubs.

- Senegal Bushbaby's are lively leapers, and will run quickly along tree branches.
- They live in dry woodland and savannah areas in parts of Africa.
- They are small at 2.8-11 oz (80-312 g) and are 5.1 in (13 cm) long, with their tail being .6-1.6 in (1.5-4.1 cm).
- Bushbabies eat birds, flowers, fruit, eggs, insects, seeds, and also tree gum.
- Just like an owl, the bushbaby can rotate its head almost in a full circle!
- Their ears are made up of four parts that can bend back one by one, to help find insects.
- The ends of their fingers and toes have flat disks with thick skin.

Senegal Bushbaby



# Monkey

- The Golden Snub-Nosed monkey's are found in the snowy mountain forests of central and southwest China.
- They feed on lichen which comes from algae and fungi. And also enjoy eating bark, flowers, fruits, herbs, leaves, and seeds.

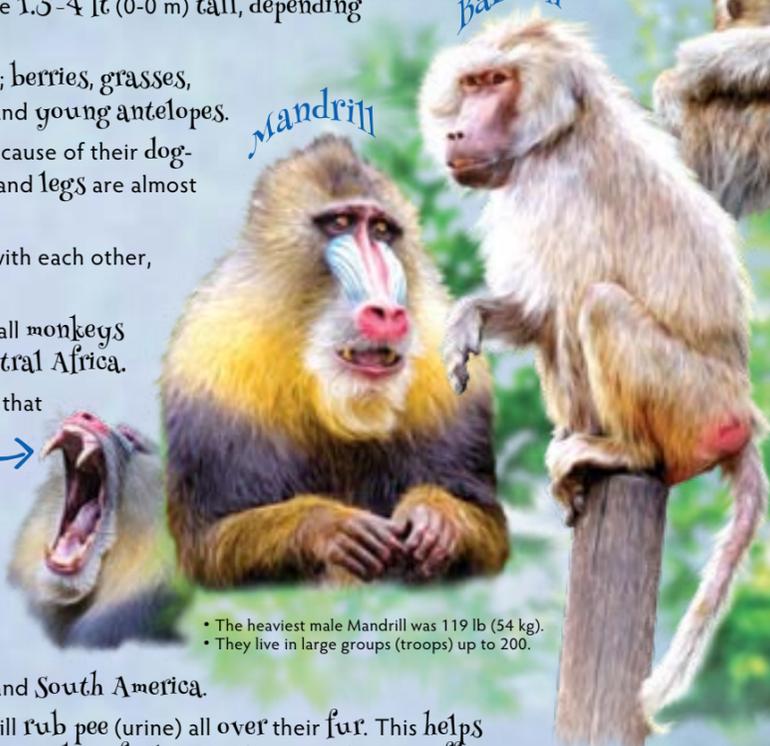
Golden Snub-Nosed



- Males weigh 33-84 lb (15-38 kg). Their tail can be 20-28 in (51-72 cm) long.
- Baboon males weigh 22-86 lb (10-39 kg) and are 1.5-4 ft (0-0 m) tall, depending on which kind. Females are a smaller size.
- They will eat a bunch of different food and meat; berries, grasses, roots, and seeds. Plus birds, rodents, shellfish and young antelopes.
- Baboons are sometimes called 'dog monkeys' because of their dog-like snouts. They walk like a dog as their arms and legs are almost the same length.
- They use over thirty sounds to communicate with each other, like barks, grunts, snorts, and wahoos.
- Mandrills are the largest and most colorful of all monkeys and live in tropical rain forests in western-central Africa.
- The male mandrill has very long fangs (cuspids) that can get up to 2.5 in (6.4 cm) long!
- Males weigh 50-110 lb (27-50 kg).
- They eat fruits, roots, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. They stash snacks in their built-in cheek pouches!
- Squirrel monkeys live in the trees of rain forests in Central and South America.
- They will rub pee (urine) all over their fur. This helps other troop members find them, plus it cools them off.
- Squirrel monkeys mainly eat fruits and insects. They will also eat buds, eggs, nuts, seeds, and small invertebrate; bats, birds and lizards.
- Also look up these monkeys and more; Blue, Capuchin, Colobus, De Brazza, Diana, Douc, Dusky Leaf, Gelada, Green, Grivet, Howler, Langur, Lesula, Macaque, Mangabey, Marmoset, Night, Preuss, Proboscis, Saki, Spider, Spot-Nosed, Swamp, Talapoin, Tamarin, Tantalus, Takari, Vervet, Wolf's Mona, and Woolly.

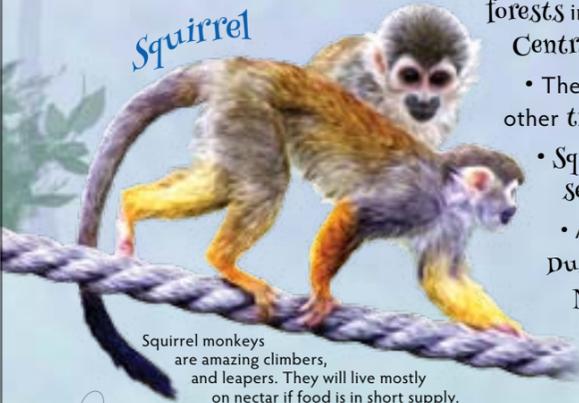
Baboon

Mandrill



The heaviest male Mandrill was 119 lb (54 kg). They live in large groups (troops) up to 200.

Squirrel



Squirrel monkeys are amazing climbers, and leapers. They will live mostly on nectar if food is in short supply.

# Prosimian

It would be 5000 fun to climb trees and swing from vines and branches!

- The Pygmy Slow Loris is found in Vietnam, Laos, eastern Cambodia, and southern China.
- Besides eating their favorite foods, fruits, and gums, they will also snack on birds, eggs, insects, plants, and reptiles.
- They have a stinky toxic poison on the inside of their elbows that they will lick before biting. Their bottom teeth are very sharp and their bite can be dangerous to humans.

The poison works when mixed with spit (saliva).

Pygmy Slow Loris



- Pygmy Slow Lorises have special, custom-built blood vessels in their hands and feet, so they can hang tightly onto branches for hours—even while they sleep!
- Nocturnal, they sleep in the day in hollowed out trees or on branches.
- They can also eat while hanging upside down!

- Ring-Tailed Lemur's are found only in Madagascar.
- They have long tails which help them balance when they leap and jump through the trees.
- Fruit is what they eat the most of but they also enjoy eating bark, flowers, leaves, and tree sap.
- Males will rub their tails with a stinky smell from their scent glands and have stink fights with other males by waving their tail.

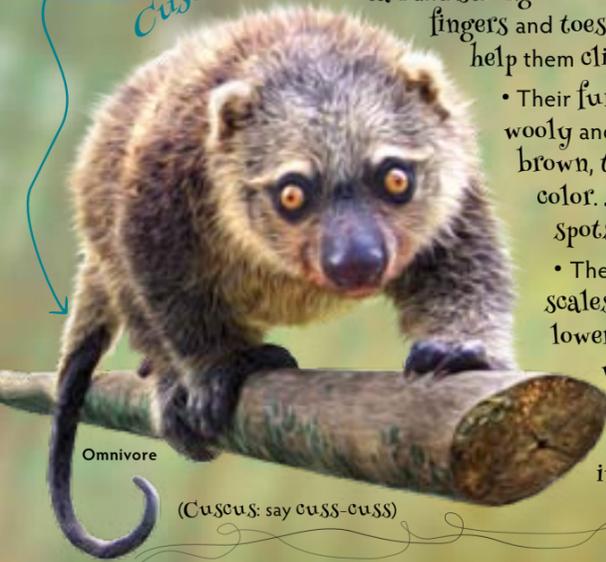
Ring-Tailed Lemur



# Marsupial

- Cuscus live in the tip of Australia (Cape York), New Guinea, and other smaller islands nearby.
- They are about the size of a house cat, although their tail is longer and can be 1-2 ft (.3-6 m) long.

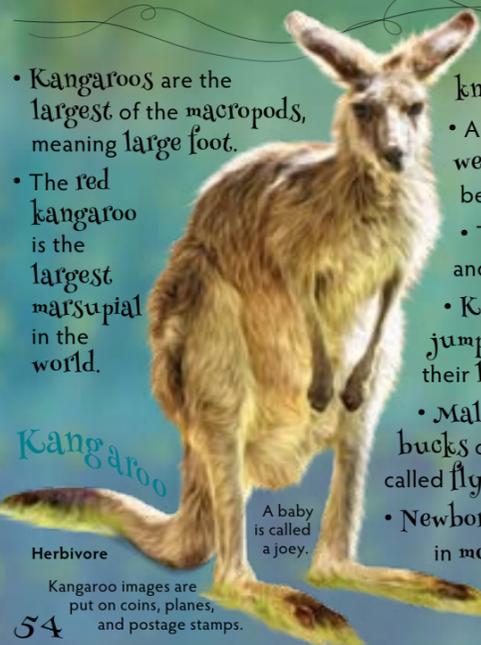
Cuscus



Omnivore

(Cuscus: say CUSS-CUSS)

- Their long, grasping (prehensile) tail and strong fingers and toes help them climb trees.
- Their fur is thick and wooly and can be black, brown, tan, or white in color. Males can have spots on their back.
- There are bumpy scales on the inside lower part of their tail which helps them grab branches.
- They eat fruit, insects, leaves...
- Bilbies are also known as rabbit-bandicoots because of their long pointy nose and very long ears.
- They are nocturnal (active at night) and eat bulbs, fruit, insects, seeds, and very small animals. They have very long tongues.
- A bilby gets their water needs from the food they eat.
- Mommas are only pregnant 12-14 days before giving birth to their young, which are called joeys.
- The female bilby's pouch faces backwards (the opening is toward her tail), which stops dirt getting into her pouch while she is digging. What a phenomenal design!



Kangaroo

Herbivore

Kangaroo images are put on coins, planes, and postage stamps.

- Kangaroos are the largest of the macropods, meaning large foot.
- The red kangaroo is the largest marsupial in the world.
- Kangaroos are also known as roos.
- A male red kangaroo can weigh 200 lb (91 kg) and be 6.5 ft (2 m) long.
- They can leap 30 ft (9 m) and jump 6 ft (1.8 m) high.
- Kangaroos cannot walk or jump backwards because of their long feet and thick tail.
- Males are called boomers, bucks or jacks; females are called flyers, does, or jills.
- Newborns, the size of a bee, live in momma's belly pouch.
- Group of roos: a mob, troop or herds.

Sugar Glider



Insectivore

- The Sugar Glider also lives in Australia, New Guinea and smaller islands nearby.
- It gets its name from enjoying sugary fruit and from being able to glide through the air like a flying squirrel.
- It has extra skin (patagium) from their forelegs to hind legs to help them glide.
- They eat insects and plants in the spring and summer, and fruit and nectar in the fall and winter.
- 9-12 in (23-30 cm) long and weigh 4-5 oz (114-142 g).

- Quokka's look like a very small kangaroo, but unlike kangaroos, they can climb small trees and shrubs. Although, check out tree kangaroos which spend most of their time in the treetops!
- They are small and are 16-21 in (41-53 cm) long and only weigh 6-11 lb (2.7-4.5 kg).
- Quokka's are very curious toward humans, but they should not be held or fed people food as they can get very sick.

Quokka



Herbivore

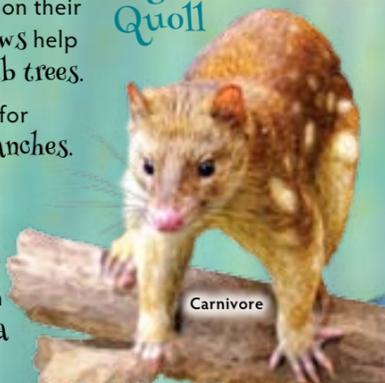
- Rottneest Island will fine anyone touching a quokka.
- Quokka: say kwah-ka.

Opossums are the only marsupials living in North America. Most live in Australia.



- The Tiger Quoll (say kwall) is also known as the tiger cat.
- Their tail is the length of their body and head combined, about 1.5 ft (45 cm) long.
- They are related to the Tasmanian Tiger.
- The tiger quoll is the only quoll with spots on its body and on its tail.
- Their sharp claws on their front and back paws help hold food and climb trees.
- Tails are not used for grabbing onto branches.
- They eat birds, insects, lizards, rabbits, and more.
- Tiger quolls live in eastern Australia and in Tasmania.

Tiger Quoll



Carnivore

Wombats have square poop!

Wombat



Herbivore

- The Wombat's diet is mostly bark, grass, moss, roots, and shrubs.
- A group of wombats is called a wisdom.
- The female wombat has a belly pouch that faces backwards.
- Wombats can run fast at 40 mph (64 kph) but only for short spans.
- If wombats are being chased, they will dash into their burrow and fill the opening with their butt. Their rump is very tough and keeps them safe from critters.

Tasmanian Tiger



Carnivore

- The Tasmanian Tiger was also called the thylacine or tassie tiger, but not related to the tiger at all. They are thought to be extinct, although there have been many unconfirmed sightings.
- They had a belly pouch that faced backwards like a bilby and wombat, and stripes on its back.
- Sensing danger, they could open their mouth very wide, looking like they were yawning.
- Their hind (back) legs were longer than their front legs. At times, they would hop around like a kangaroo, using their stiff tail to brace and balance themselves.

"Wonderful World" Book © JacquesB.com

- Dunnarts are small, and the size of a large mouse.
- They are nocturnal (active at night) and found in eastern and southern Australia.
- The common dunnart mostly eat beetles, cockroaches, cricket larvae (maggots), moths, and spiders.

Dunnart



Carnivore

- It is also called the slender-tailed dunnart.
- It does not need to drink water as it gets enough water from food.
- The female has a pouch like the kangaroo.

- The Marsupial Mouse is also called brown antechinus.
- They are mostly nocturnal (active at night). Females make large nests shared by many.
- Momma's give birth to 8-10 babies at one time. Females do not have a pouch so babies hold onto her belly.
- The marsupial mouse eats beetles, cockroaches, and spiders. Plus small birds and reptiles.
- They are great climbers.
- They live in holes in trees or in the ground depending on the kind.

Marsupial Mouse



Carnivore

- Tasmanian Devil's are the size of a small dog.
- They will make loud growls when looking for food at night.
- When a group of devils are eating, they will scream and screech very loud, which is how they got their name.
- They have a powerful build and a bite to match.

In his hand is the life of every creature and the breath of all mankind.

Job 12:10



Carnivore

Tasmanian Devil

- They will eat animals that are already dead (carrion); nothing goes to waste!
- Tasmanian devils fight only when they need to protect themselves.
- They let out a stinky odor under stress, not when they are calm and relaxed.
- Babies are born only the size of a raisin!

Koala

- The koala is not a bear, but a marsupial, which means their young are born immature and they stay in momma's pouch for 6 months.
- Koalas live in eucalypt (gum tree) forests in eastern and southern Australia.
- They enjoy eating lots of eucalyptus leaves where they also get most of their water needs.
- They have sharp claws which makes them good climbers, but they are a bit clumsy moving on the ground.
- Koalas sleep up to 18 hours a day and can swim.



FRONT PAW

Herbivore

# Intriguing Info

Check out these animal tracks from a combo of critters! The tracks are for their hind (back) paw. GUESS the tracks at the bottom of this page (hide the answers below the tracks first) -- no peeking!



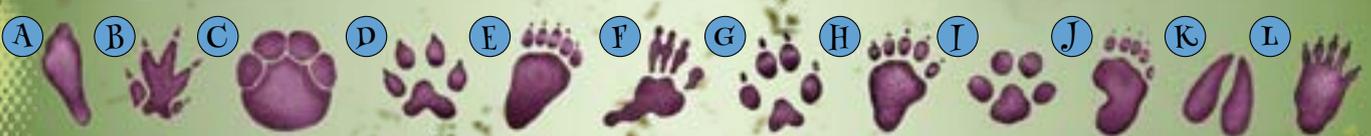
All animals give birth to their own kind. Cats have kittens, dogs have puppies, cows have calves, gorillas have baby gorillas, and so on . . . Lovely!



ANIMALS AND TRACKS NOT TO SCALE.

GUESS these TRACKS → Armadillo - Black Bear - Brown Bear - Deer - Fox - Hippo - Lynx - Opossum - Porcupine - Rabbit - Skunk - Weasel

But ask the animals, and they will teach you...  
Job 12:7-10



A) Rabbit, B) Armadillo, C) Hippo, D) Weasel, E) Brown Bear, F) Opossum, G) Fox, H) Skunk, I) Lynx, J) Black Bear, K) Deer, L) Porcupine. (NOT TO SCALE.)