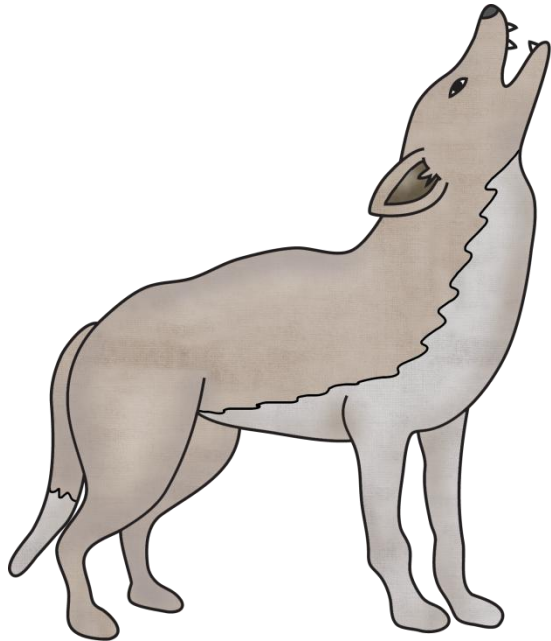


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The Coyote

Coyotes are found mostly in North America in prairies, deserts, and forests.

Coyotes can grow to 3 to 7 feet long with a 16 inch tail. Coyotes can weigh up to 50 pounds. Coyotes can live for about 14 years.

Coyotes can **adapt** or easily change its behavior to survive in a new place. Coyotes can run 40 miles per hour. Coyotes are excellent hunters. They have terrific **vision**, a keen sense of smell, and good hearing. They live in family groups, and sometimes the pack **cooperates** to hunt down a large animal like a deer. At other times, coyotes hunt alone or in pairs.

You might have a **pack** of coyotes for neighbors, even if you live in a city! These wild dogs are very secretive, though. You may never see some, but you might hear them. At night, a coyote howls to say "I'm over here, where are you?" Coyotes yelp while playing, bark to say "stay away," and make a huffing sound to call their pups.



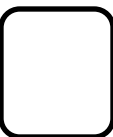
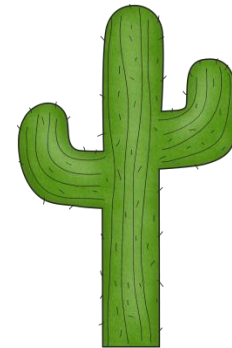
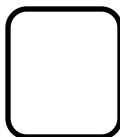
The Coyote

Coyotes eat a wide **variety** of food including mice, lizards, insects, rabbits, fish, frogs, snakes, grasses, or nuts.

Since they are smart and eat many different foods, coyotes can always find something to eat. In some places, coyotes have learned that human's garbage cans are an easy source of food. They are also attracted to backyards where pet food is left outside. Coyotes are predators—to them, a cat or dog is **prey**. In order to not get attacked by **predators**, coyotes often walk on their toes to make as little noise as possible.

Both males and females take care of the young. In spring, a litter of 3 to 12 pups is born in a den.

Coyotes are excellent swimmers. They have been able to **colonize** islands and escape from predators by swimming.





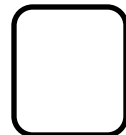
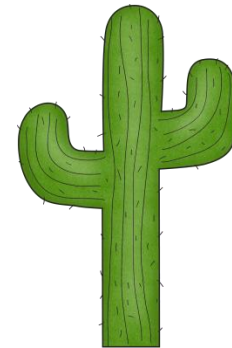
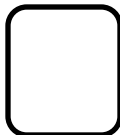
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The Coyote

Coyotes eat mice, lizards, insects, rabbits, fish, frogs, snakes, grasses, or nuts.

In some places, coyotes have learned that human's garbage cans can be food. They also go to homes where pet food is left outside. Coyotes are predators—to them, a cat or dog is **prey**.

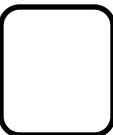
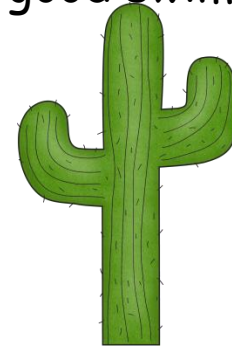
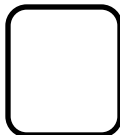
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Coyotes are excellent swimmers and use this skill to escape from predators.



The Coyote

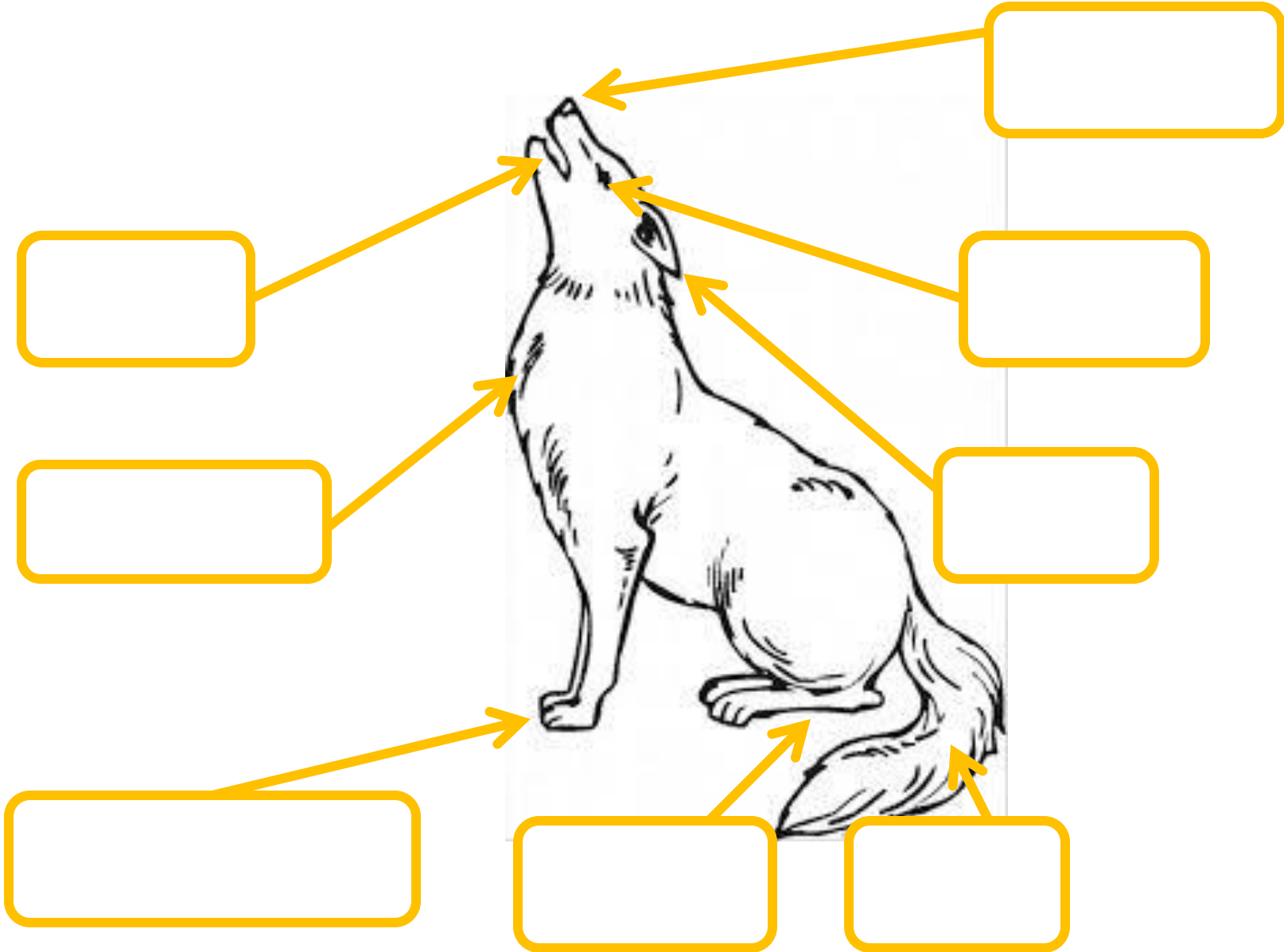
- Coyotes live in North America in prairies, deserts, and forests.
- Coyotes are 3 to 7 feet long.
- They have a 16 inch tail.
- Coyotes weigh 50 pounds.
- Coyotes can live for 14 years.
- Coyotes can run 40 miles per hour.
- They can see, smell, and hear well.



The Coyote

- Their group is called a pack.
- Coyotes often walk on their toes to make no noise.
- Coyotes yelp, bark, and howl.
- Coyotes eat mice, lizards, insects, rabbits, fish, frogs, snakes, grasses, or nuts.
- They can eat a dog or cat.
- Their babies are called pups.
- Coyotes are good swimmers.

Diagram of the Coyote:



Conjunctes

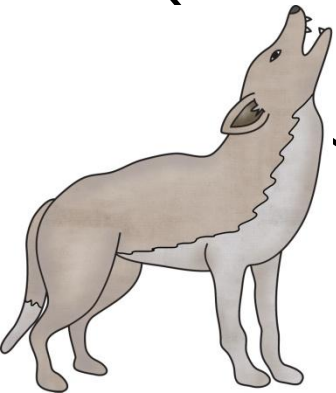
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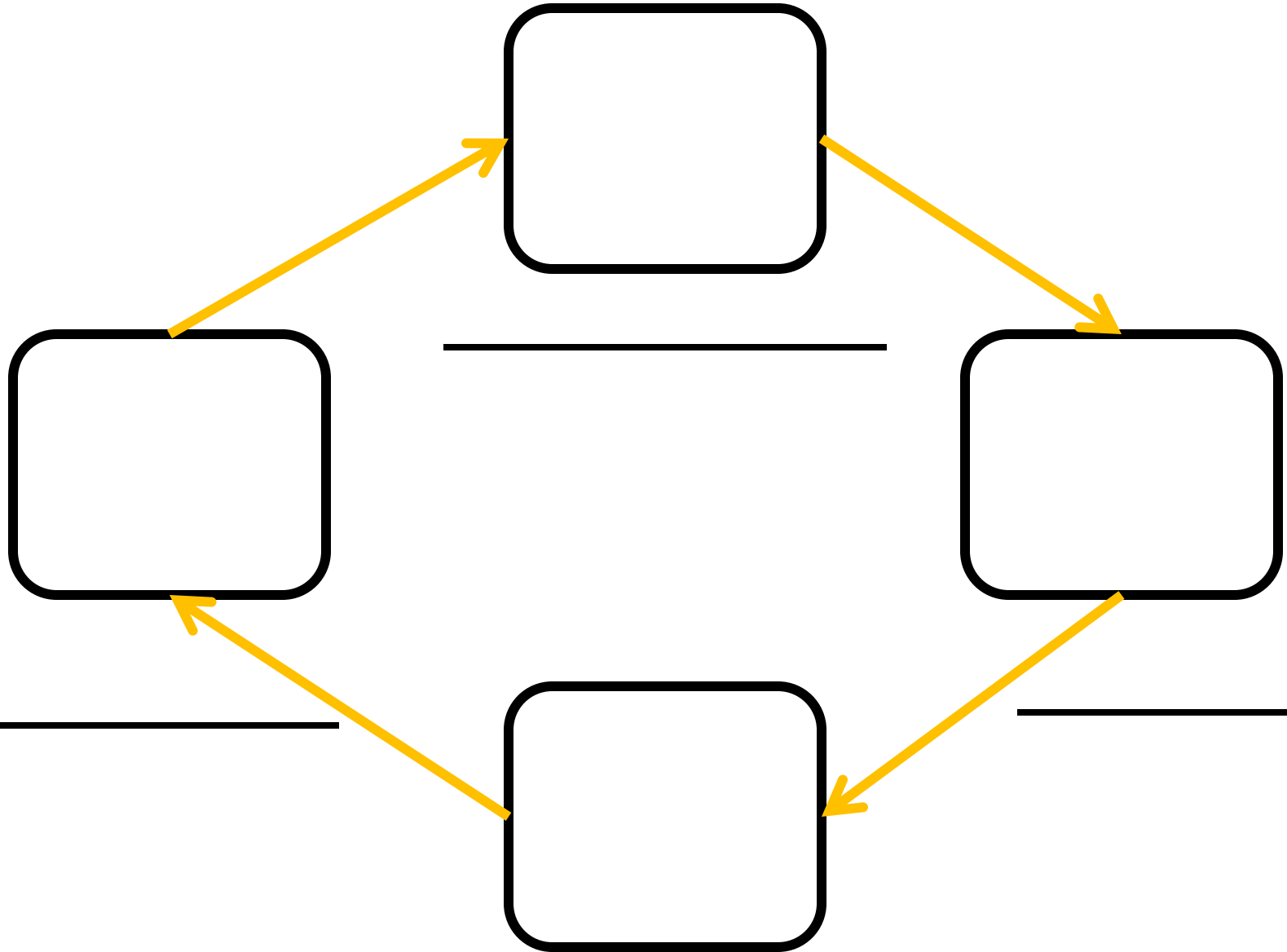
are



Coyotes



Life Cycle of the Coyote:



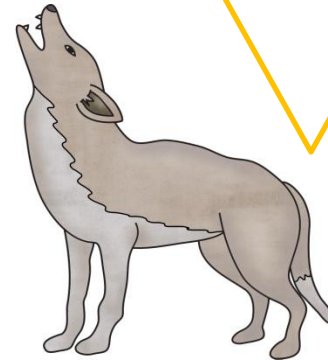
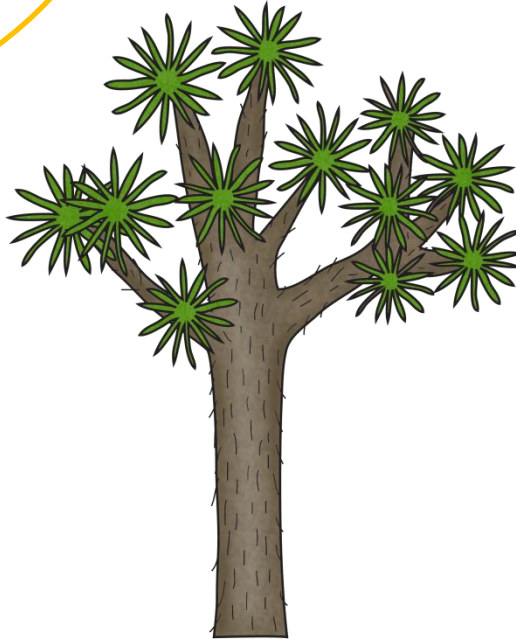
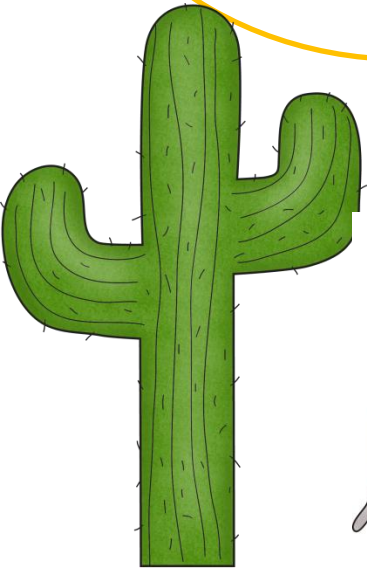
Coyotes:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:



Conotes

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Topic:

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Closing:



Habitat

Diet

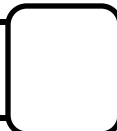
Life Span



Adaptations

Size

Babies



Conotes

Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

Never _____.



Photograph:



Caption:

Graph:

Question:

14		
13		
12		
11		
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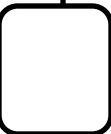
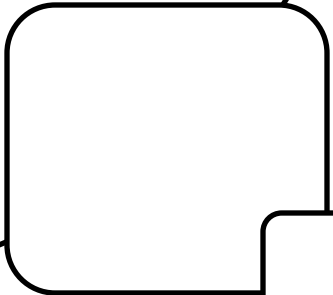
Yes

No

Coyote



Both



The Desert

HABITAT: The desert is important because it covers about a fifth of the earth's surface! There are both hot and cold deserts. Antarctica is the largest cold desert in the world, while the Sahara in Africa is the largest of the hot deserts. Another type of desert is the **coastal desert**, for example, the Atacama Desert in Chile of South America.

PLANTS: Desert plants have many adaptations to survive in such a dry environment. They are good at storing and finding water. Some plants have seeds that can stay **dormant** in the sand for a long time, until there is enough rain for them to grow. In hot deserts, you'll often find Cacti. Cacti are great at storing water. With their waxy coating, water can't escape and their **spines** protect them from being desert dinner. Their roots are shallow, and widely spread so that any rain can be **absorbed** immediately! Some other plants you might find in the hot desert are creosote bush, sagebrush, and ocotillo. Coastal deserts house a variety of plants. These plants must adapt to minimal rainfall by having **extensive root systems** that come up to the surface to absorb any possible rainfall, and go far down to absorb any water saturated in the ground. These plants also have very thick leaves that can absorb and store water whenever it is available.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: Often people visit to see the beautiful sand colors and rock formations. Many people enjoy visiting the desert because it is a quiet place to get away from the business and noise of cities and spend time in the open land. The desert offers many types of **recreation**, for example, rock climbing, hiking and dirt biking. Mining, grazing, road building, and utility projects take place in the desert.

WEATHER: Weather is not the same in all deserts. The seasons in hot and dry deserts are usually very hot during the summer and warm during the rest of the year. During winter these deserts get little rainfall. Rain is often light, or in short concentrated bursts. Most of the time **evaporation** rates are faster than rainfall rates. Sometimes the rain evaporates before even hitting the ground. This is the reason for the dry characteristic of this type of desert. Coastal deserts are in moderately cool to warm areas. Coastal deserts usually have cool winters followed by fairly long, warm summers.



The Desert

HABITAT: There are both hot and cold deserts. Antarctica is the largest cold desert in the world, while the Sahara in Africa is the largest of the hot deserts. Another type of desert is the **coastal desert**, that is near the ocean.

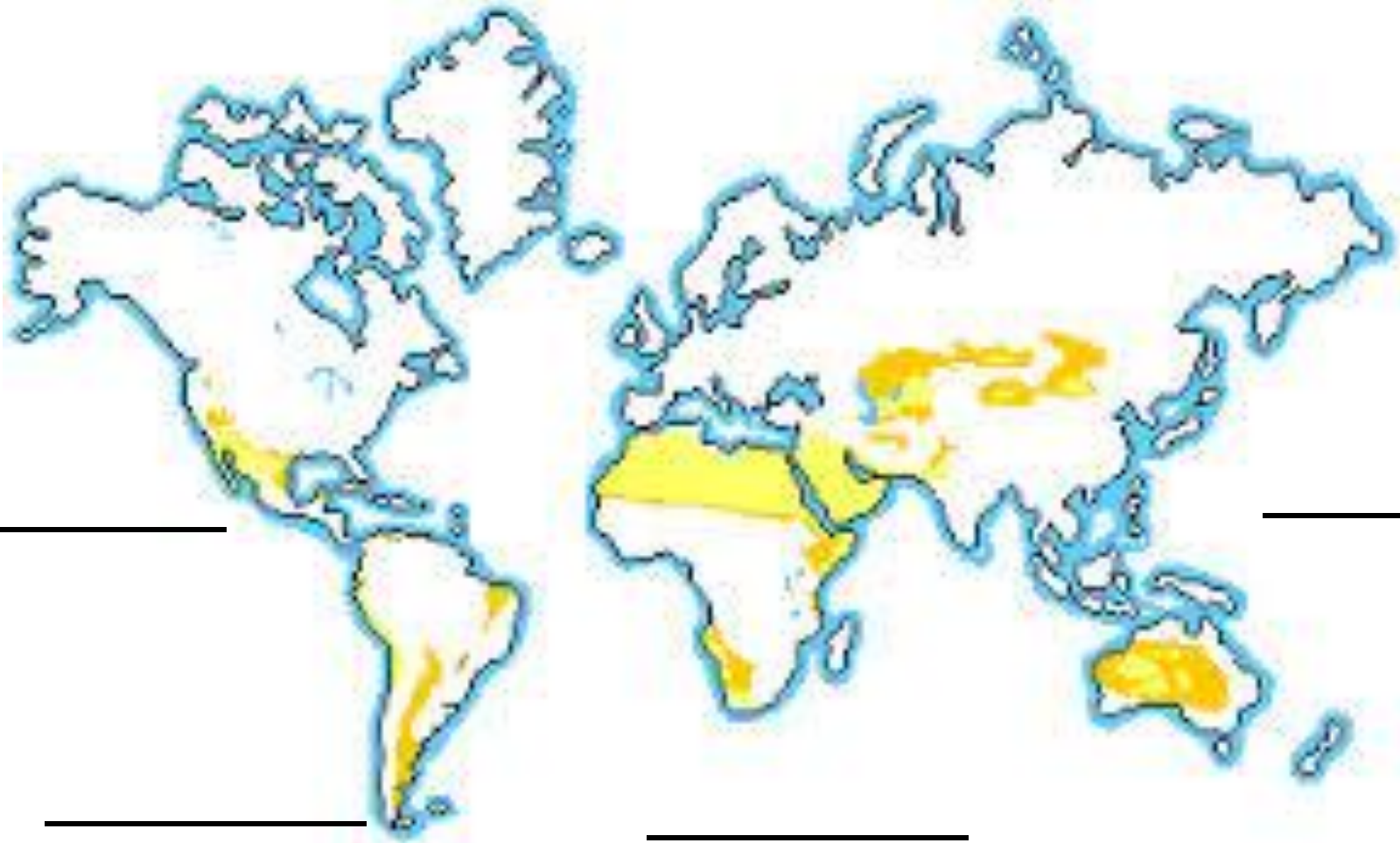
PLANTS: Deserts plants are good at storing and finding water. Some plants have seeds that can stay **dormant** in the sand for a long time, until there is enough rain for them to grow. In hot deserts, you'll often find Cacti. Cacti are great at storing water. With their waxy coating, water can't escape and their **spines** protect them from being desert dinner. Their roots are shallow, and widely spread so they can drink up the rain. Coastal deserts have plants that must survive on little rain by having long roots that come up to the surface and go far down in the ground to get as much water as it can. These plants also have very thick leaves that can **absorb** and store water.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: People like to come to the desert to see the different colors of sand and rocks. The desert offers many types of **recreation**, for example, rock climbing, hiking and dirt biking. Mining, grazing, road building, and utility projects take place in the desert.

WEATHER: Weather is not the same in all deserts. The seasons in hot and dry deserts are usually very hot during the summer and warm during the rest of the year. During winter these deserts get little rainfall. Rain dries up quick sometimes before even hitting the ground. Coastal deserts have cool winters and long, warm summers.



The Desert



Desert

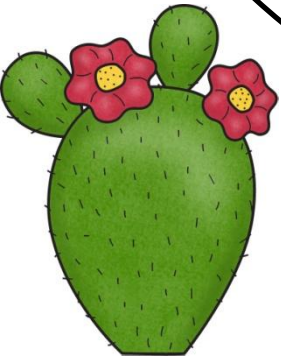
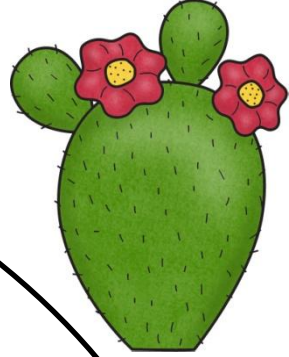


Diagram of the Desert Habitat:

Landform Labels:

Canyon, valley, plain, mountain, hill,

Caption:



The Desert Habitat

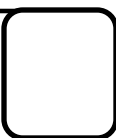


can

has

is

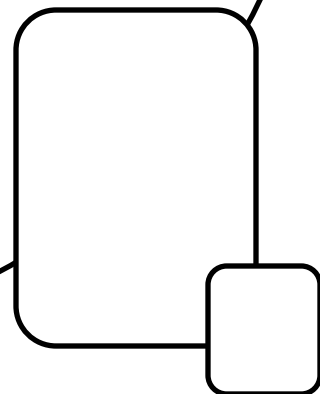
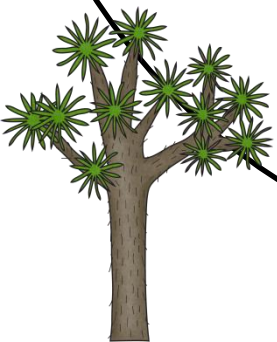
Handwriting practice lines consisting of three columns of horizontal lines. Each column has five lines. The first column is under the word 'can', the second under 'has', and the third under 'is'. Two large green cactus illustrations are placed at the bottom of the page, one in the first column and one in the second column.



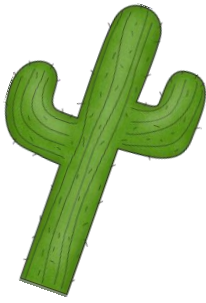
Desert Habitat

Habitat

Both:

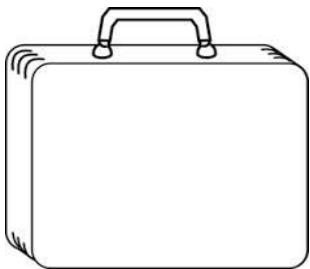
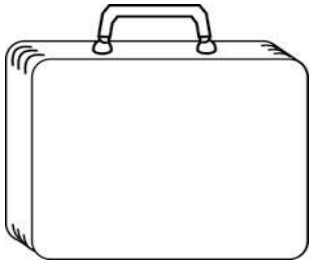


If I Went to the Desert,



I would pack:

Because...





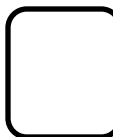
I wonder...











Diary of an Desert Animal

Dear Diary,

Sincerely,

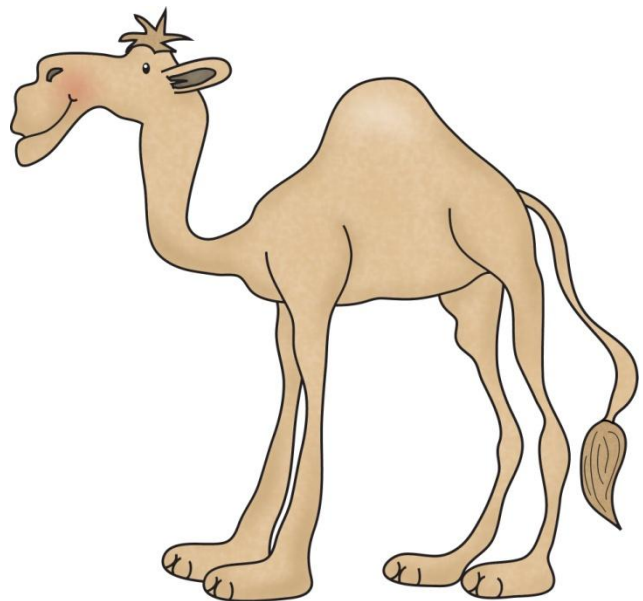


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Glossary:

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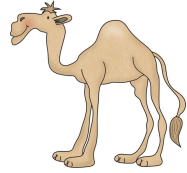
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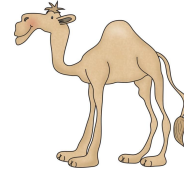
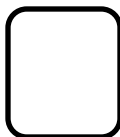
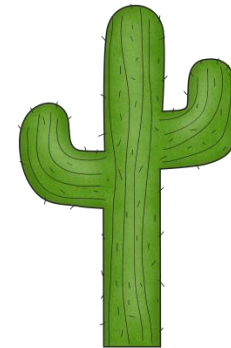
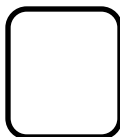
The Camel

There are different types of camels. The one-humped camel is called the **dromedary camel**. The two-humped camel is called the **Bactrian camel**. They live in different parts of the world.

The camel is about 5 to 7 feet tall and can be 7 to 11 feet long. They usually weigh 660 to 1,520 pounds. Camels can live to be 80 years old.

Camels have humps on their bodies. The hump stores **fatty tissue**. The tissue acts as a source of energy. They can go up to 6 months without food. When a camel uses the fat stored in its humps for energy, the humps start to get smaller and **deflate**. The humps grow again when the camel **rehydrates**. They can rehydrate faster than any other mammal, able to drink about 30 gallons (113 liters) of water in just 13 minutes.

Camels have adapted to the hot, dry desert climate. Their thick coat **reflects** sunlight which helps keep it from overheating. Long legs help to keep their bodies farther away from the hot ground. When camels walk they move both legs on one side of their body and then the other.



The Camel

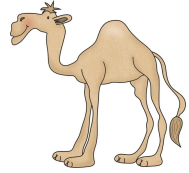
The bottom of a camels hooves are large and flat to help from sinking in the sand. Camels are powerful runners.

Camels are known for spitting on people. In fact, the animals are throwing up the contents of their stomach along with spit. This is a **defense tactic** when the animals feel threatened.

The large beasts make a variety of moans, groans and deep, throaty bellows. One of the camel's noises was even used to voice the character Chewbacca in the Star Wars movies.

Camels are **herbivores** and eat desert plants. Camels have very thick lips allowing them to eat even very salty, bitter or thorny plants. If hungry, camels can even eat leather shoes.

Many people use camels for **transportation**. They can carry over 200 pounds for 20 miles in the desert heat.



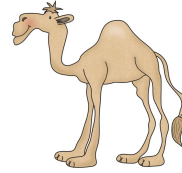
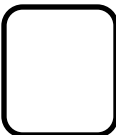
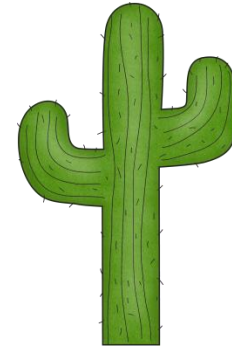
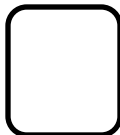
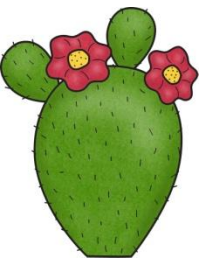
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Camels have humps on their bodies. The hump stores fat that gives them energy. They can go up to 6 months without food. When a camel uses the fat, the humps start to get smaller. The humps grow again when the camel gets more water. They can drink about 30 gallons of water in just 13 minutes.

Their thick coat **reflects** sunlight which helps keep it from getting hot. Long legs help to keep their bodies farther away from the hot ground. When camels walk they move both legs on one side of their body and then the other.



The Camel

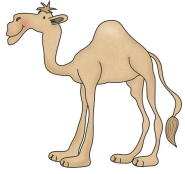
The bottom of a camels hooves are large and flat to help from sinking in the sand. Camels are strong runners.

Camels are known for spitting on people or other animals when they are scared.

They make a variety of moans and groans.

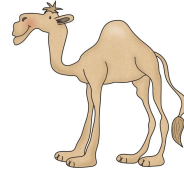
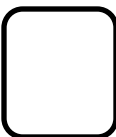
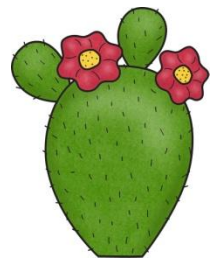
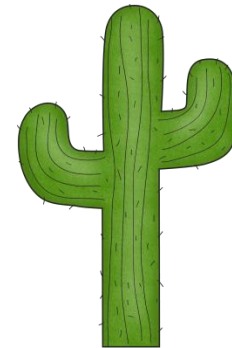
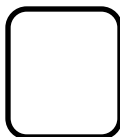
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The Camel

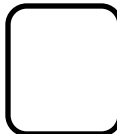
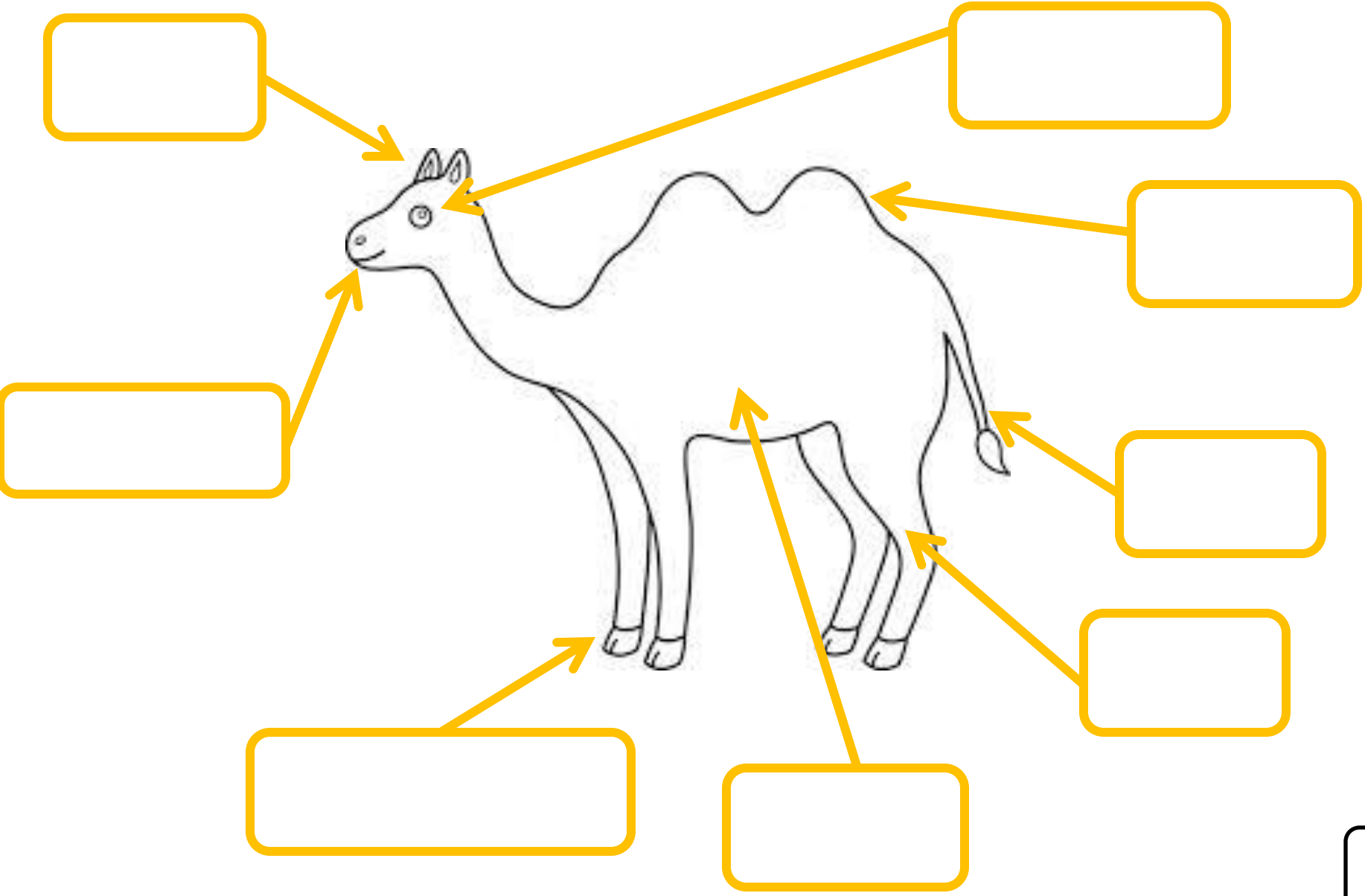
- Some camels have 1 hump and some have 2 humps.
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- They weigh 660 to 1,520 pounds.
- Camels can live to be 80 years old.
- The hump stores fat that gives them energy.
- They can go up to 6 months without food.
- Their humps can get big or get small.



The Camel

- They have long legs and a lot of hair.
- They have big flat hooves.
- Camels spit when they are scared.
- They make a lot of sounds.
- Camels eat desert plants.
- Camels have thick lips.
- People ride on camels.

Diagram of the Coyote:



Camels

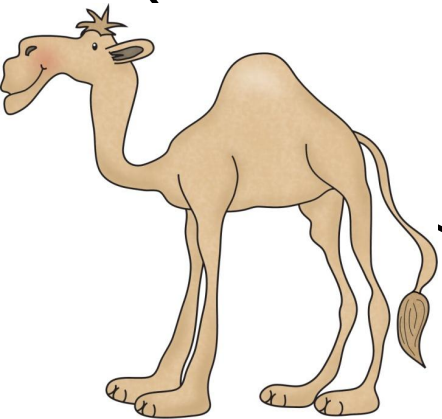
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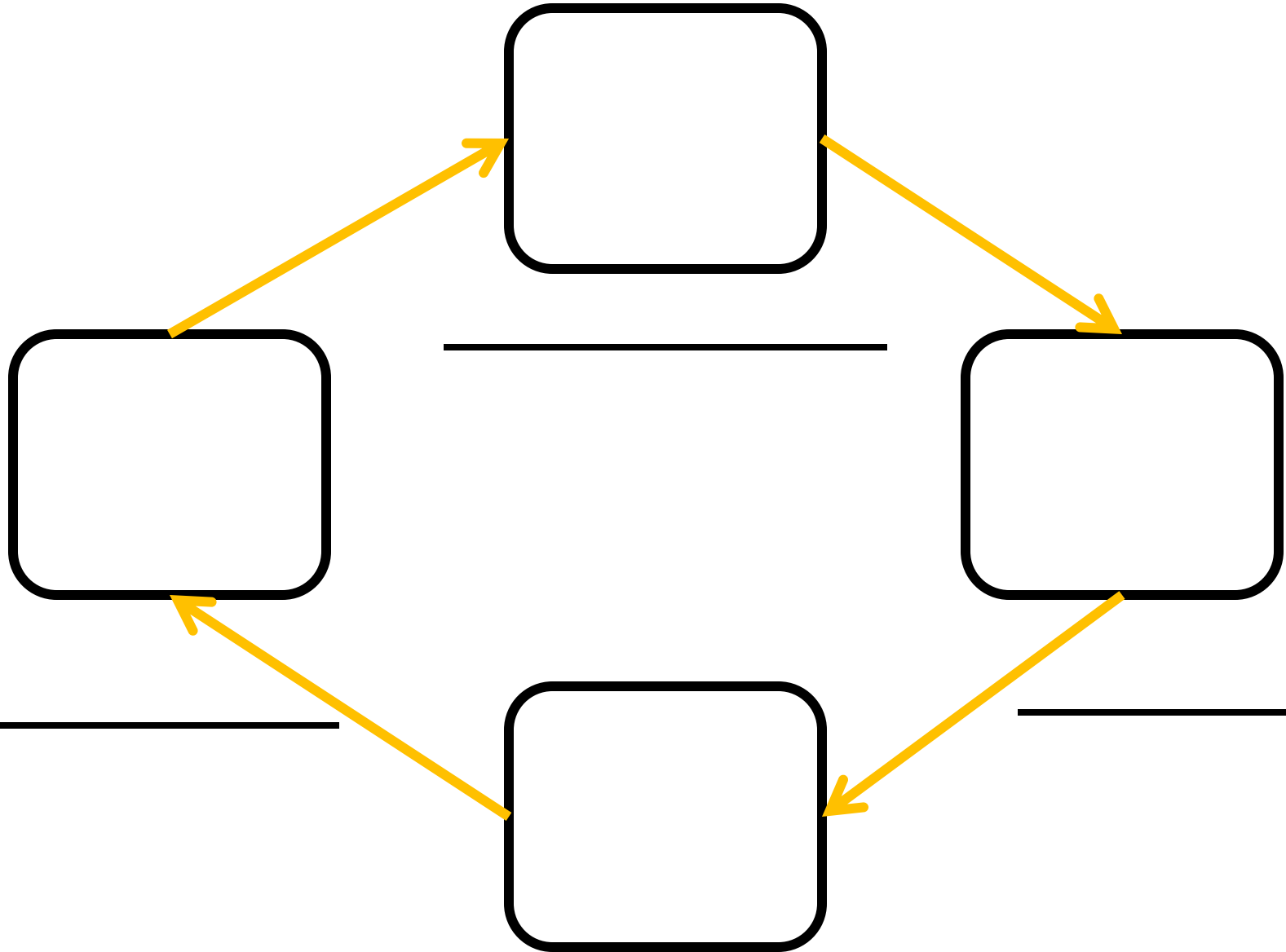
are



Camels



Life Cycle of the Camel:



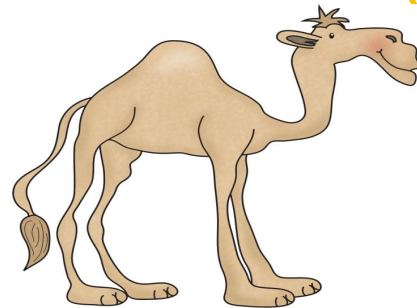
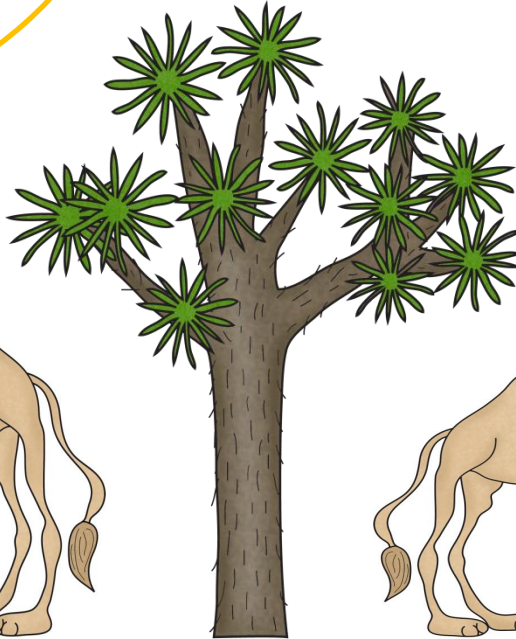
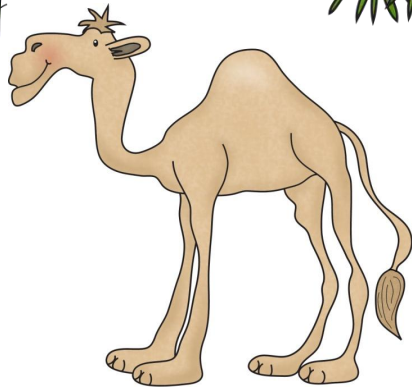
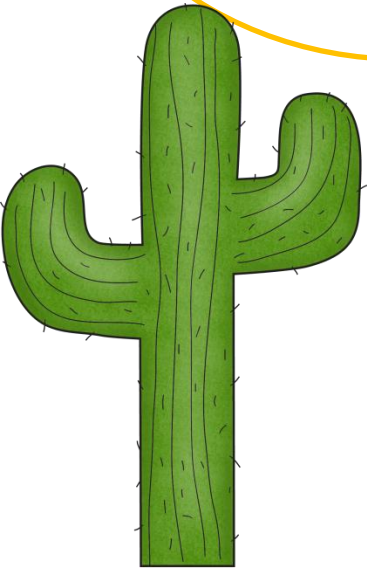
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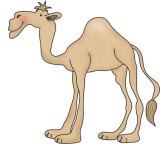
Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

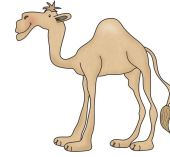
Habitat:

Diet:





Camels

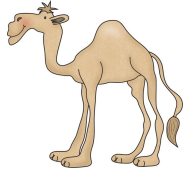


3 things I learned:

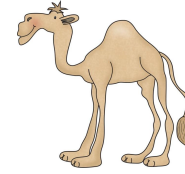
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Camels



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

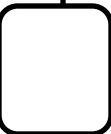
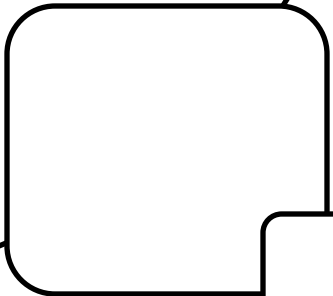
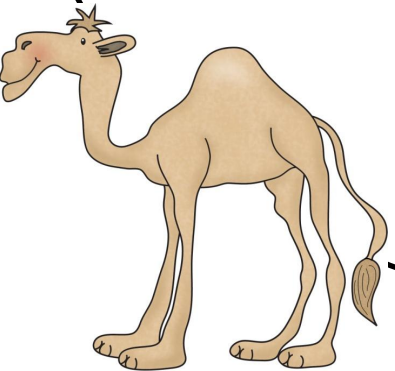
Never _____.



Camel



Both



Title:



Researched By:

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The Gopher

The pocket gopher is a type of gopher that lives in the desert. These animals are rarely seen because they live underground in tunnels. Gophers are known for building complex **underground tunnel** systems. They use their front legs and long teeth to push dirt out of their tunnels and onto the grass above. Gophers like to be alone and only one gopher will be found in a tunnel system.

The pocket gopher can grow to be 5-10 inches tall and weigh 6 to 8 ounces. It has very small ears and eyes, a short tail, and large **forelimbs** with long claws. The gopher can be pale gray or white to almost black.

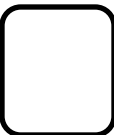
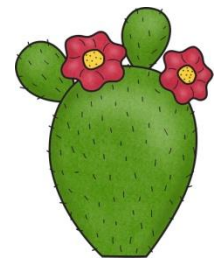
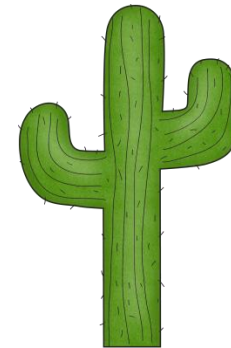
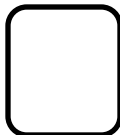
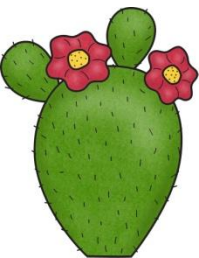
Gophers have very long teeth that constantly grow. They are trimmed by **gnawing** (chewing).



The Gopher

The gopher is a true **hoarding** mammal as the gopher stores the food that the gopher finds in its **cheek pouches** before taking the food back to the gopher burrow, where the gophers are known to collect astonishing amounts of food. Gophers eat roots, grasses, green plants, and prickly pears.

The gopher however, has a number of natural **predators** mainly because of the size and abundance of the gopher in certain areas. The natural predators of the gopher include large birds, badgers, humans, and coyotes.





The Gopher

The pocket gopher is a type of gopher that lives in the desert. These animals are rarely seen because they live underground in tunnels. Gophers are known for building **underground tunnel** systems. They use their front legs and long teeth to push dirt out of their tunnels and onto the grass above. Gophers like to be alone and only one gopher will be found in a tunnel system.

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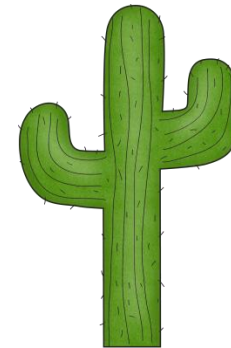
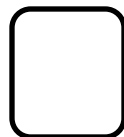


The Gopher

Gophers have very long teeth that always grow. They are trimmed by **gnawing** (chewing).

The gopher stores the food in its **cheek pouches** before taking the food back to their burrow. Gophers eat roots, grasses, green plants, and prickly pears.

The natural predators of the gopher include large birds, badgers, humans, and coyotes.





The Gopher

- The pocket gopher lives in the desert.
- They live in a tunnel.
- They use their front legs and long teeth to push dirt out of their tunnels.
- Gophers like to be alone.
- The pocket gopher is 5 to 10 inches tall.
- It weighs 6 to 8 ounces.
- It has very small ears and eyes.



The Gopher

- It has a short tail and big legs with long claws.
- The gopher can be pale gray or white to almost black.
- Gophers teeth always grow.
- The gopher puts food in its **cheek**
- Gophers eat roots, grasses, green plants, and prickly pears.
- Big birds, badgers, humans, and coyotes

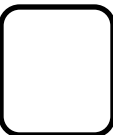
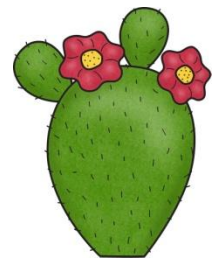
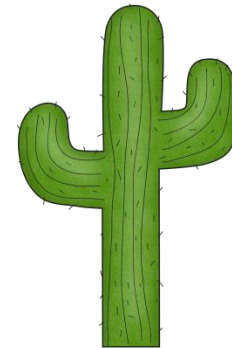
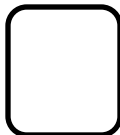
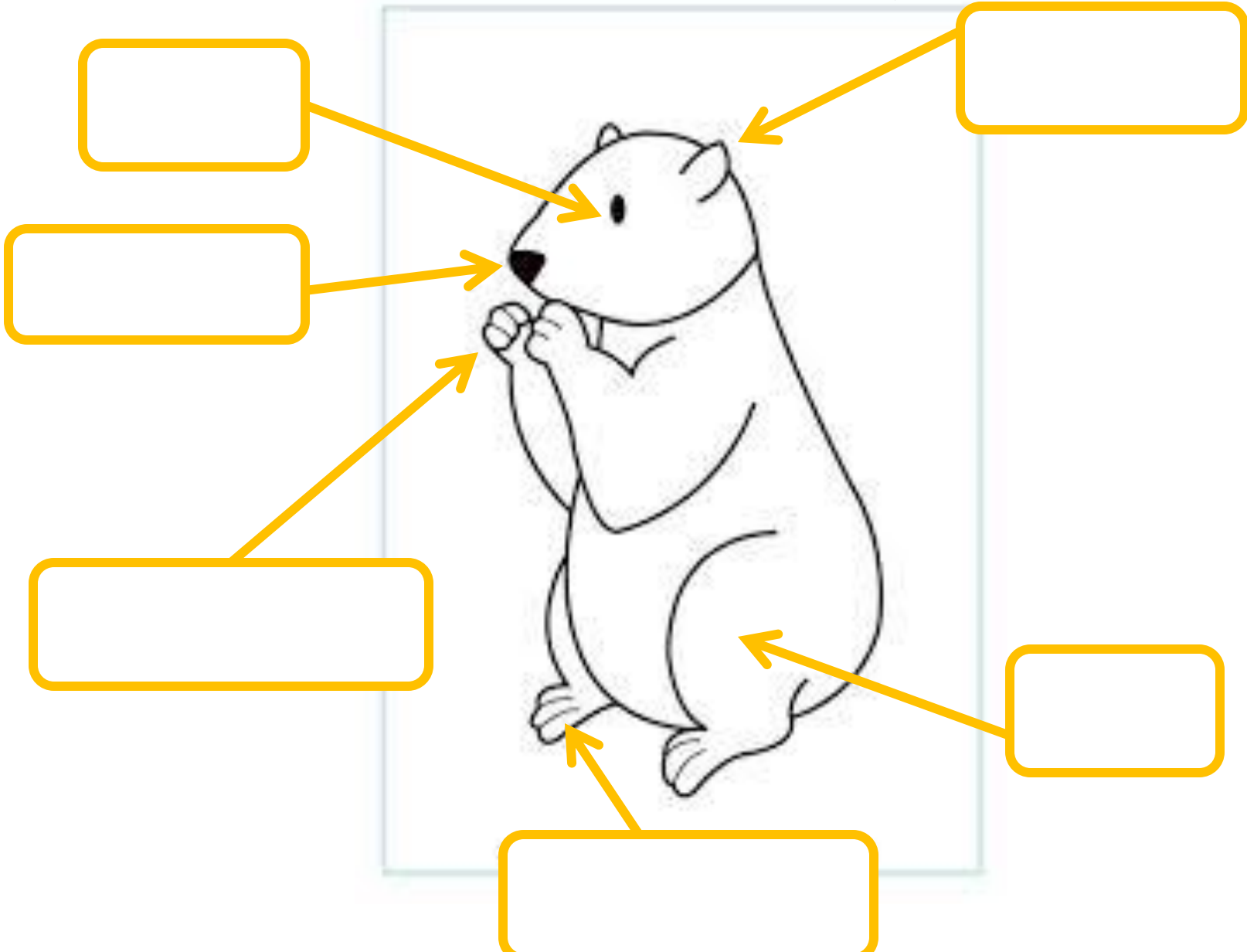


Diagram of the Gopher:



Gophers

can

have

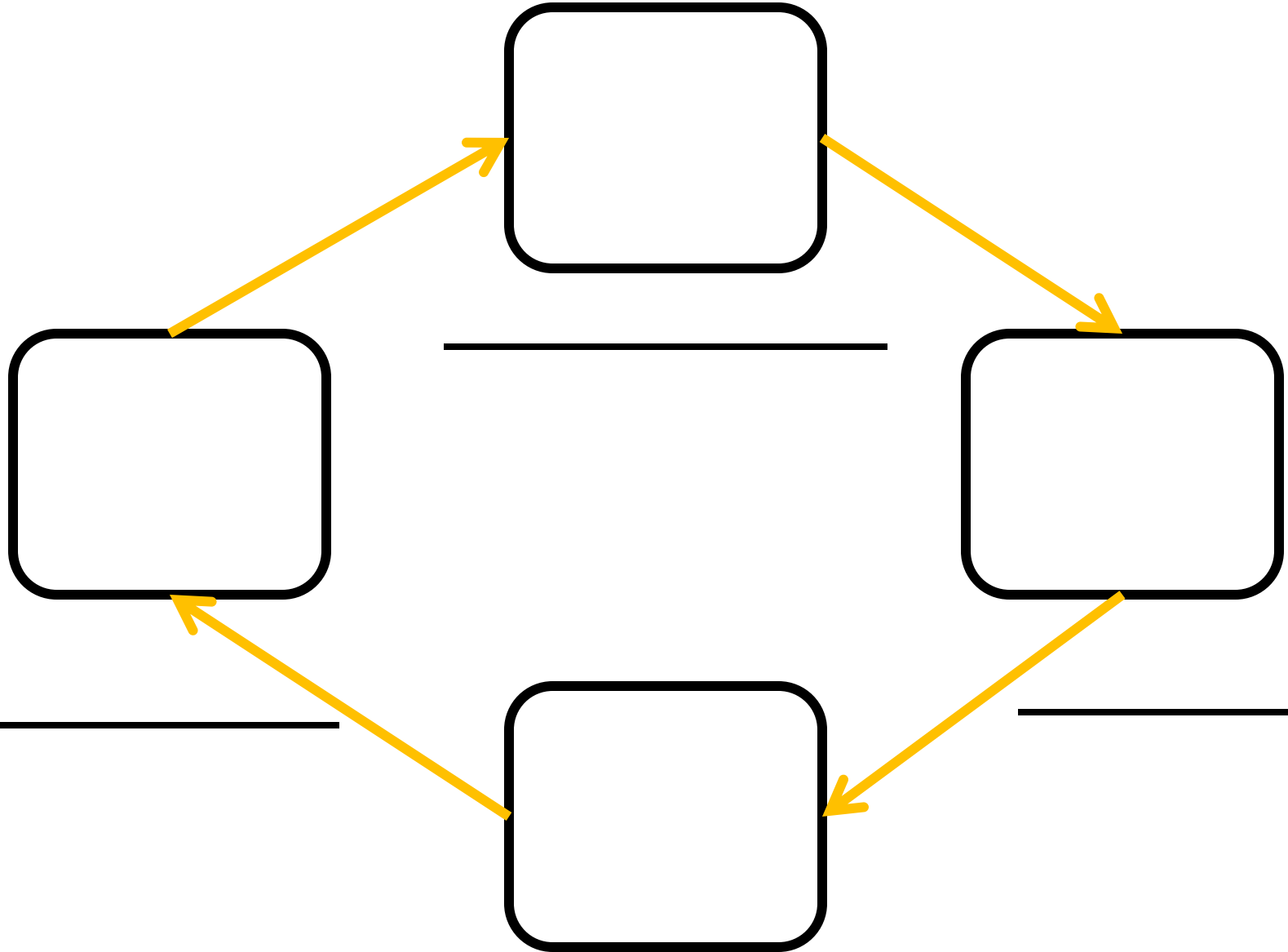
are



Gophers



Life Cycle of the Gopher:



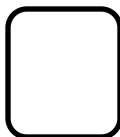
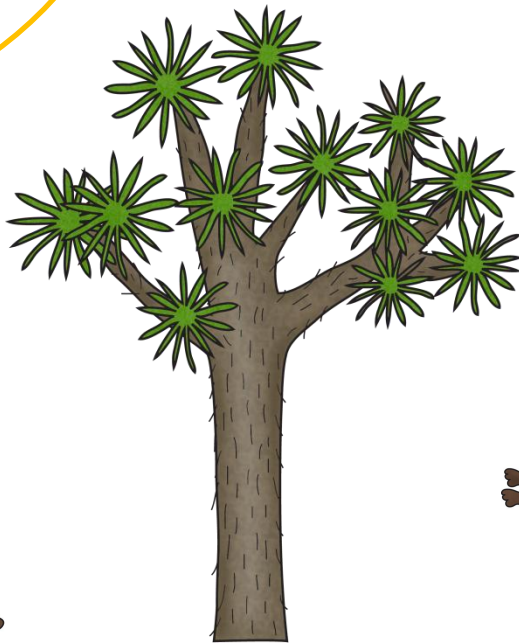
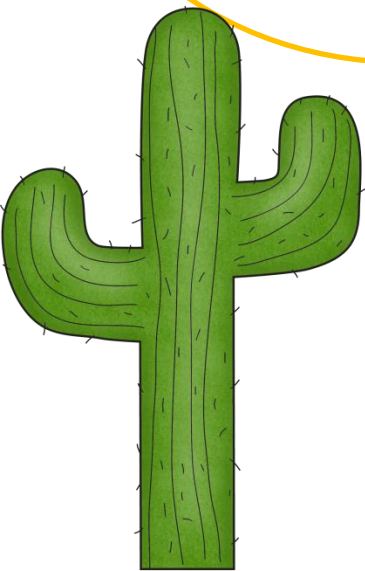
Gophers:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:



Gophers

3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :



Gophers

Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

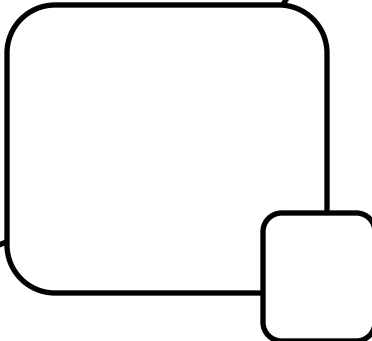
Never _____.



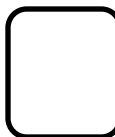
Gopher



Both



My Gopher Adventure Story!



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Researched by:

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The Gila Monster

The Gila Monster is a poisonous lizard. The Gila Monster is the largest lizard native to the United States. They live in dry regions like deserts. Some deserts they live in include the Mojave, Sonoran, and Chihuahuan deserts of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico.

The Gila Monster measures up to 2 feet long and weighs over 5 pounds. The Gila Monster can live to be 20-30 years old.

They have black bodies that are covered in bead-like scales with bright spots, blotches, or bands of pink, orange, or yellow. They have **bulky** bodies, a slow-moving **stride**, a thick **forked** tongue, and snorting hisses.



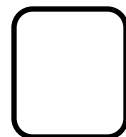
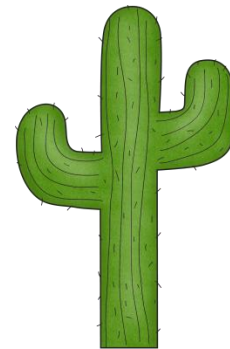
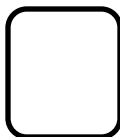
The Gila Monster

They feed primarily on eggs from bird nests and some newborn mammals. They spend about 95 percent of their time underground and **emerge** only to hunt for food.

They don't need to eat very often because they can store fat in their large tails. They can go months and even a year between meals!

Gila monsters are more likely to use their **venom** on a **predator**. They clamp their jaws and the venom in their bottom jaw flows through their grooved teeth. The Gila's bite is very painful.

They are usually seen during March through June and not in the colder winter months.





The Gila Monster

The Gila Monster is a poisonous lizard. The Gila Monster is the largest lizard in the United States. They live in dry deserts. Some deserts they live in include the Mojave, Sonoran, and Chihuahuan deserts of the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico.

The Gila Monster can be up to 2 feet long and weighs over 5 pounds. The Gila Monster can live to be 20-30 years old.

They have black bodies that are covered in bead-like scales with bright spots of pink, orange, or yellow. They have wide bodies, a slow walk, a thick **forked** tongue, and snorting hisses.

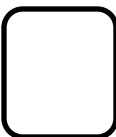
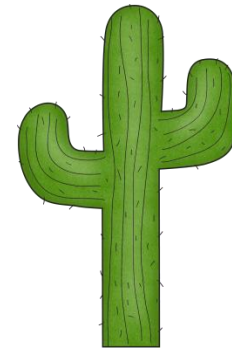
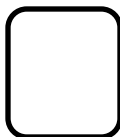


The Gila Monster

They feed on eggs from bird nests and some newborn mammals. They spend about 95 percent of their time underground and come out only to hunt for food. They don't need to eat very often because they can store fat in their large tails. They can go months and even a year between meals!

Gila monsters are more likely to use their **venom** on a **predator**. They clamp their jaws and the venom in their bottom jaw comes out of their grooved teeth. The Gila's bite is very painful.

They are seen in the warmer months.





The Gila Monster



The Gila Monster

- They live in the Mojave, Sonoran, and Chihuahuan deserts.
- The Gila Monster is 2 feet long and weighs over 5 pounds.
- The Gila Monster can live to be 20-30 years old.
- They have black bodies with spots of pink, orange, or yellow.
- They have bumpy skin.
- They have a wide body.

- They walk slow.
- They have a thick **forked** tongue.
- They make snorting hisses.
- They eat eggs and newborn mammals.
- They live under the dirt. They come out for food.
- They can go 1 year without food. They store fat in their tail.
- They have poison in their bite. It hurts!
- They are seen when it is warm.

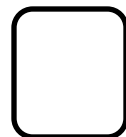
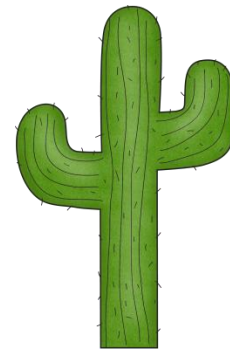
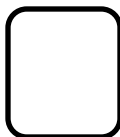
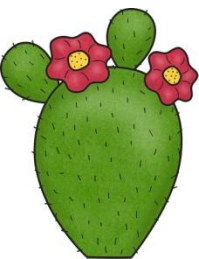
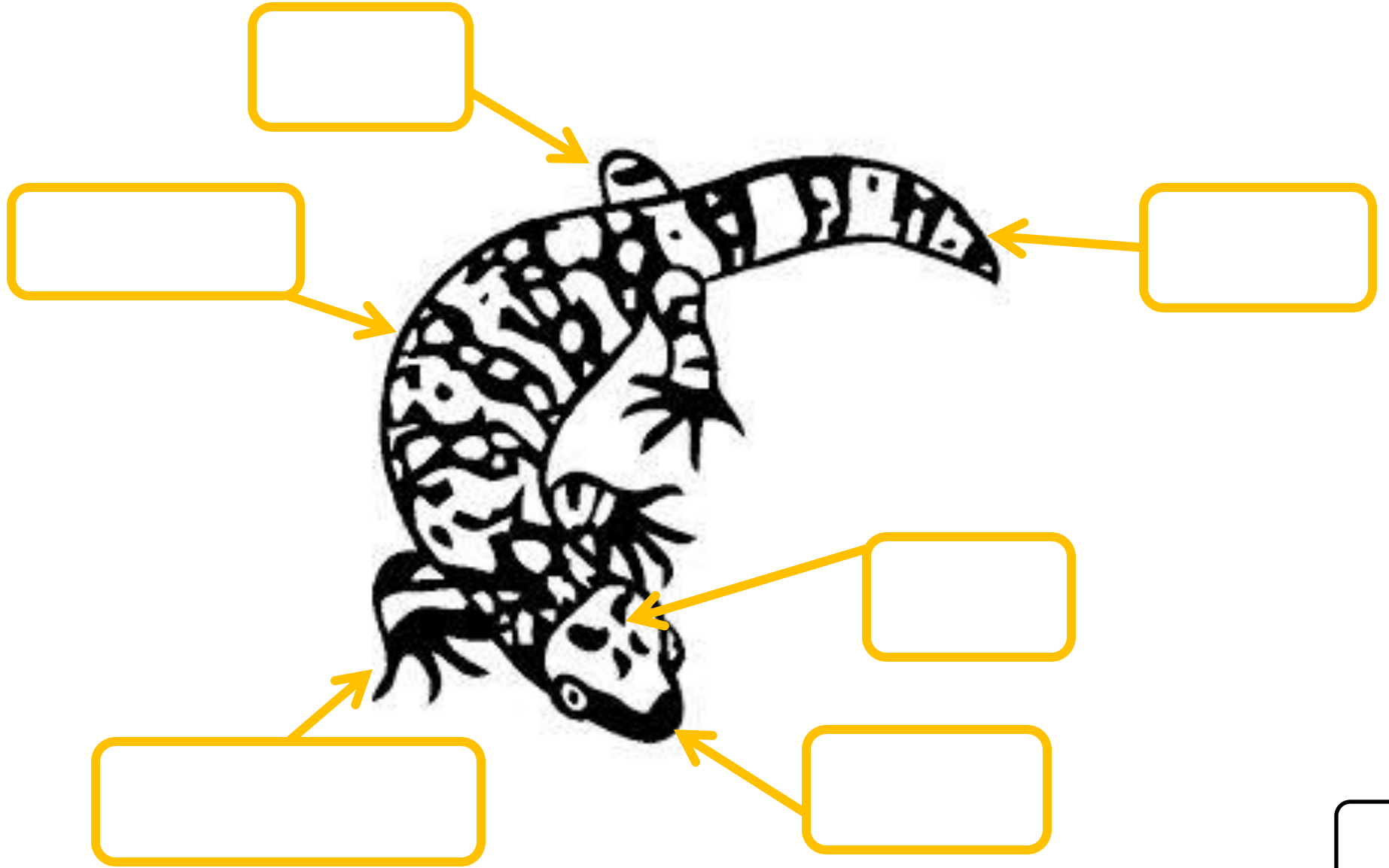


Diagram of the Gila Monster:



Gila Monsters

can

have

are

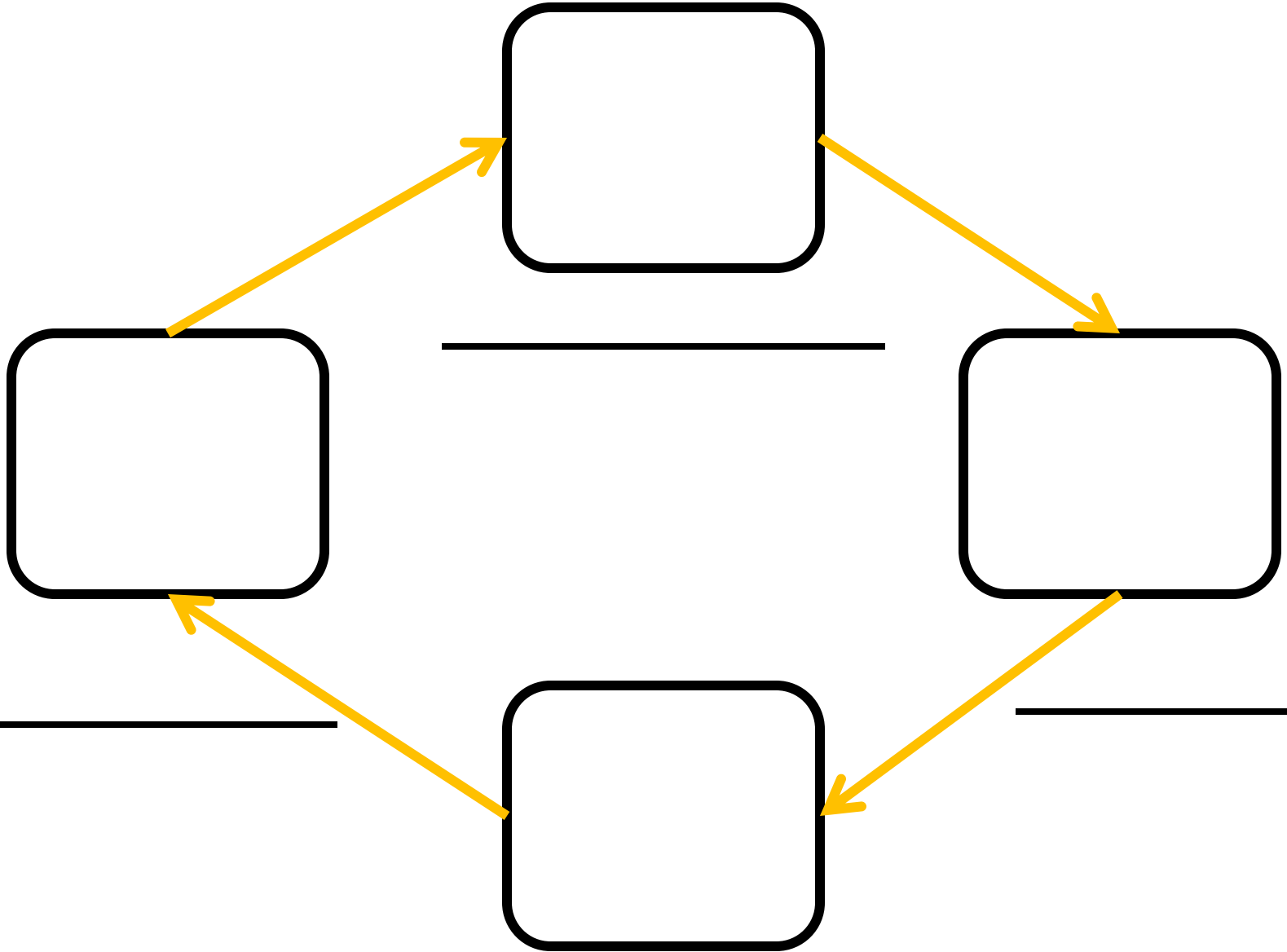


Gila

Monsters



Life Cycle of the Gila Monster:



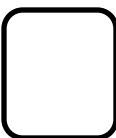
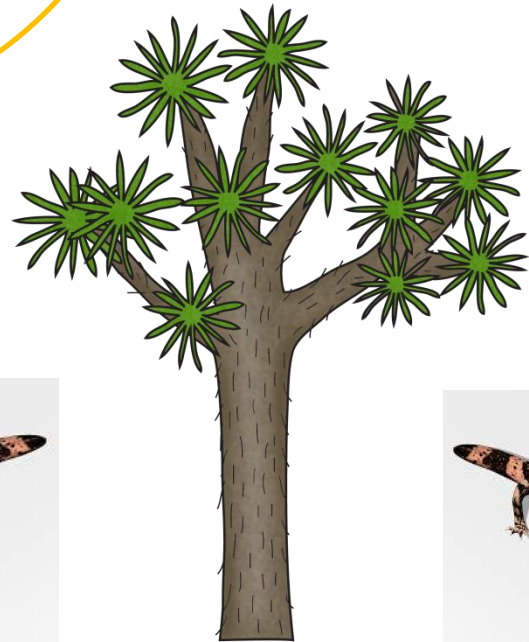
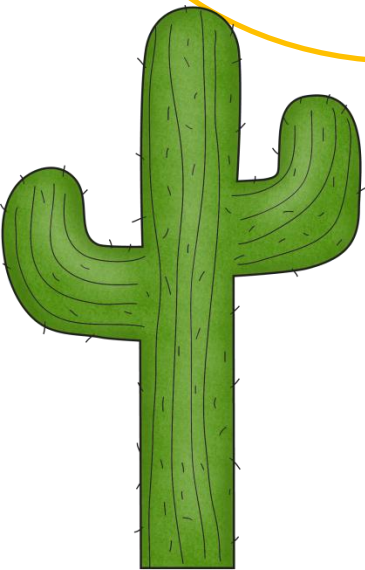
Gila Monsters:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Gila Monsters



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Gila Monsters



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

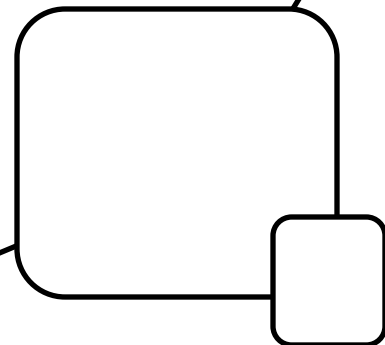
Always _____.

Never _____.



Gila Monster

Both



Title:

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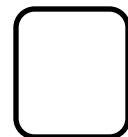
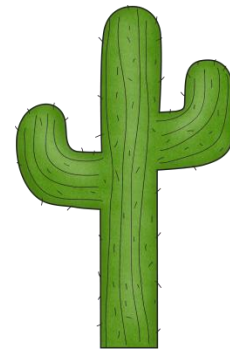
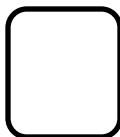


The Desert Mouse

The desert pocket mouse lives in desert regions. Common desert pocket mouse habitats include dry stream beds, **desert washes** or arroyos.

The desert pocket mouse is about 7 inches long. More than half of that length is its tail. It can weigh about half an ounce or less. The desert pocket mouse usually lives about a year.

The desert pocket mouse is a **granivore** (eats seeds). The desert pocket mouse eats seeds and sometimes small insects. The mouse has **cheek pouches** to store seed in and it also builds **burrows** to store seeds. Interestingly, there's no evidence a desert pocket mouse drinks water. It seems to **extract** as much water as it needs from the seeds it eats. This helps it to live in an **arid** desert climate. The mouse has sharp front teeth to help it dig in the dirt for seeds.



The Desert Mouse

The desert pocket mouse is **nocturnal**. He hunts for seeds in the dark but has to be careful of **predators** like the owl.

The desert pocket mouse has buff to brownish, coarse fur, and a white underside. The tufted tail is long, and has a **crest** of fur forming a ridge along its length.

A baby of a desert pocket mouse is called a '**pinkie, kitten or pup**'. The females are called '**doe**' and males '**buck**'. A desert pocket mouse group is called a '**nest**'.

These animals are **solitary** (live alone) and **defend** small territories, often fighting when they encounter each other.

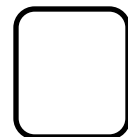
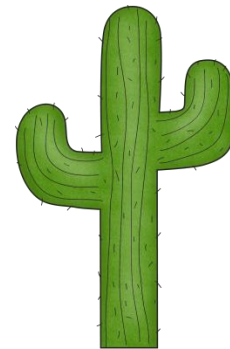
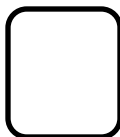


The Desert Mouse

The desert pocket mouse lives in desert regions. Common desert pocket mouse habitats include dry stream beds, **desert washes** or arroyos.

The desert pocket mouse is about 7 inches long with its tail. It can weigh about half an ounce or less. The desert pocket mouse usually lives about 1 year.

The desert pocket mouse is a **granivore** (eats seeds) and insects. The mouse has **cheek pouches** to store seed in and it also builds **burrows** to store seeds. The seeds give the mouse water. This helps it to live in a dry desert. The mouse has sharp front teeth to help it dig in the dirt for seeds.



The Desert Mouse

The desert pocket mouse is **nocturnal**. He hunts for seeds in the dark but has to be careful of **predators** like the owl.

The desert pocket mouse has light to brownish, coarse fur, and a white belly. The tail is long, and has fur forming a ridge along it.

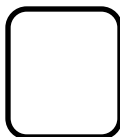
A baby of a desert pocket mouse is called a '**pinkie, kitten or pup**'. The females are called '**doe**' and males '**buck**'. A desert pocket mouse group is called a '**nest**'.

These animals live alone and fight when they see each other.



The Desert Mouse

- The desert pocket mouse lives in the desert.
- It is about 7 inches long with its tail.
- It can weigh half an ounce or less.
- The desert pocket mouse lives 1 year.
- The desert pocket mouse eats seeds and insects.
- The mouse has **cheek pouches** to store seed in.
- The seeds give the mouse water.
- It has sharp front teeth.



The Desert Mouse

- It is awake at night.
- The desert pocket mouse has brown fur and a white belly. The tail is long.
- A baby of a desert pocket mouse is called a **pup**.
- The females are called '**doe**' and males '**buck**'.
- A group is called a '**nest**'.
- These animals live alone and fight when they see each other.

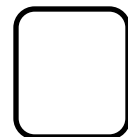
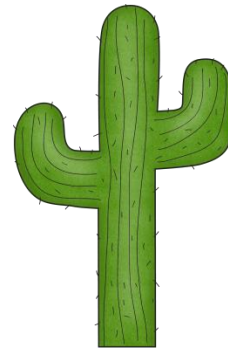
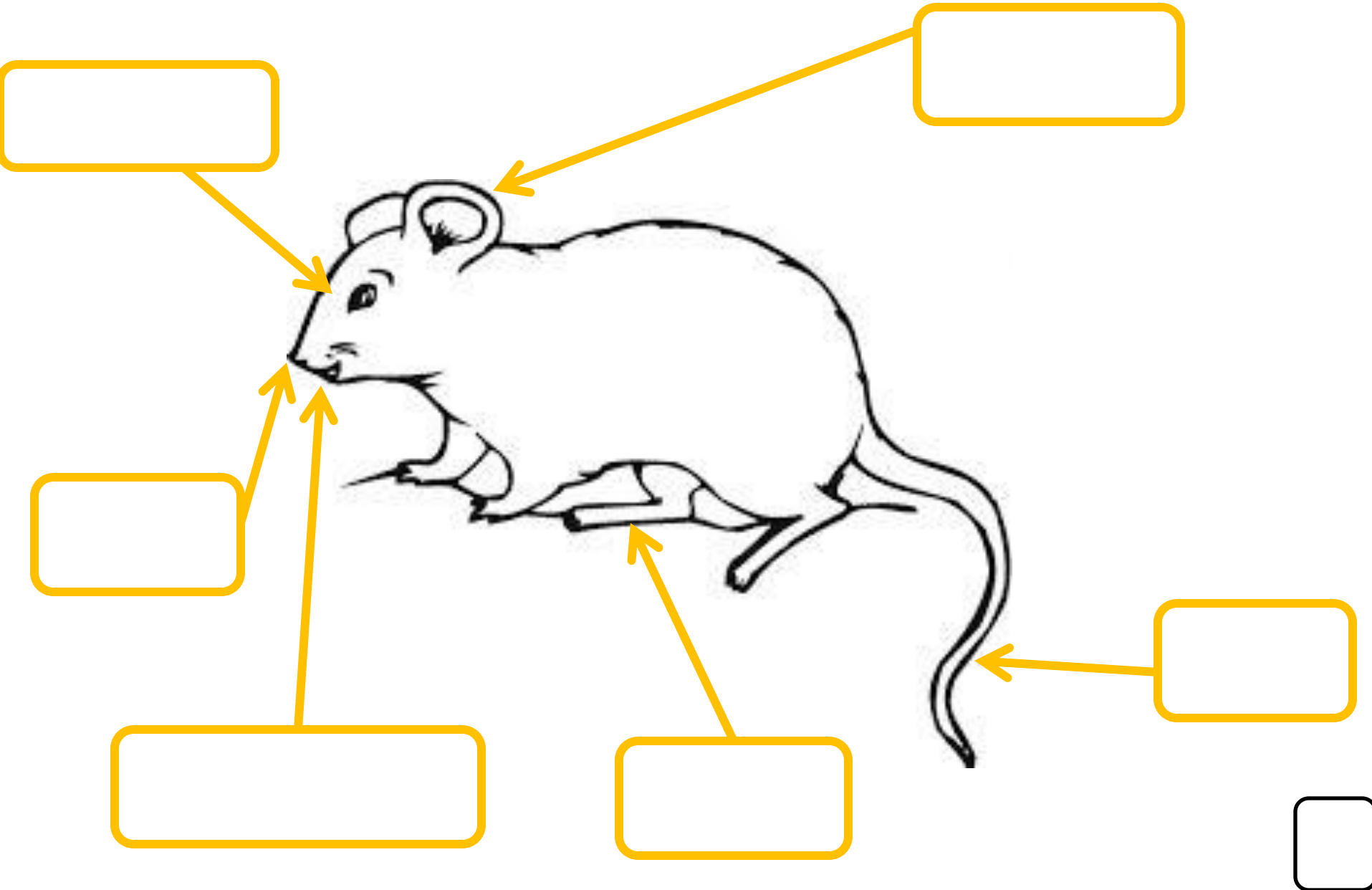


Diagram of the Desert Mouse:



Desert Mice

can

have

are

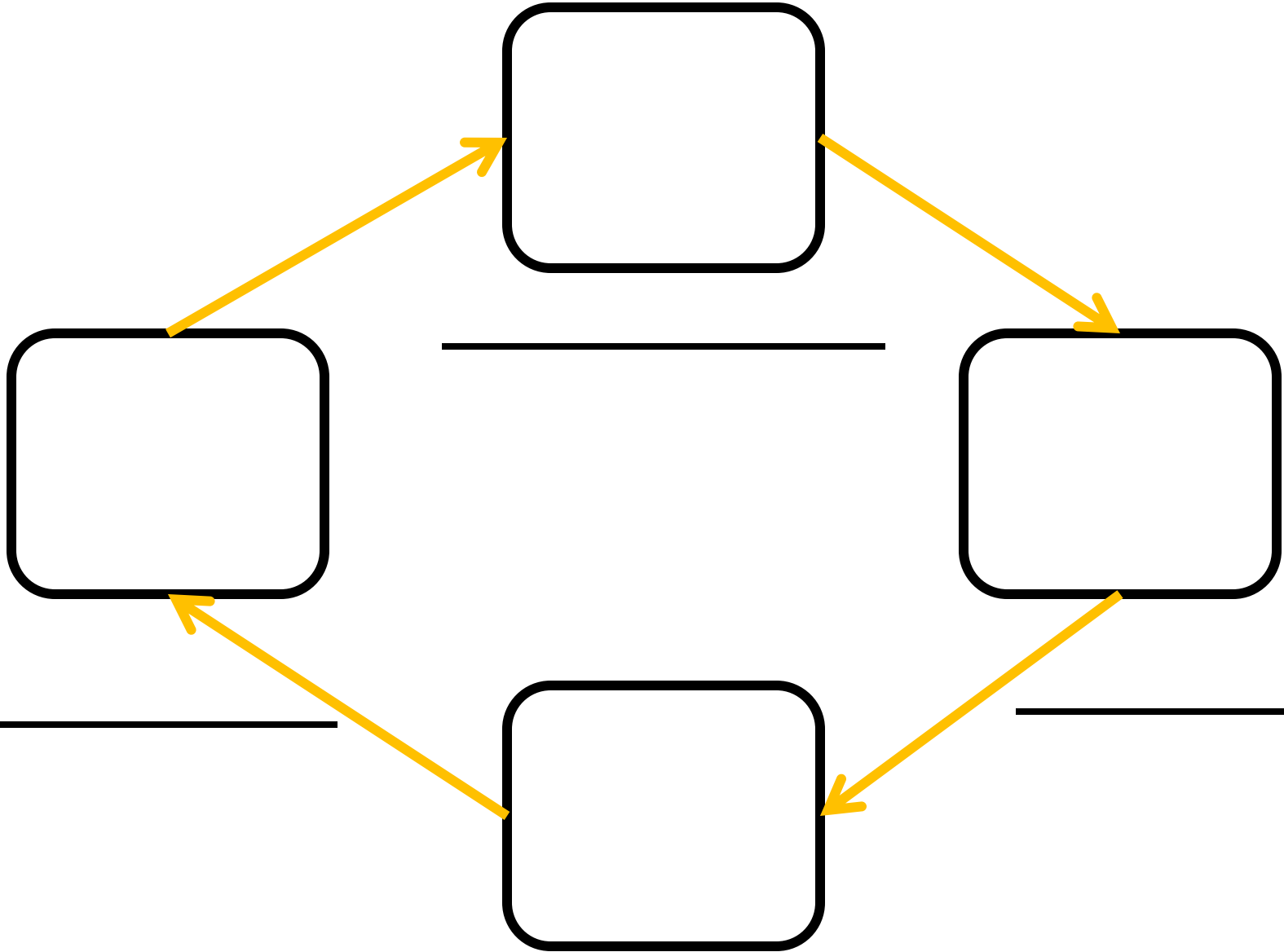


Desert

Mice



Life Cycle of the Desert Mouse:



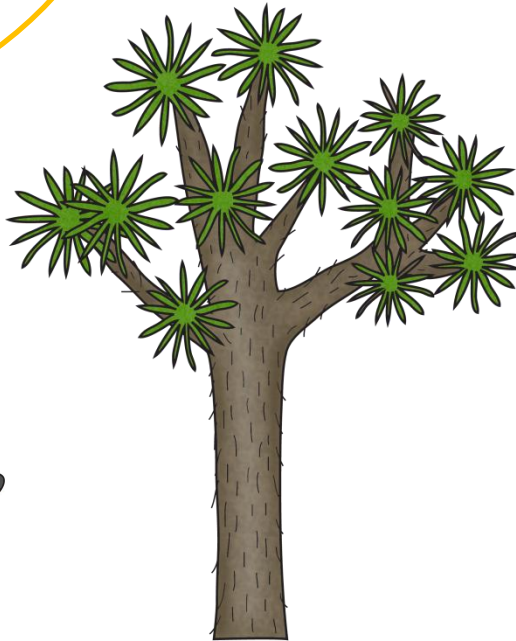
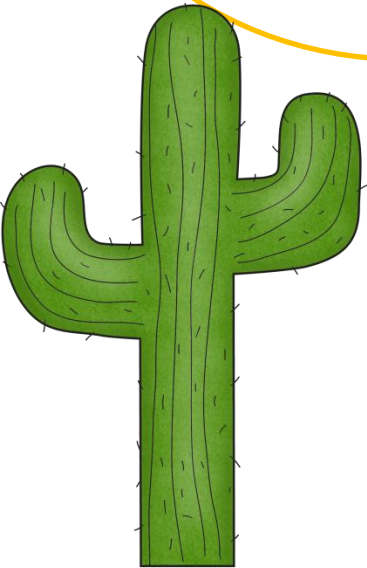
Desert Mice:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

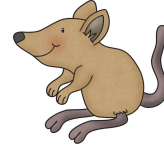
Habitat:

Diet:





Desert Mice



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Desert Mice



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

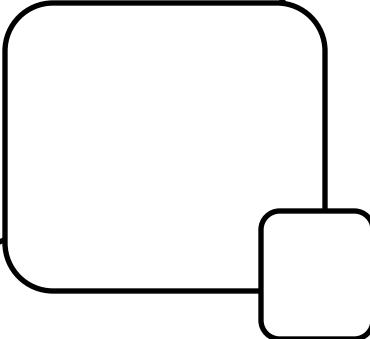
Never _____.



Desert Mouse

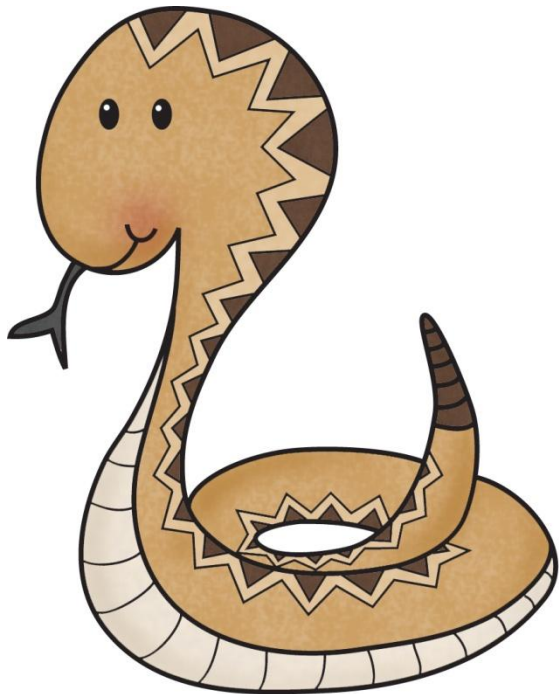


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The Rattlesnake

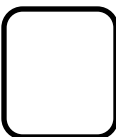
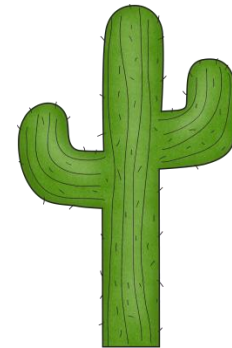
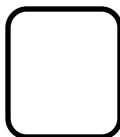
Rattlesnakes are animals that live in the desert.

The rattlesnake is a snake that has a rattle. It is found at the tip of the rattlesnake's tail. The snake uses the rattle to warn potential **aggressors** to back off or to distract **prey**.

Rattlesnakes are brown, gray, or tan with diamond-shaped patches or bands that serve as **camouflage**.

Rattlesnakes can be between 1 foot and 8 feet long.

The rattlesnake sheds its skin, or **molts**. Parts on the end of the rattle wear out and break off. New parts grow when the rattlesnake sheds. Most rattlesnakes have 8 to 10 parts. The more parts the rattle has, the louder it is.



The Rattlesnake

The rattlesnake's famous **strike pose** is head and neck up, body **coiled**, and rattle vibrating. The rattlesnake can attack from any position, even while slithering along the ground. The rattlesnake stores its **poisonous venom** in glands below and behind their eyes. When the rattlesnake bites prey, the muscles around the glands squeeze tightly, pushing venom through the hollow **fangs** and into its victim. After the snake bites, the fangs fold back, where they'll stay until needed again.

Rattlesnakes don't have ears and can't hear most sounds. They **detect** movement by sensing **vibrations** in the ground.

Rattlesnakes eat small animals including rodents and ground birds.



The Rattlesnake

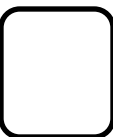
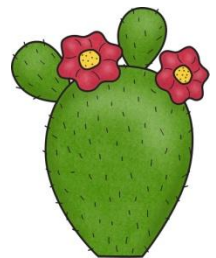
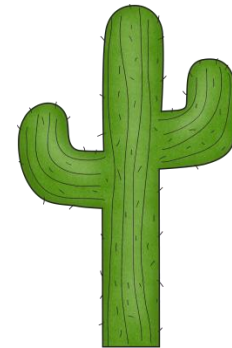
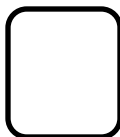
Rattlesnakes are animals that live in the desert.

The rattlesnake is a snake that has a rattle. It is found at the tip of the rattlesnake's tail. The snake uses the rattle to scare other animals or to trick their prey.

Rattlesnakes are brown, gray, or tan with diamond-shaped patches or bands that help them **camouflage**.

Rattlesnakes can be between 1 foot and 8 feet long.

The rattlesnake sheds its skin, or **molts**. Parts on the end of the rattle wear out and break off. New parts grow when the rattlesnake sheds. Most rattlesnakes have 8 to 10 parts. The more parts the rattle has, the louder it is.



The Rattlesnake

Their **strike pose** is head and neck up, body curled, and rattle vibrating. The rattlesnake can attack from any position, even while slithering along the ground.

The rattlesnake stores its **poisonous venom** in glands below and behind their eyes. When the rattlesnake bites prey, the muscles around the glands squeeze tightly, pushing venom through the hollow **fangs** and into its victim. After the snake bites, the fangs fold back, where they'll stay until needed again.

Rattlesnakes don't have ears and can't hear most sounds. They can feel **vibrations** in the ground.

Rattlesnakes eat small animals like rodents and ground birds.



The Rattlesnake

- Rattlesnakes live in the desert.
- It has a rattle to scare or trick animals.
- Rattlesnakes are brown, gray, or tan with diamond-shaped patches.
- Rattlesnakes is 1 foot to 8 feet long.
- The rattlesnake sheds its skin.
- The more parts the rattle has, the louder it is.



The Rattlesnake

- Their **strike pose** is head and neck up, body curled, and rattle shaking.
- They have fangs.
- They have poison that comes out of their fangs.
- Rattlesnakes don't have ears and can't hear most sounds.
- They can feel things in the ground.
- Rattlesnakes eat rodents and ground birds.

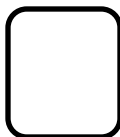
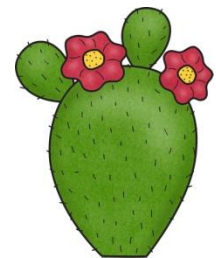
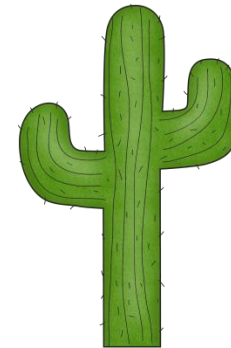
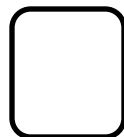
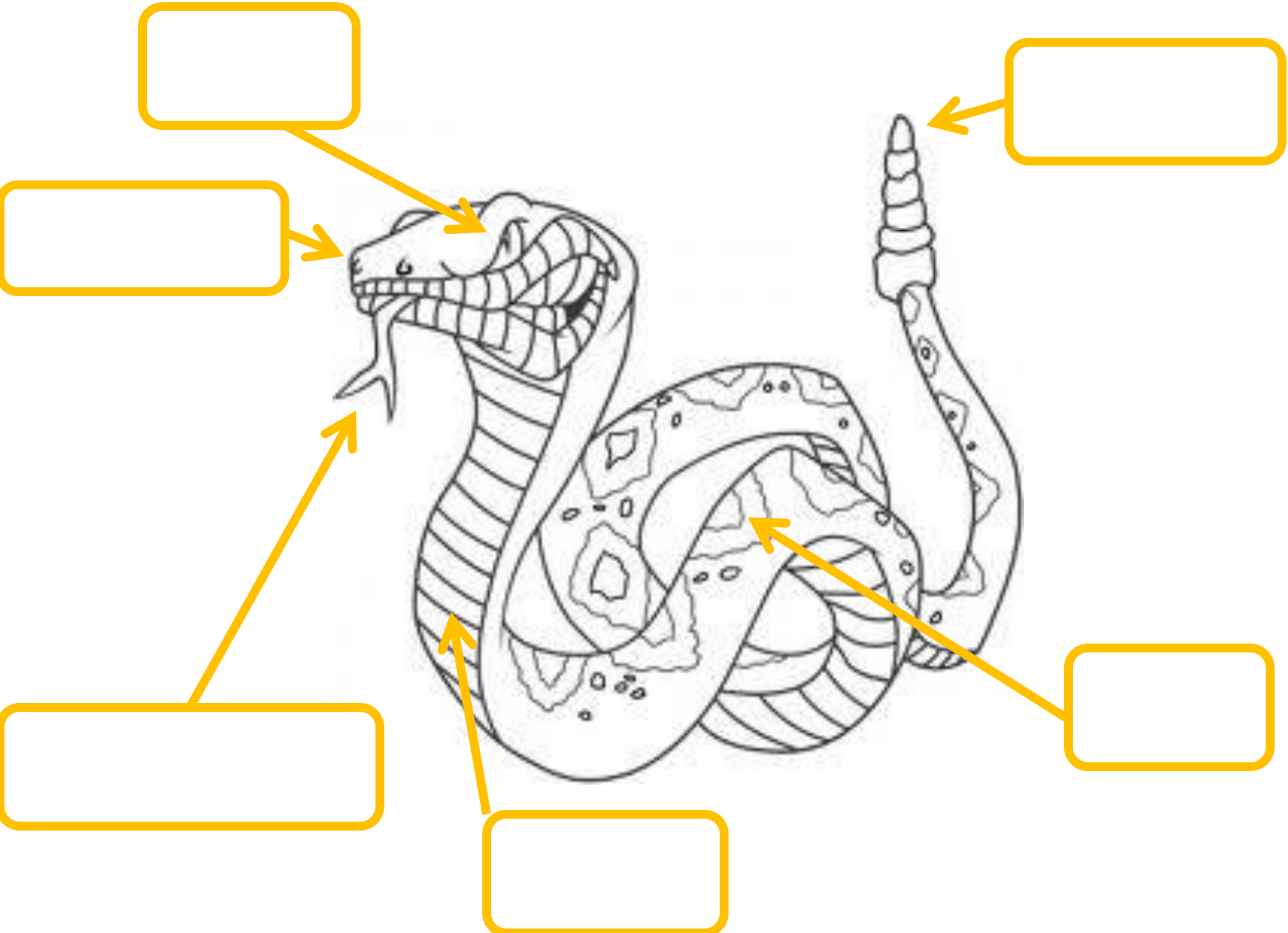


Diagram of the Rattlesnake:



Rattlesnakes

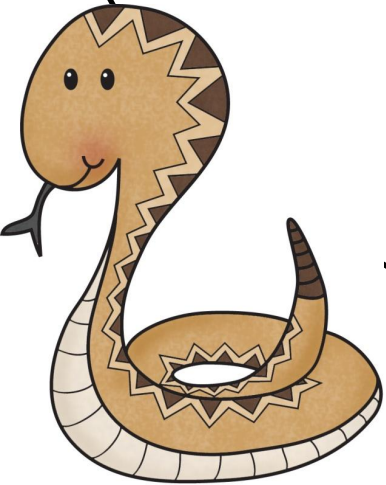
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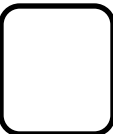
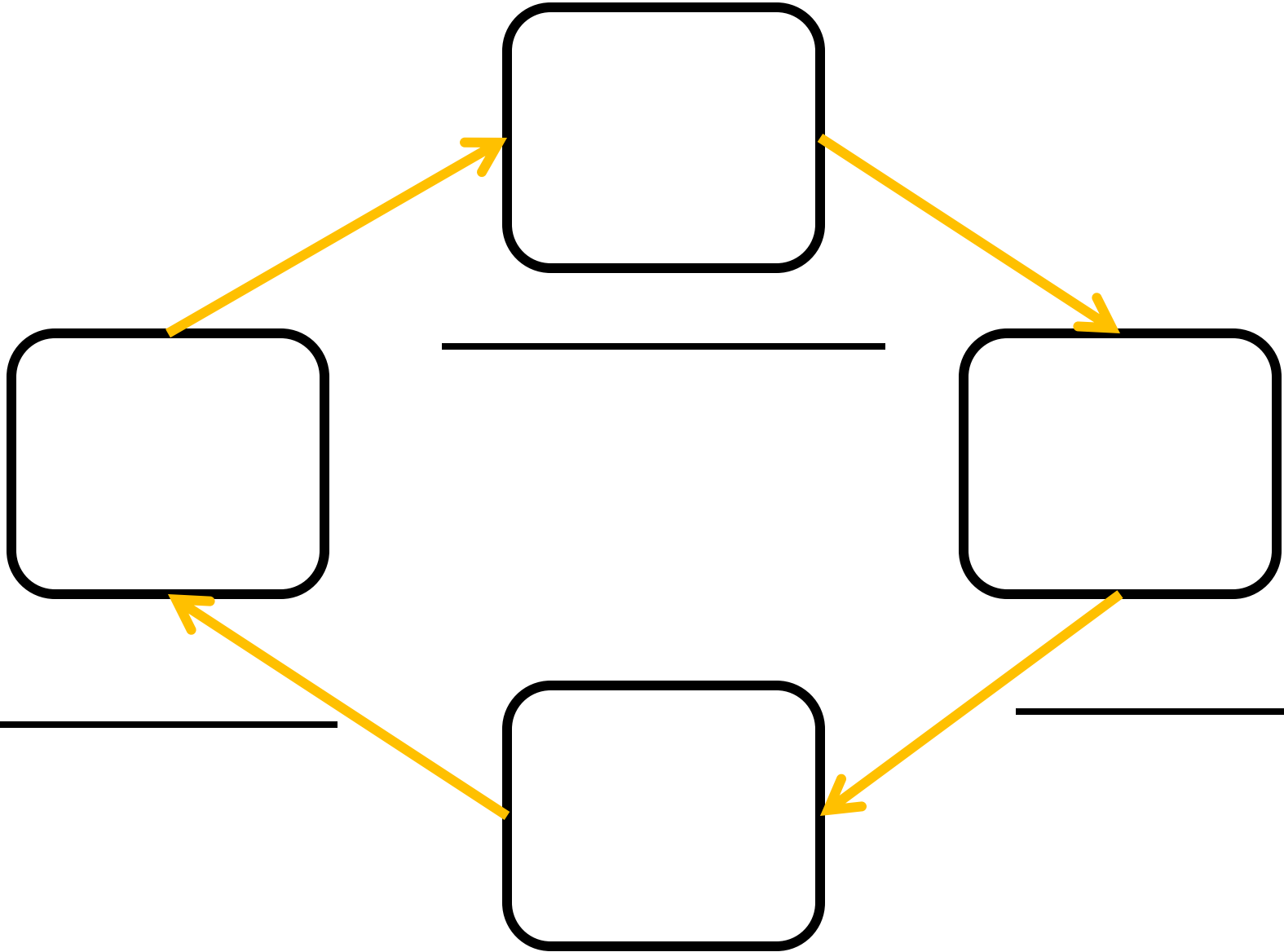
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Rattlesnakes



Life Cycle of the Rattlesnake:



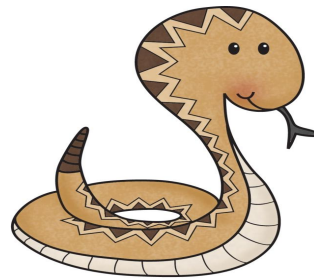
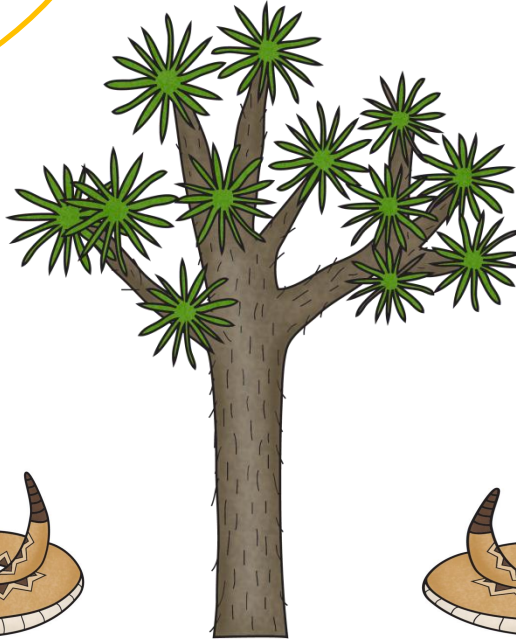
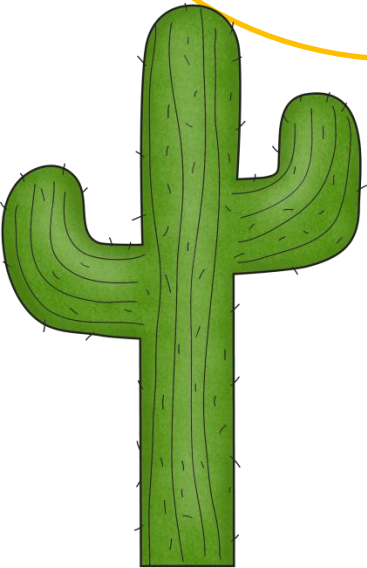
Rattlesnakes:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

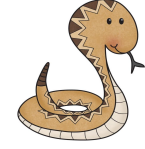
Habitat:

Diet:





Rattlesnakes



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Rattlesnakes



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

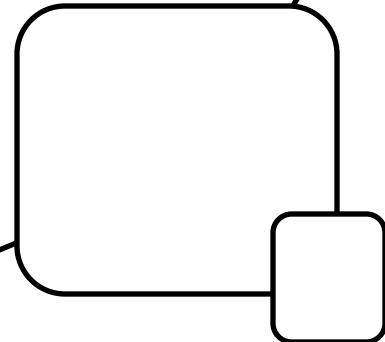
Always _____.

Never _____.



Rattlesnake

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The Scorpion



The Scorpion

The Arizona Desert hairy scorpion is the largest scorpion in North America, reaching the length of 14 inches. It gets its name from the brown hair that covers its body, which help it to **detect** vibration in the soil, so it can find its **prey**. Since it is so large, it is easy for this scorpion to feed on other scorpions in the desert, and it preys on other animals, including lizards and snakes. They also eat large insects, spiders, and vertebrates. It has lobster-like **pincers**, and it is usually yellow with a dark top.

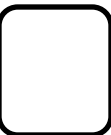
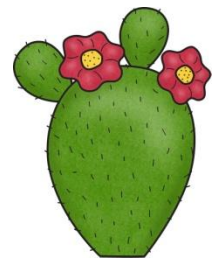
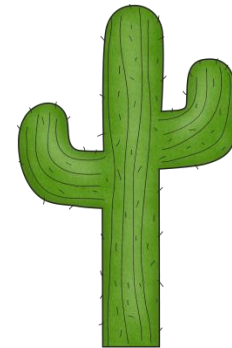
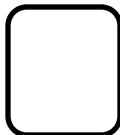
The Arizona Desert hairy scorpion is predominantly found in the Sonora and Mohave Deserts, and are a warm-desert species.

They are especially adapted to hot, dry conditions. They are usually found in and around washes or low-elevation valleys, where they dig elaborate burrows. They **emerge** from these burrows at night to hunt and **forage** for prey and mates, meaning they are **nocturnal**. They can also be found under rocks containing **moisture**.

The scorpion is very **aggressive**, and it is **venomous**. Even though it is the largest of the scorpions in America, its venom is not very **potent**. Its sting is said to be about as painful as a honeybee's sting, but if one is allergic to the sting, the results could be deadly.

The scorpion gives birth to live young who ride on their mother's back for about a week before going off on their own. Their poison is held in their long tail that is tipped with a poison gland and stinger. The pincers at the front of their body are large and they have four additional legs.

Predators of the scorpion are birds, bats, small mammals, large spiders, centipedes, and lizards. They use their aggression, good sense of hearing, and their body hairs to detect vibration to ward off predators. Their eyesight is very poor, though, so this is not something they rely on.





The Scorpion



The Scorpion

The Arizona Desert hairy scorpion is the largest scorpion in North America. It can be 14 inches long. It gets its name from the brown hair that covers its body, which help it to feel **vibration** in the soil, so it can find its **prey**. Their eyesight is very poor, though, so this is not something they rely on. Since it is so large, it can eat other scorpions and it preys on other animals, including lizards and snakes. They also eat large insects and spiders. It has lobster-like **pincers**, and it is yellow with a dark top.

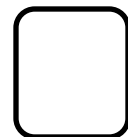
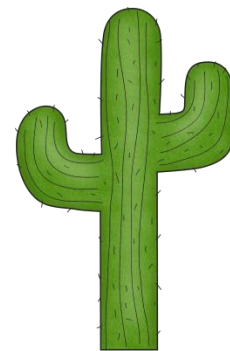
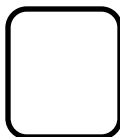
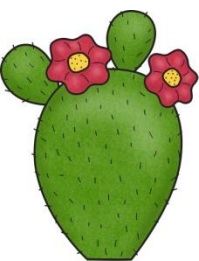
The Arizona Desert hairy scorpion lives in the Sonora and Mohave Deserts.

They are adapted to hot, dry habitats. They are usually found in and around washes or valleys, where they dig burrows. They come out from these burrows at night to hunt and look for prey and mates, meaning they are **nocturnal**. They can also be found under wet rocks.

The scorpion likes to fight and it is **venomous**. Its venom is not powerful. Its sting is said to be about as painful as a honeybee's sting.

The scorpion gives birth to live young who ride on their mother's back for about a week before going off on their own. Their poison is held in their long tail that is tipped with a poison gland and stinger. The pincers at the front of their body are large and they have four more legs.

Predators of the scorpion are birds, bats, small mammals, large spiders, centipedes, and lizards.





The Scorpion



The Scorpion

○ The scorpion lives in North America, in the Sonora and Mohave Deserts.

○ It can be 14 inches long.

○ Its hairs help it feel.

○ They cannot see well.

○ It eats lizards, insects, spiders, and snakes.

○ It is yellow with a dark top.

○ They like to be near a wet place so they can dig.

○ They are awake at night.

○ It has a stinger on the end of its tail.

○ They like to fight.

○ The babies like to ride on the mom's back.

○ Birds, bats, small mammals, large spiders, centipedes, and lizards eat the scorpion.

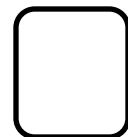
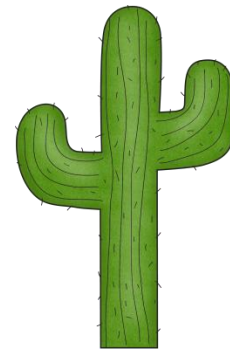
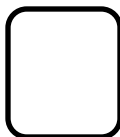
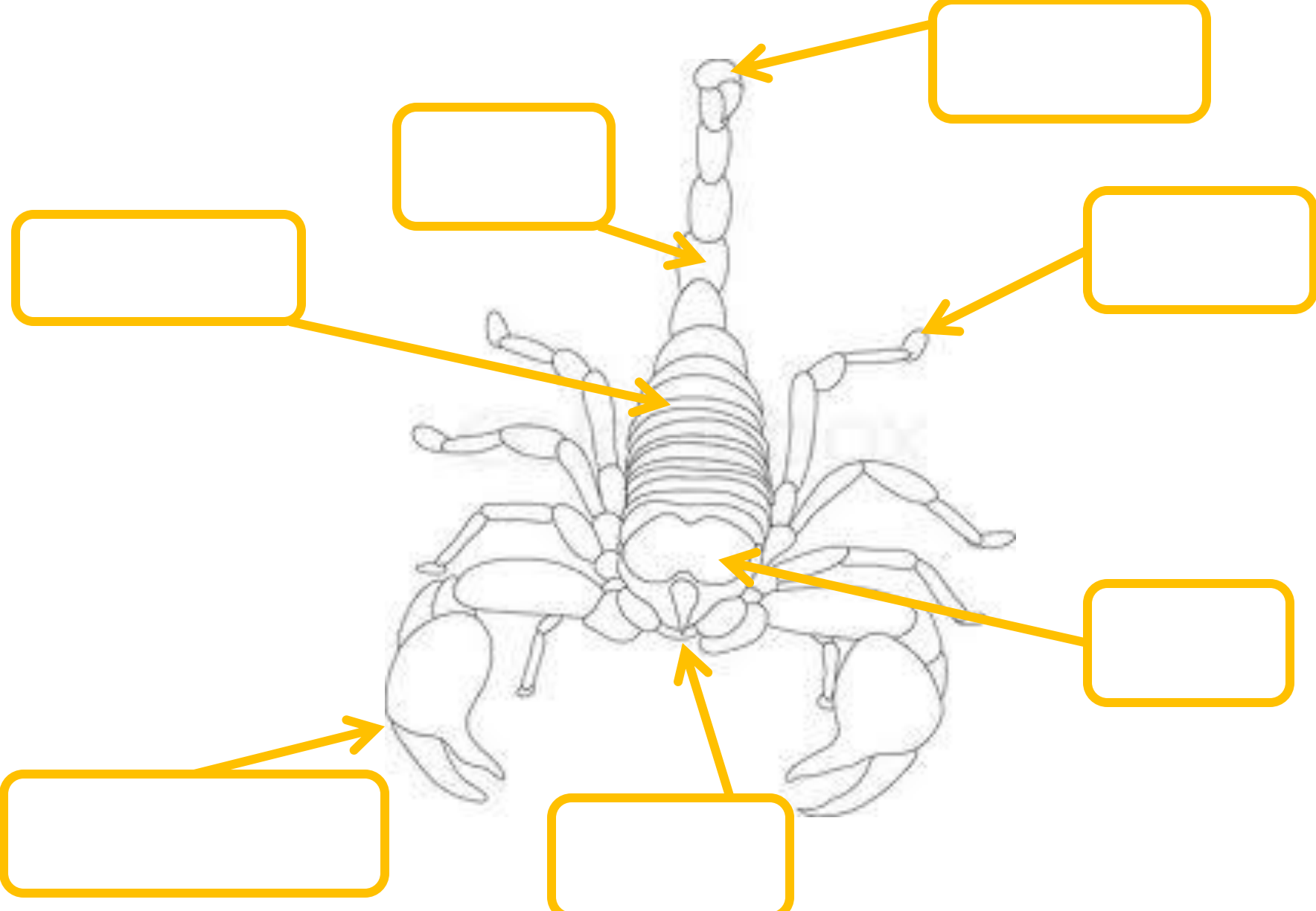


Diagram of the Scorpion:



Scorpions

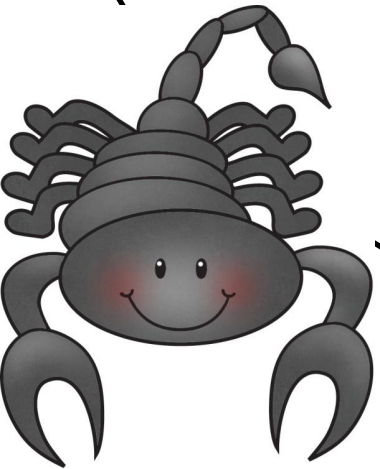
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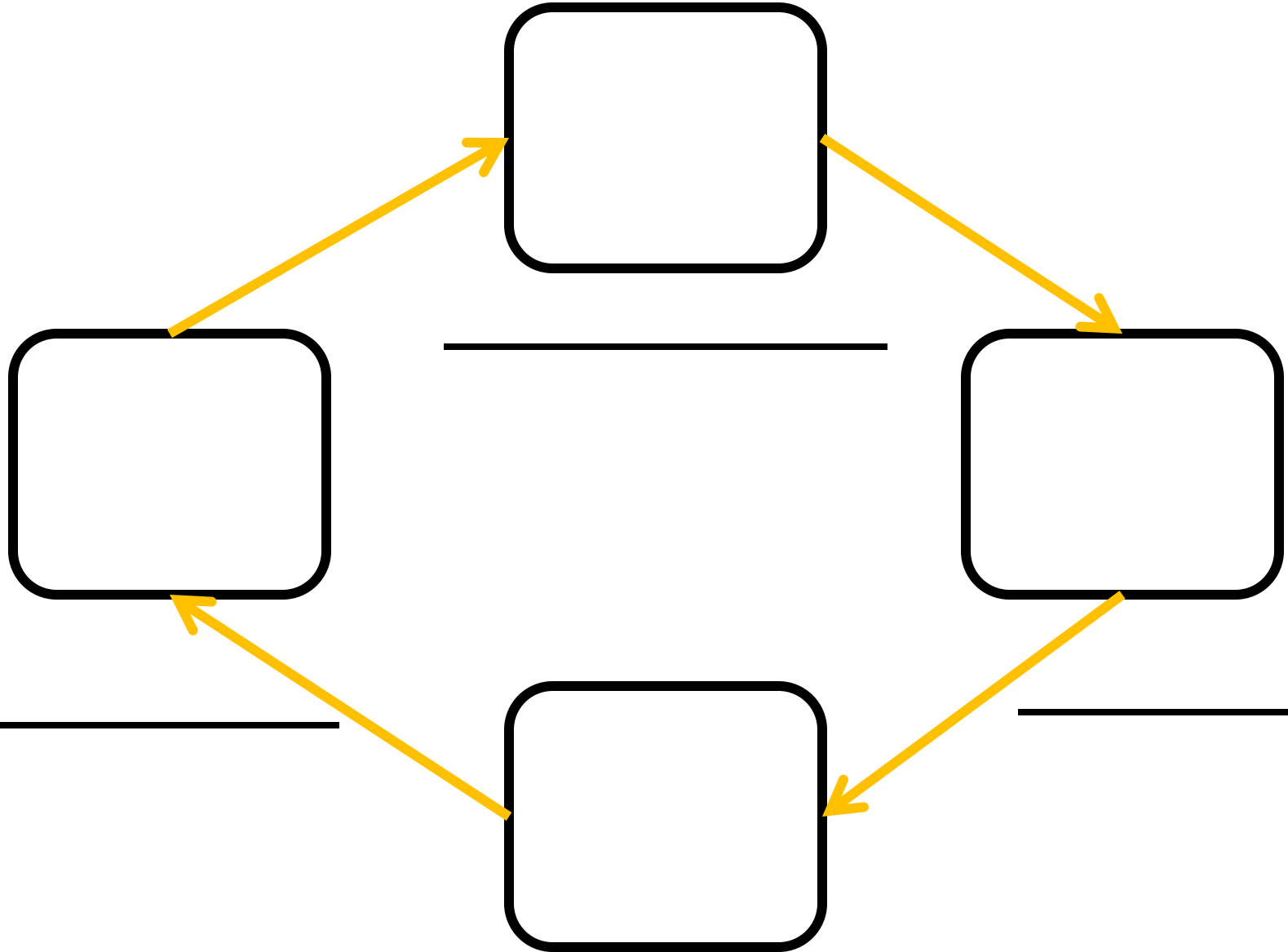
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Scorpions



Life Cycle of the Scorpion:



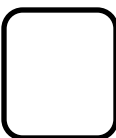
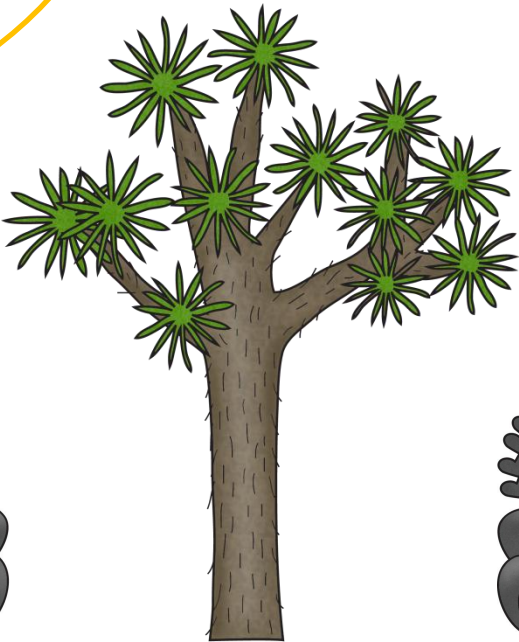
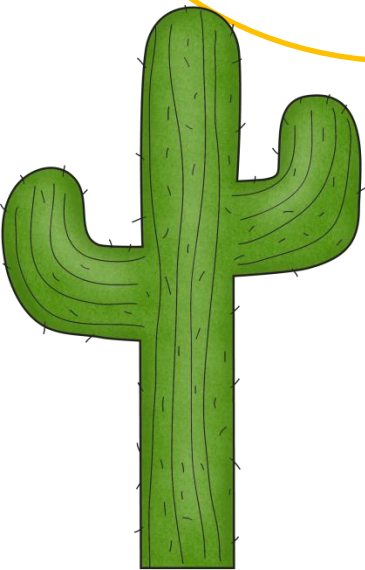
Scorpions:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Scorpions



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Scorpions



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

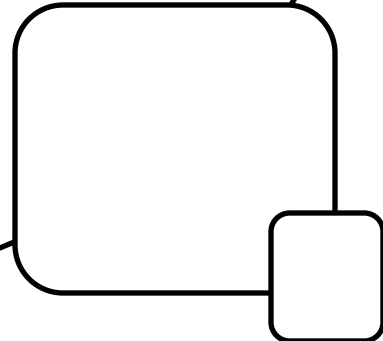
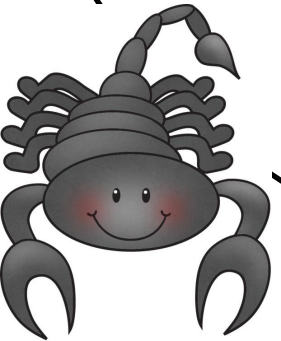
Never _____.



Scorpion

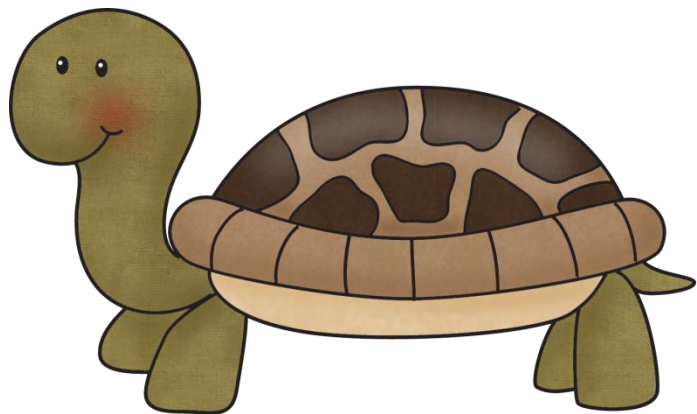


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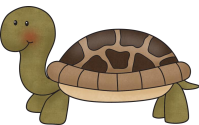
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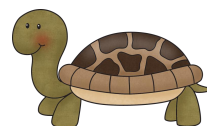
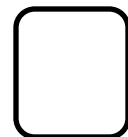
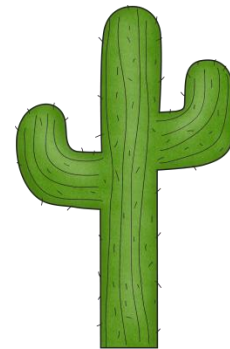
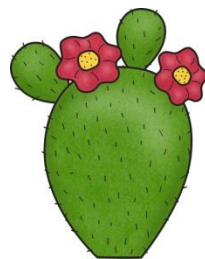
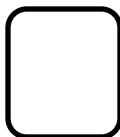


The Tortoise

The Desert Tortoise is a large **herbivore** that grows to be 9 - 14 inches long. It is able to stay cool in the desert by living inside deep **burrows** that is digs in tightly compacted desert gravel. They like to live in rocky canyon bottoms, sandy washes, and other places that can collect water.

They like to eat grasses, fleshy cactus pads, and cactus blossoms. They have sharp, **serrated** (jagged) jaws that look a lot like a bread knife. This jaw helps the Desert Tortoise to shred the foods it likes to eat, which are very tough.

The Desert Tortoise has a shell that is tan to dark brown with yellowish plates underneath and their bodies are reddish-brown. These colors do not help camouflage the tortoise, but that is okay, because they rely on their tough shells to keep them safe! If they are ever in any danger, they pull their legs and head inside their shell, making it nearly impossible for their **predators** to eat them. The predators of the Desert Tortoise are ravens, Gila Monsters, kit foxes, badgers, road runners, coyotes, and fire ants. They prey on eggs and young tortoises, but rarely the adults.

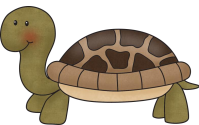


The Tortoise

The tortoise can live in temperatures that are up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, because they are able to burrow into deep holes that they dig. Their burrows are usually 3-6 feet deep! They spend 95% of their time underground because of the heat.

They **forage** for food in the spring, but they can go an entire year without access to water, because they have **sacs** under their shells that store the water. In the winter, the Desert Tortoise can **hibernate**, which limits their need for water during these months, and during the driest, hottest times of the year, it can store water to drink as needed, and is able to **adapt** to the severe weather change.

The Desert Tortoise' females can lay 4-6 eggs at a time, and do not begin laying eggs until they are 15-20 years old. These eggs are the size and shape of ping pong balls. The **survival** of these eggs is very low; only 2-3 eggs out of 100 will hatch. Tortoises can live very long lives. Many reach the age of 30, and some will even reach the age of 80 before dying.

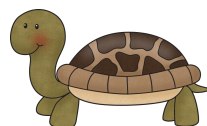
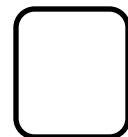
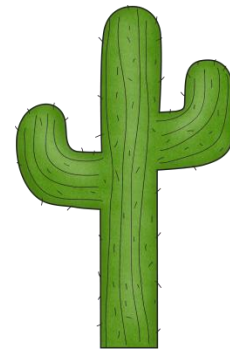
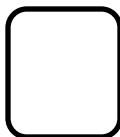


The Tortoise

The tortoise lives in the desert. It is able to stay cool in the desert by living inside deep **burrows** under the desert gravel. They like to live in rocky canyon bottoms, sandy washes, and other places that can collect water.

They like to eat grasses, fleshy cactus pads, and cactus blossoms. They have sharp, jaws that look a lot like a bread knife. This jaw helps them to shred the foods they like to eat, which are very tough.

The Desert Tortoise has a shell that is tan to dark brown with yellowish plates underneath and their bodies are reddish-brown. They rely on their tough shells to keep them safe! If they are ever in any danger, they pull their legs and head inside their shell, making it hard for their **predators** to eat them. The predators of the Desert Tortoise are ravens, Gila Monsters, kit foxes, badgers, road runners, coyotes, and fire ants. These animals prey on eggs and young tortoises, but rarely the adults.

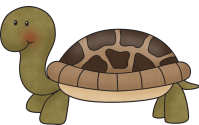


The Tortoise

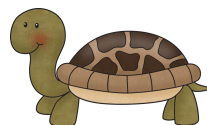
The tortoise can live in deserts that are up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, because they are able to burrow into deep holes that they dig. Their burrows are usually 3-6 feet deep! They spend 95% of their time underground because of the heat.

They look for food in the spring, but they can go an entire year without access to water, because they have **sacs** under their shells that store the water. In the winter, the Desert Tortoise can **hibernate**, which means they do not need to drink during this time. The tortoise is able to **adapt** to the severe weather change.

The Desert Tortoise' females can lay 4-6 eggs at a time, and do not begin laying eggs until they are 15-20 years old. These eggs are the size and shape of ping pong balls. Only 2-3 eggs out of 100 will hatch. Tortoises can live very long lives. Many reach the age of 30, and some will even reach the age of 80 before dying. The Desert Tortoise grows to be 9 - 14 inches long.



The Tortoise



The Tortoise

The tortoise lives in the desert.

They live in **burrows** under the sand.

They like to live near water.

They like to eat grasses, fleshy cactus pads, and cactus blossoms.

They have sharp jaws.

The Desert Tortoise has a shell that is tan to dark brown with yellowish plates.

Their bodies are reddish-brown.

Their hard shells keep them safe.

If they are scared they will tuck their legs and head in their shell.

Ravens, Gila Monsters, kit foxes, badgers, road runners, coyotes, and fire ants like to eat baby Tortoises.

They spend almost all their time under the ground.

They have **sacs** under their shells that store the water.

They can go a year without water.

Only 2-3 eggs out of 100 eggs will hatch.

They can live to be 30 to 80 years old.

The Desert Tortoise grows to be 9 - 14 inches long.

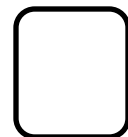
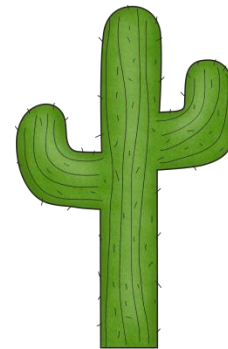
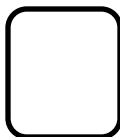
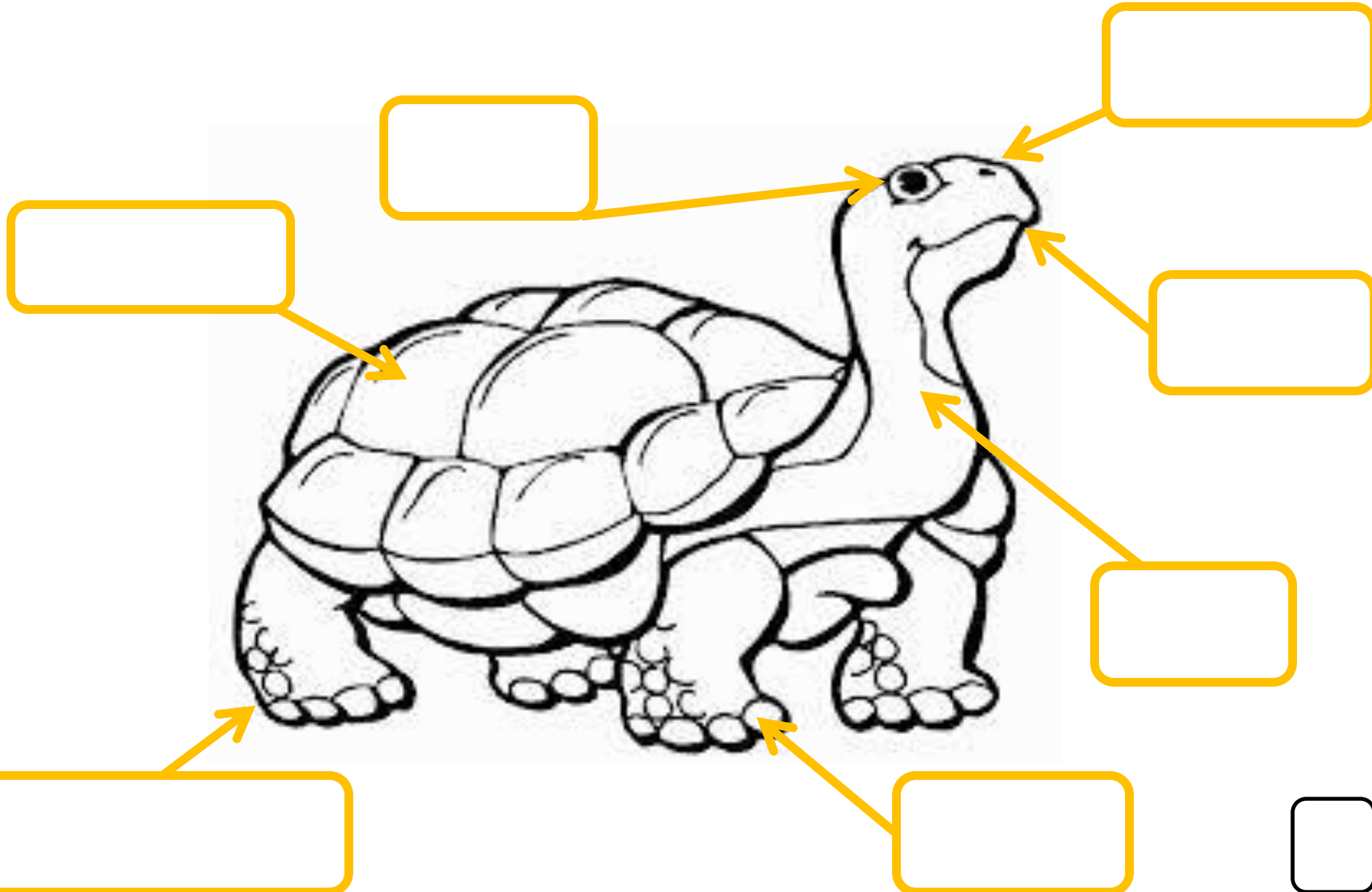


Diagram of the Tortoise:



Verbaise

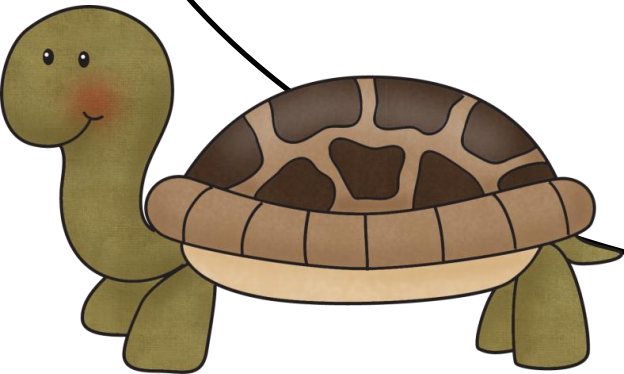
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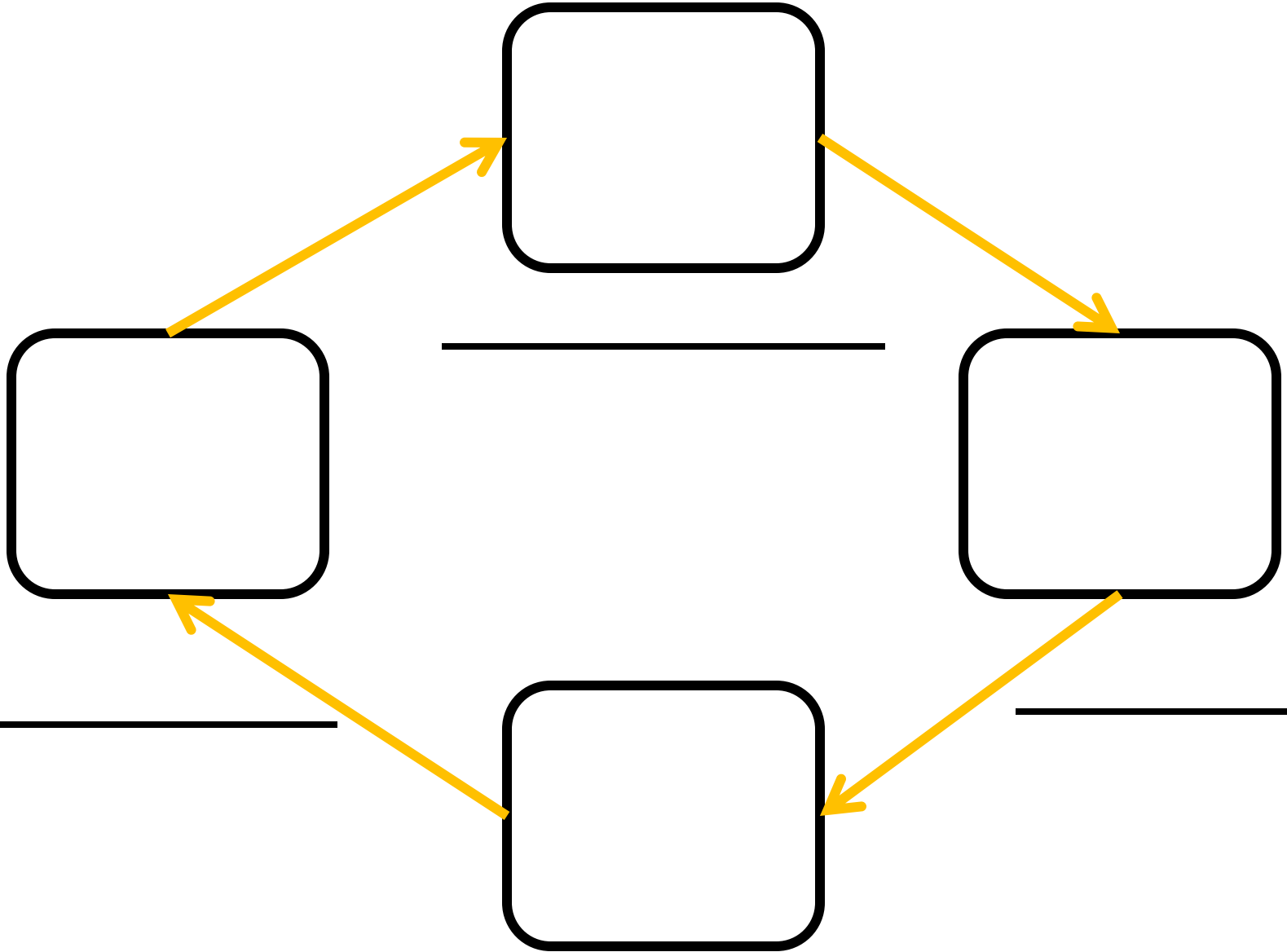
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Tortois



Life Cycle of the Tortoise:



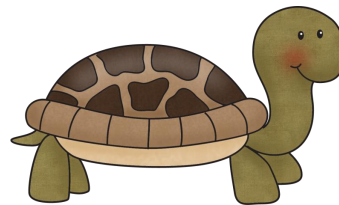
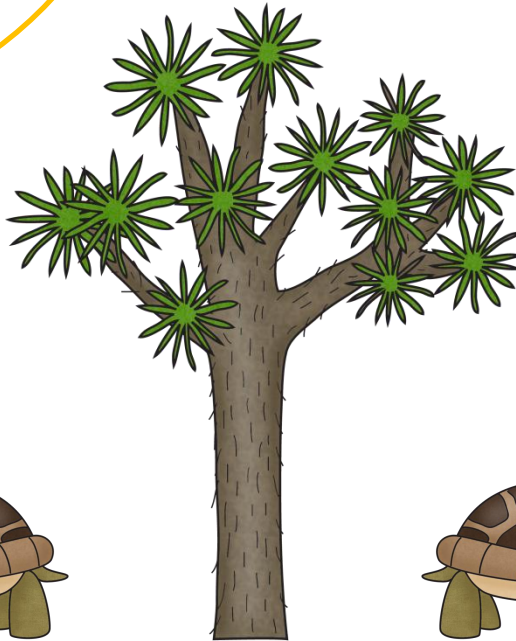
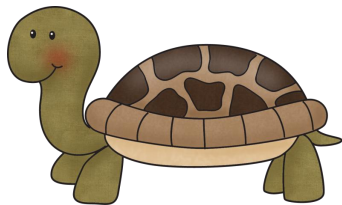
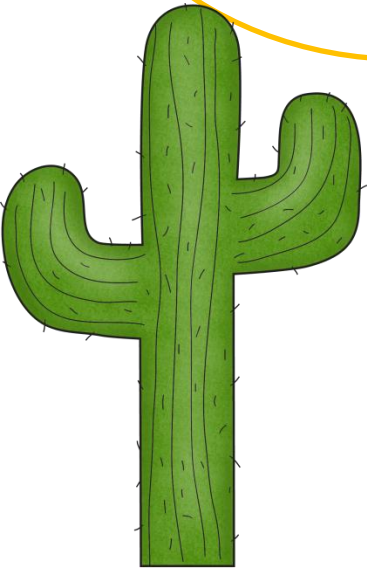
Tortoises:

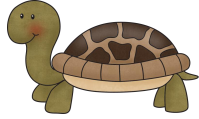
Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

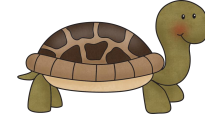
Habitat:

Diet:





tortoises

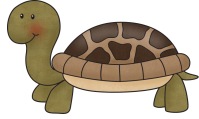


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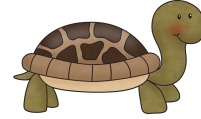
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Tortoises



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

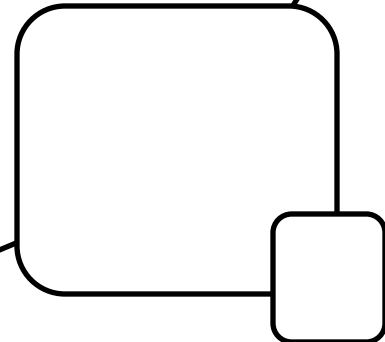
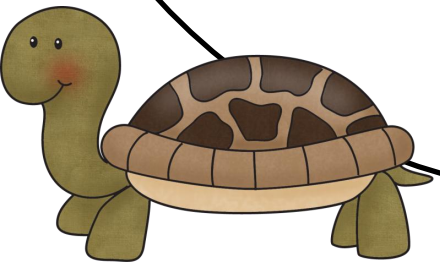
Never _____.



Warthoise



Both



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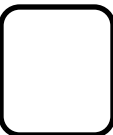
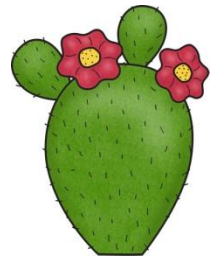
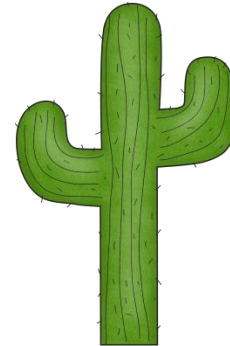
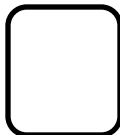
The Jackrabbit

The Antelope Jackrabbit is named after the fast, long-legged antelopes of Africa. They can run as fast as 50 miles per hour, and they can jump as high as 5 feet and as far as 22 feet. They can be up to two feet in length, and their nearly one foot long ears help them to hear even the faintest of sounds. When it is hot in the desert, the Jackrabbit's ears stand straight up and **emit** heat. When it is cool, the ears are wrapped around the body and can help keep the Jackrabbit warm. The ears also become tall when the jackrabbit feels alarmed.

Most of the Antelope Jackrabbit's **nutrition** comes from grasses, herbs, soft cacti, twigs, and bark. They do not drink much water, but get the **moisture** they need from the plants they eat.

The Antelope jackrabbit can normally be found in northern Mexico and Arizona, and its natural habitat is grasslands or deserts where grass grows under shrubs.

The jackrabbit is **nocturnal**, so it spends most of the daylight hours under shrub, resting. They are active at night, which is when they find food.



The Jackrabbit

The Antelope Jackrabbit, which is actually a **hare**, not a rabbit, has eyes placed so that it has nearly 360 degrees of visibility, which helps them avoid being preyed upon. Even better than their eyesight is their hearing, and they are able to quickly **detect** where danger is coming from.

The Antelope jackrabbit is greyish-brown above, with its lower sides being mostly white. They have a brown face, throat, and ears. Their tail is mostly white. When they are sleeping during the day, the jackrabbit blends in with its surroundings and avoids being found by its **predators**, which include coyotes, rattlesnakes, bobcats, and cougars.



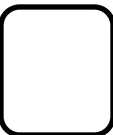
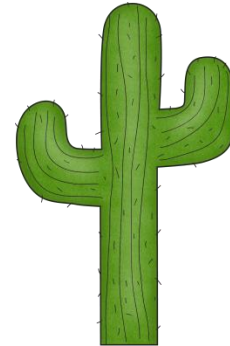
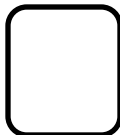
The Jackrabbit

The Antelope Jackrabbit can run as fast as 50 miles per hour, and they can jump as high as 5 feet and as far as 22 feet. They can be up to two feet in length, and their nearly one foot long ears help them to hear. When it is hot in the desert, the Jackrabbit's ears stand straight up and heat leaves their ears so they can stay cool. When it is cool, the ears are wrapped around the body and can help keep the Jackrabbit warm. The ears also become tall when the jackrabbit feels **alarmed**.

The Antelope Jackrabbit's eats grasses, herbs, soft cacti, twigs, and bark. They do not drink much water, but get the water they need from the plants they eat.

The Antelope jackrabbit can be found in northern Mexico and Arizona, and they love grasslands or deserts where grass grows under shrubs.

The jackrabbit is **nocturnal**, so it spends most of the day under shrub, resting. They are active at night, which is when they find food.



The Jackrabbit

The Antelope Jackrabbit, which is actually a **hare**, not a rabbit, has eyes so it can see all the way around him, which helps them see predators. They have even better hearing, and they are able to quickly **detect** where danger is coming from.

The Antelope jackrabbit is greyish-brown above, with its lower sides being mostly white. They have a brown face, throat, and ears. Their tail is mostly white. When they are sleeping during the day, the jackrabbit blends in with its surroundings (**camouflage**) and avoids being found by its **predators**, which include coyotes, rattlesnakes, bobcats, and cougars.



The Jackrabbit

The Antelope Jackrabbit is 2 feet long.

Their ears are 1 foot long.

When it is hot their ears stand up.

When it is cool, the ears wrap around to keep them warm.

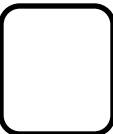
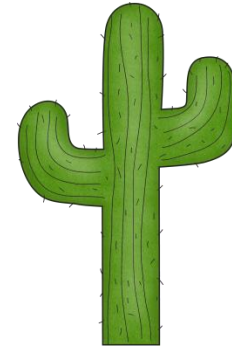
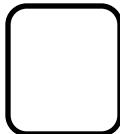
If it is scared, the ears will stand up too.

The Antelope Jackrabbit's eats grasses, herbs, soft cacti, twigs, and bark. They get water from the plants they eat.

The Antelope jackrabbit can be found in northern Mexico and Arizona.

They like to lay under **shrubs** (bushes)

The jackrabbit gets food at night and sleeps in the day.



The Jackrabbit

Their eyes can see all the way around them.

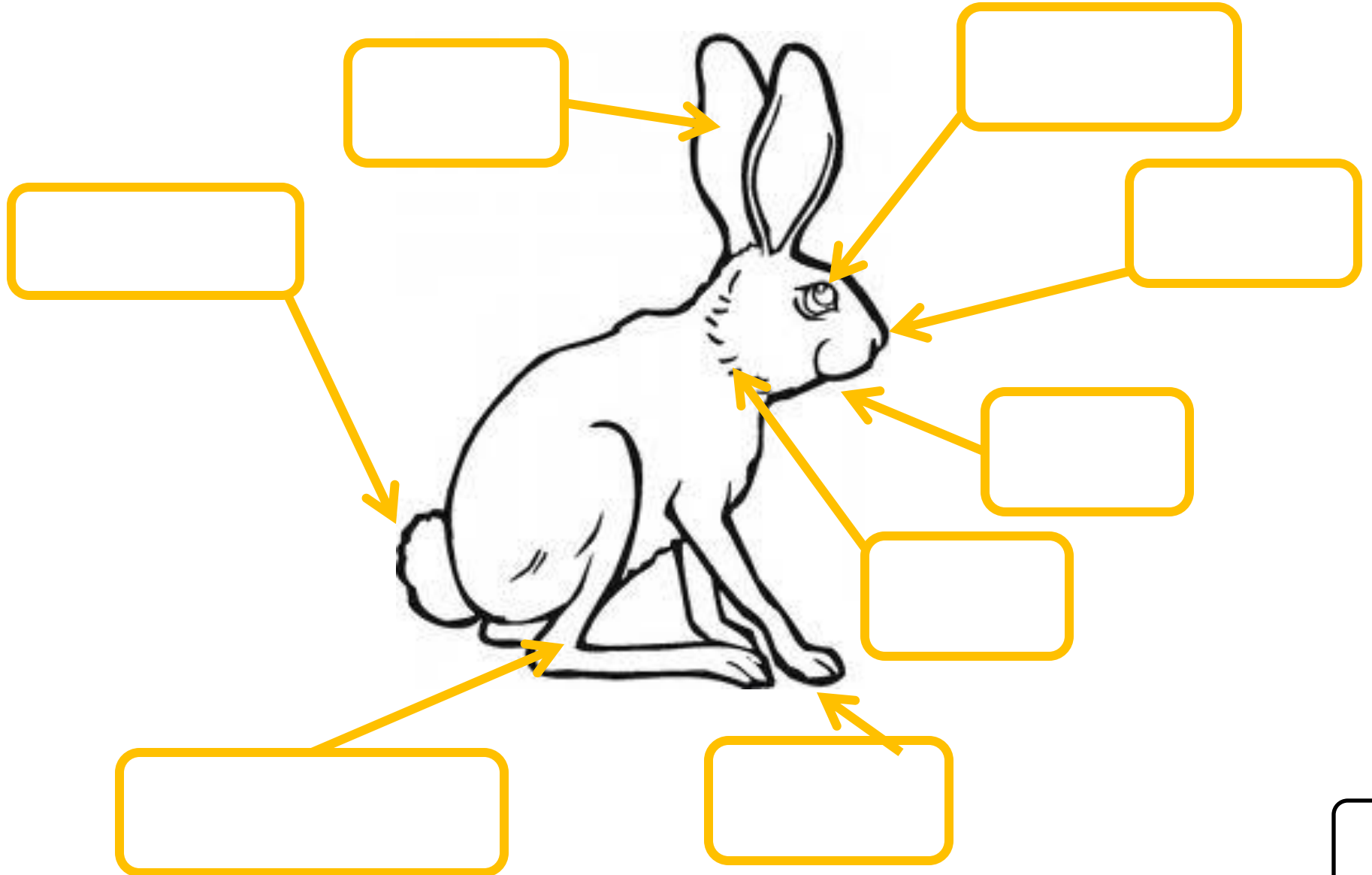
They have super hearing.

The Antelope jackrabbit is greyish-brown with a white belly. This blends in to the desert.

They have a brown face, throat, and ears. Their tail is mostly white.

Coyotes, rattlesnakes, bobcats, and cougars like to eat them.

Diagram of the Jackrabbit:



Jackrabbits

can

have

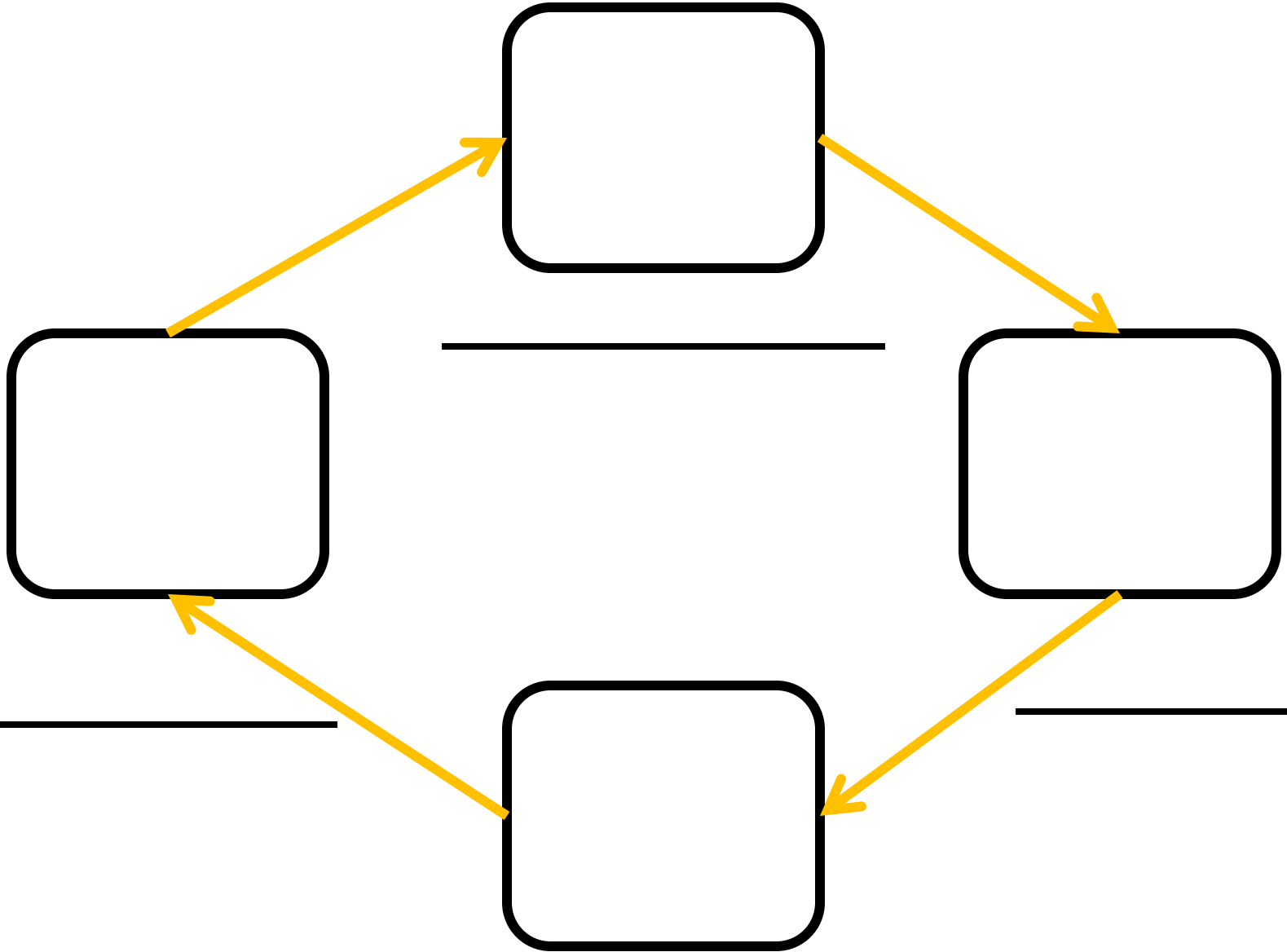
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Jackrabbits



Life Cycle of the Jackrabbit:



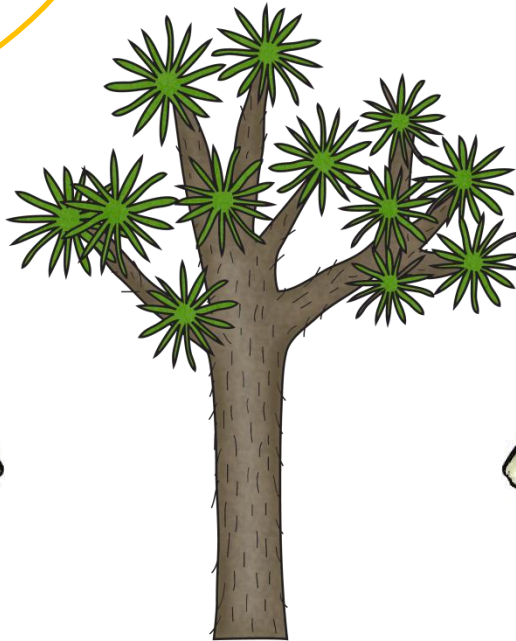
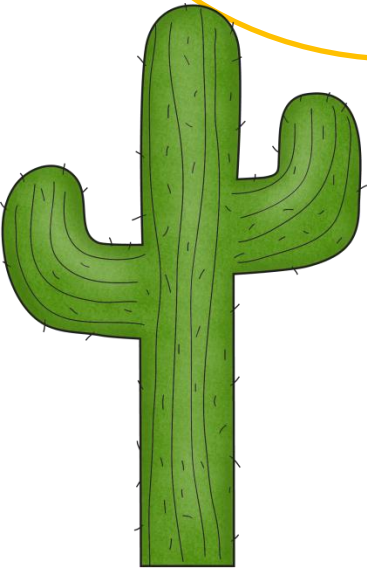
Jackrabbits:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Jackrabbits



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Jackrabbits



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

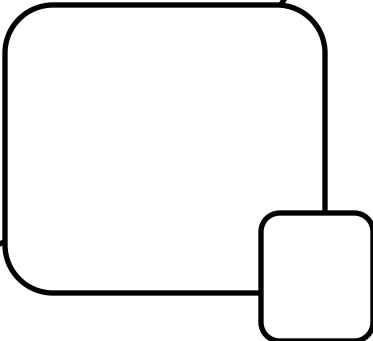
Never _____.



Jackrabbit



Both



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The Kit Fox

The Kit Fox is the smallest fox that lives in the desert. It only weighs 3 to 5 pounds and is only 20 to 30 inches long from the tip of his tail to the tip of his **snout**.

It likes to eat rodents, small birds, scorpions, insects, and spiders.

It is light tan-grey above with tan on sides and below. It has a black tip on its tail. Its ears are very large, which help it to **regulate** its body temperature. It lives in southwestern United States, favoring the **arid** climate.

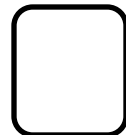
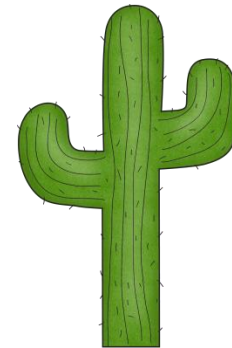
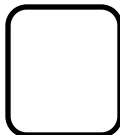
The Kit Fox has adapted to living in the desert by living in the arid environment, such as desert scrub and grasslands. They can also be found in urban areas. They use their ears to regulate their temperature by lowering it when necessary. The ears of the Kit Fox are also used for exceptional hearing. Its tan-grey coat helps it to blend in with its surroundings (**camouflage**) but it is **nocturnal**, so it spends a majority of its time in the dark.



The Kit Fox

The Kit Fox is primarily **carnivorous**, and hunts a large variety of **prey**, including kangaroo rats, cottontail rabbits, black-tailed jackrabbits, meadow voles, hares, prairie dogs, insects, lizards, snakes, fish, and ground-dwelling birds. It goes out to hunt shortly after sunset. Even though the Kit Fox is primarily carnivorous, if it cannot find prey to eat, it has been known to eat tomatoes, cactus fruit, and other fruit. Kit Fox families will hunt together, and can hunt in the same areas as other Kit Foxes, but they do not normally hunt together. The Kit Fox is small, but it has even been known to snack on poisonous scorpions.

To live in, the Kit Fox will either dig its own **dens** or move into and enlarge small **burrows** left behind by ground squirrels and kangaroo rats. They use larger family dens during the months of December to February when they are expecting a litter. Litters are born throughout March and April, averaging four pups per litter. They become independent at five to six months. Both parents take a part in raising their young. Kits usually live 5 to 6 years.





The Kit Fox

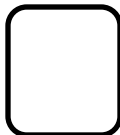
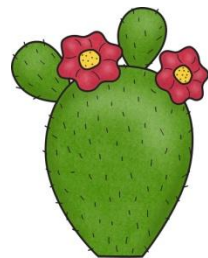
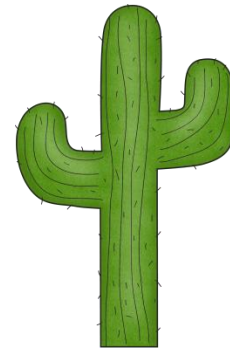
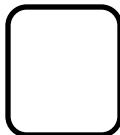
The Kit Fox is the smallest fox that lives in the desert. It only weighs 3 to 5 pounds and is only 20 to 30 inches long from the tip of his tail to the tip of his **snout**.

It likes to eat rodents, small birds, scorpions, insects, and spiders.

It is light tan-grey above with tan on sides and below. It has a black tip on its tail. Its ears are very large.

It lives in southwestern United States, favoring the dry **climate**. The Kit Fox lives in desert scrub and grasslands. They can also be found in urban areas.


They use their ears to stay warm. The ears of the Kit Fox are also used for hearing. Its tan-grey coat helps it to blend in with the desert (**camouflage**) but it is **nocturnal**, so it spends its time in the dark.



The Kit Fox

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To live in, the Kit Fox will either dig its own **dens** or move into small **burrows** left behind by ground squirrels and kangaroo rats. They use larger family dens when they are expecting a litter. Litters have four pups per litter. Both parents take a part in raising their young. Kits usually live 5 to 6 years.



The Kit Fox

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It only weighs 3 to 5 pounds and is only 20 to 30 inches long.


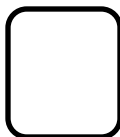
It likes to eat rodents, small birds, scorpions, insects, and spiders.

It is light tan-grey.

It has a black tip on its tail.

Its ears are very large.

It lives in southwestern United States. Kits usually live 5 to 6 years.



The Kit Fox

The Kit Fox lives in desert scrub and grasslands.

They use their ears to stay warm.

It spends its time in the dark.

The Kit Fox eats kangaroo rats, cottontail rabbits, black-tailed jackrabbits, meadow voles, hares, prairie dogs, insects, lizards, snakes, fish, and ground-dwelling birds.

They live in dens.

They have 4 pups at a time.

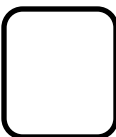
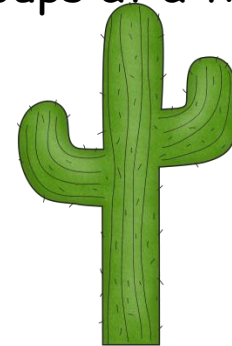
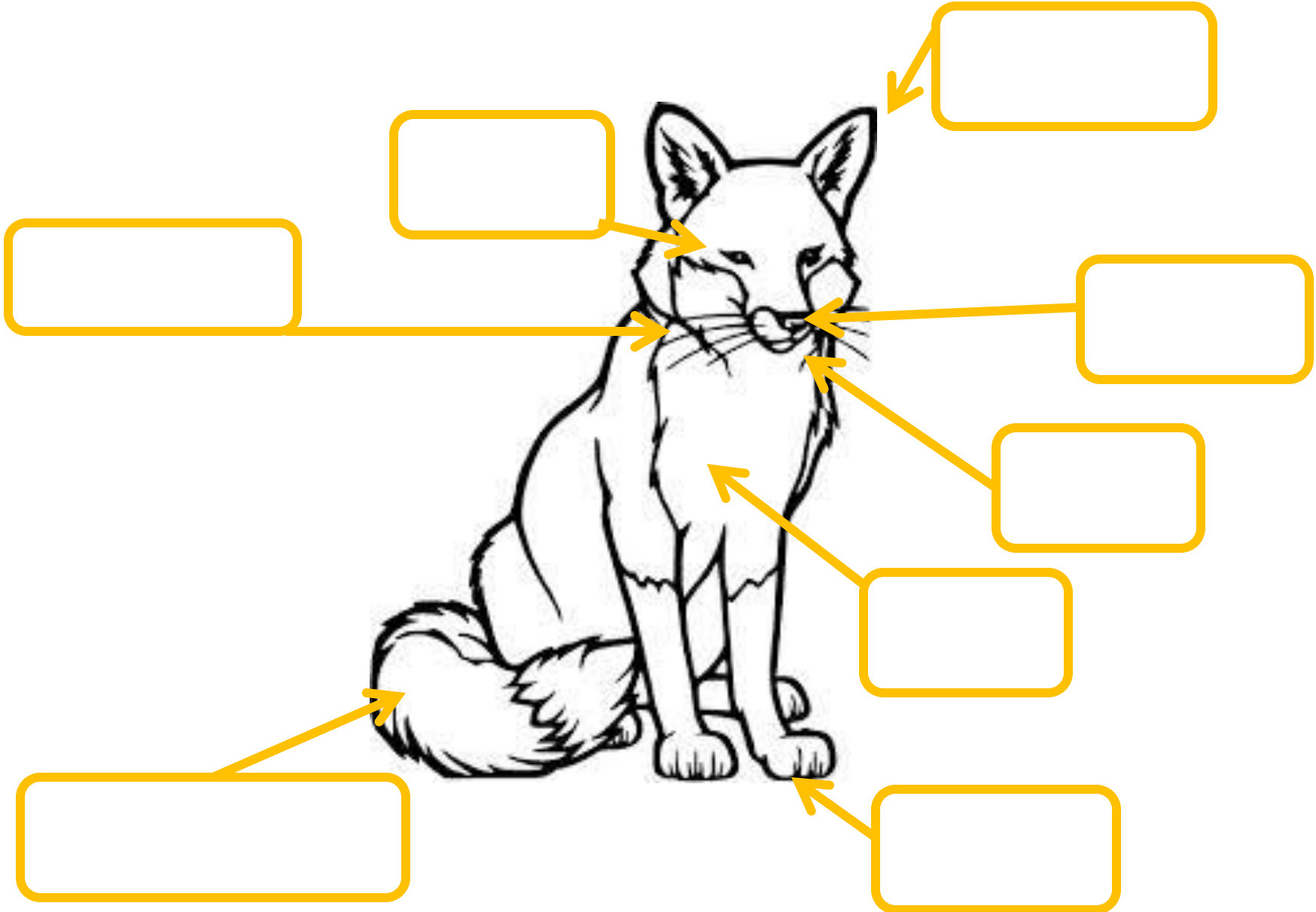


Diagram of the Kit Fox:



Kit Foxes

can

have

are

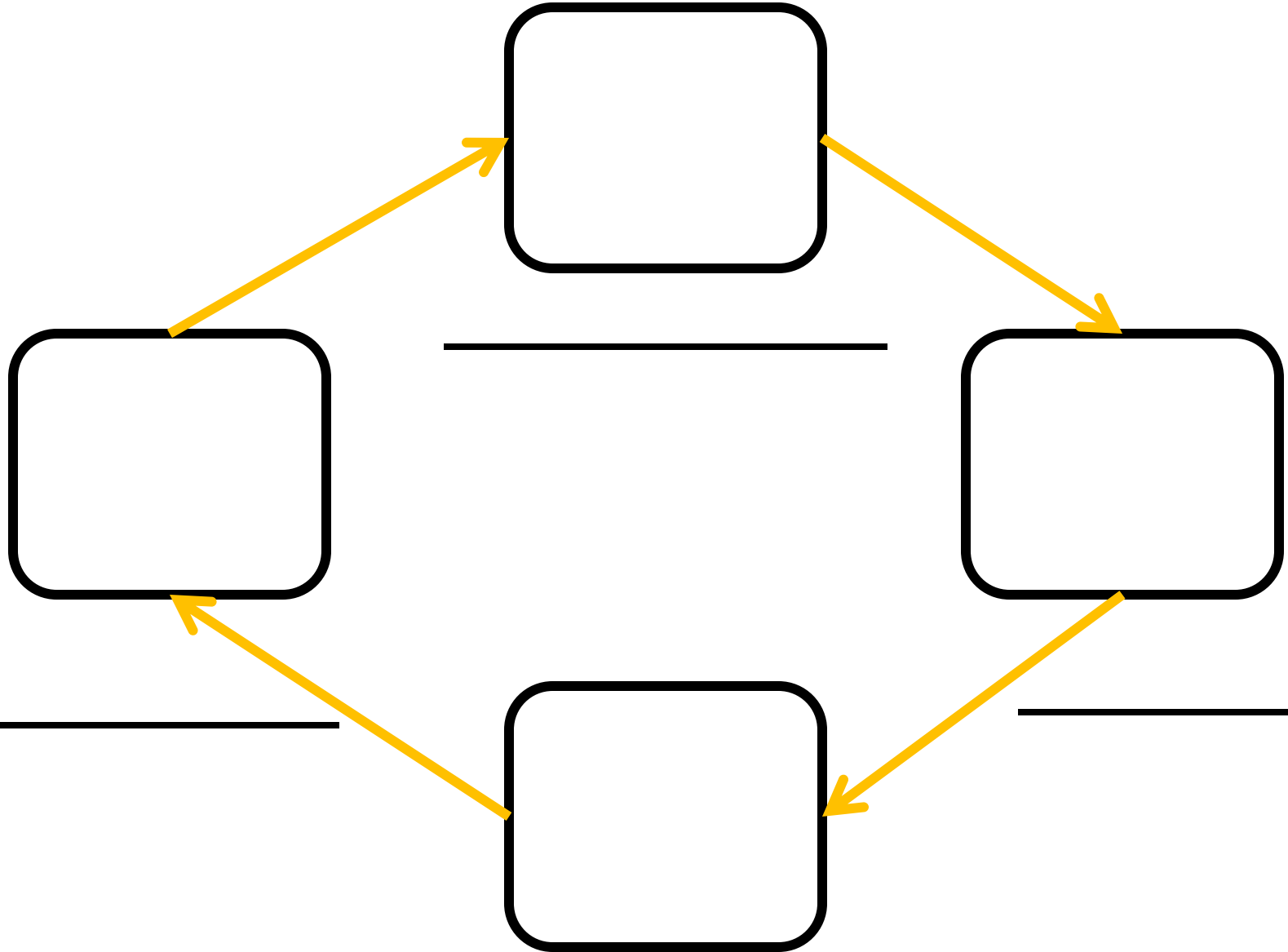


K i t

F o x e s



Life Cycle of the Kit Fox:



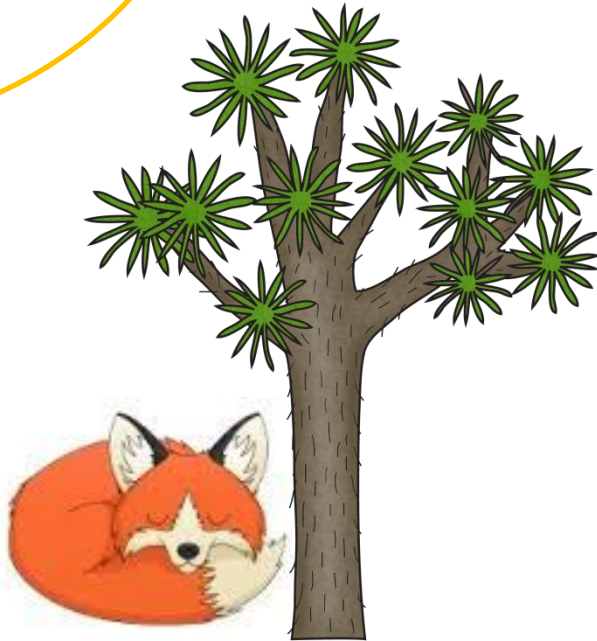
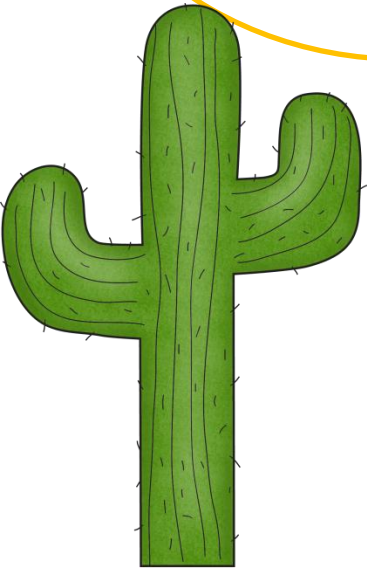
Kill Foxes:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Kid Foxes



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





KIT FOXES



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

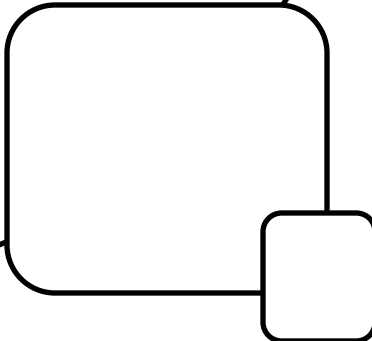
Never _____.



Kitt Fox



Both



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The Javelina

The Javelina, or Peccary, is a pig-like animal, but is not actually a pig. Typically, it grows to be nearly two feet tall, and weighs anywhere from 35 - 55 pounds when it reaches adulthood.

Like pigs, the Javelina has a snout and hooved feet. It has very sharp tusks that it uses to **charge** and to dig for food. The tusks are what give the Javelina their name, because it is the Spanish word for "javelin." This animal came from South America, but there is a large amount found in Arizona, specifically the desert area.

The Javelina is grey or black, with a distinctive white color that runs from shoulder to shoulder. It is not colored in a way that camouflages it, but this animal lives in **herds**. They rely on each other to **defend** territory, protect against **predators**, regulate temperature, and interact **socially**. When the desert is cold, the Javelina stand very close to other members in their herd to maintain body heat, but they are usually active at night, but during the day, they will roll around in water or mud to cool off. They also like to live in areas of the desert that have water.



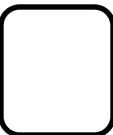
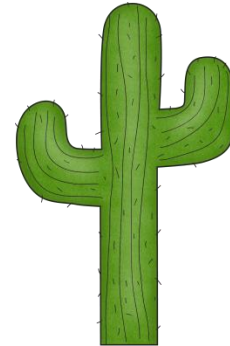
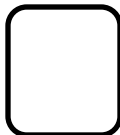
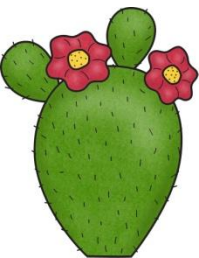
The Javelina

Javelina are found in many different habitats, so the food they eat varies. They like to eat roots, fruit, cacti, and seeds. Prickly pear cactus is a favorite of the Javelina.

Its predators are coyotes and mountain lions. Javelina will charge at their predators, and live in herds to help keep them safe. Sometimes, when it looks like they are charging, they are actually running away from something.

Their eyesight is very poor, but they have a very keen sense of smell, which they use to their advantage when searching for food.

They breed year-round, and baby Javelina are born a reddish-brown color.





The Javelina

The Javelina is a pig-like animal, but is not actually a pig. It grows to be nearly two feet tall, and weighs anywhere from 35 - 55 pounds.

This animal came from South America, but there is a large amount found in Arizona, specifically the desert area. They also like to live in areas of the desert that have water.

The Javelina is grey or black, with a white color that runs from shoulder to shoulder. They live in **herds** (groups). They rely on each other to **defend** territory, protect against **predators**, stay warm, and talk to each other. When the desert is cold, the Javelina stand very close to each other. They are active at night, but during the day, they will roll around in water or mud to cool off.



The Javelina

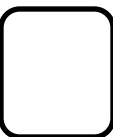
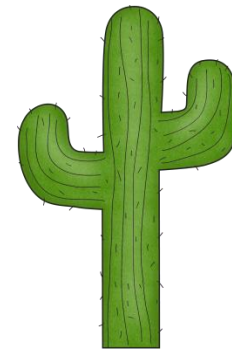
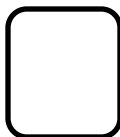
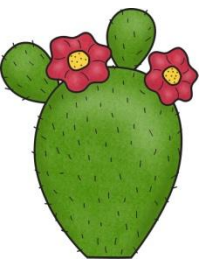
Like pigs, the Javelina has a **snout** and hooved feet. It has very sharp tusks (javelin) that it uses to **charge** and to dig for food.

Javelina like to eat roots, fruit, cacti, and seeds. Prickly pear cactus is a favorite of the Javelina.

Its predators are coyotes and mountain lions. Javelina will charge at their predators, and live in herds to help keep them safe. Sometimes, when it looks like they are charging, they are really running away from something.

They cannot see very well, but they can smell! This helps them search for food!

Baby Javelinas are born a reddish-brown color.





The Javelina

The Javelina looks like a pig but its not.

It is 2 feet tall and weighs 35 - 55 pounds.

They live in South America and Arizona.
They live near water.

The Javelina is grey or black, with a white color on its shoulder.

They live in **herds** (groups).

They stay in groups to keep warm.

They will roll around in water or mud to cool off.



The Javelina

It has a **snout** and hoofed feet.

It has very sharp tusks. It uses them to dig for food.

Javelina like to eat roots, fruit, cacti, prickly pear, and seeds.

Coyotes and mountain lions eat them.

They cannot see very well, but they can smell!

Baby Javelinas are born a reddish-brown color.

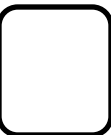
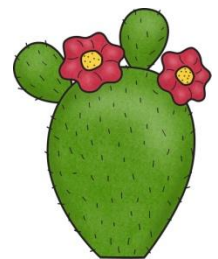
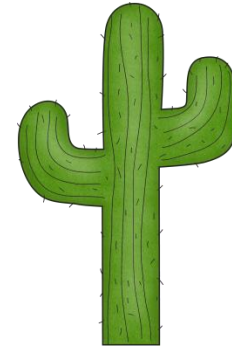
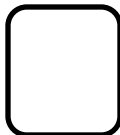
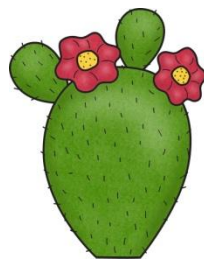
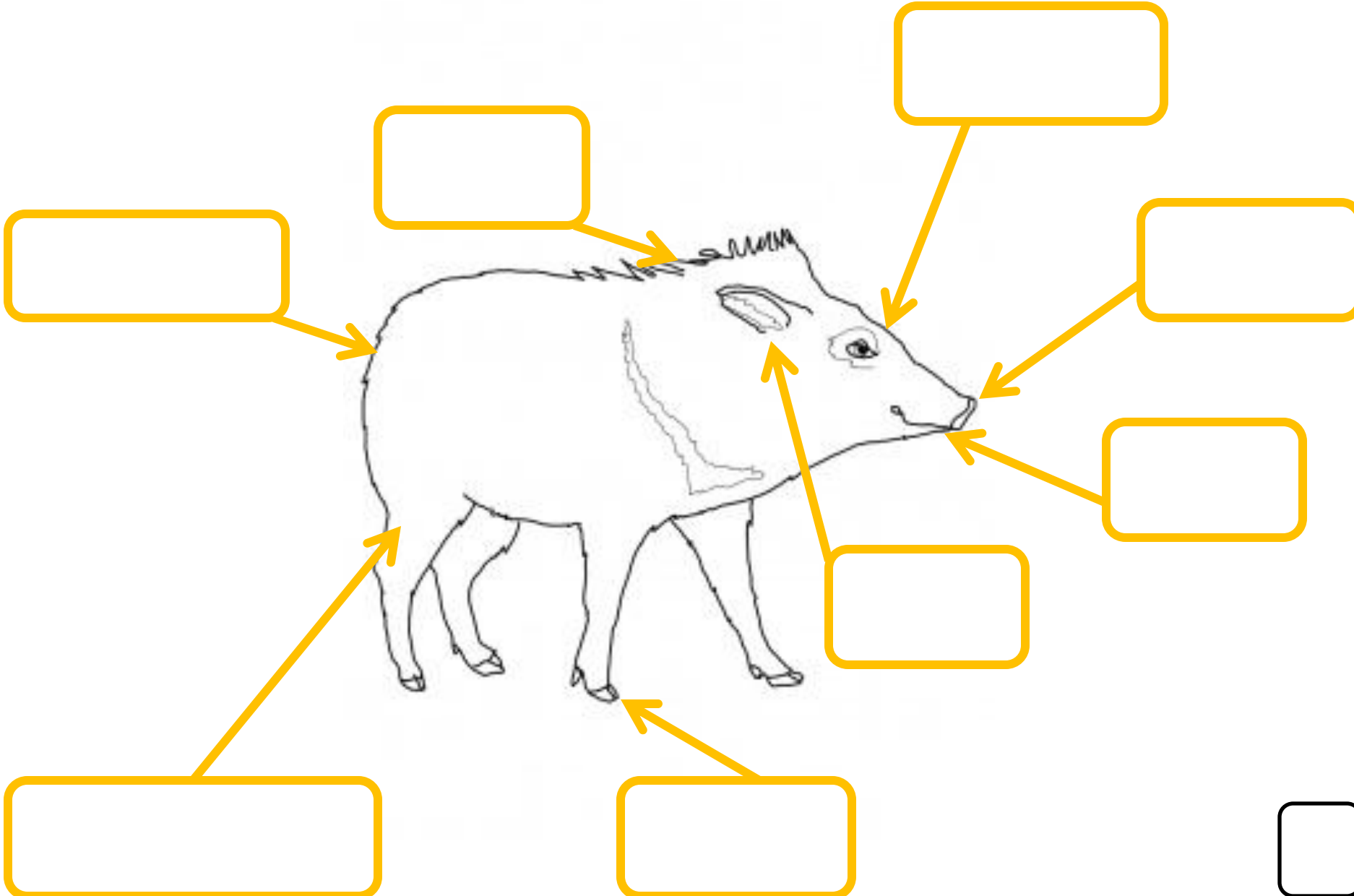


Diagram of the Javelina:



Javelinas

can

have

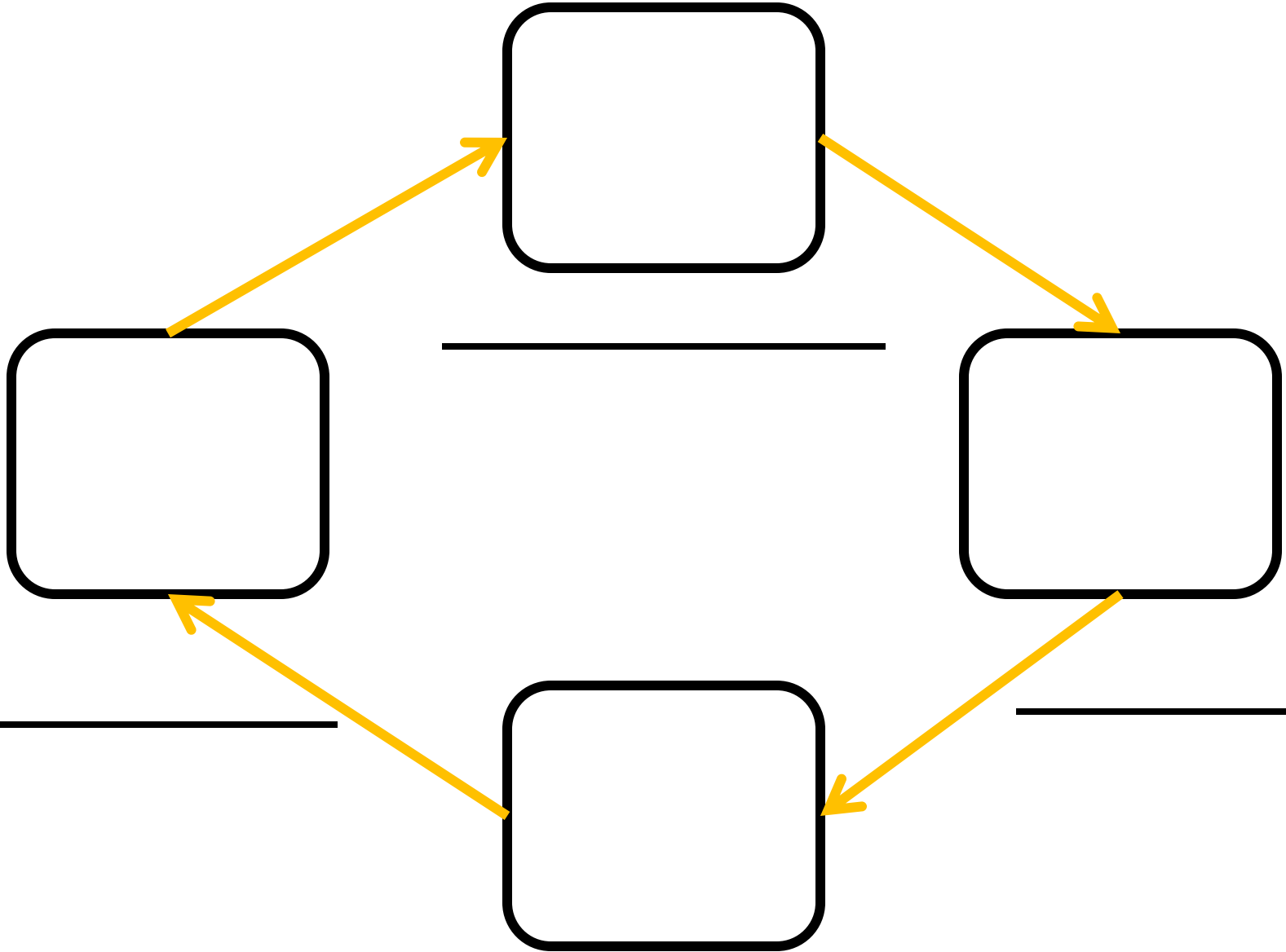
are



Javelinas



Life Cycle of the Javelina:



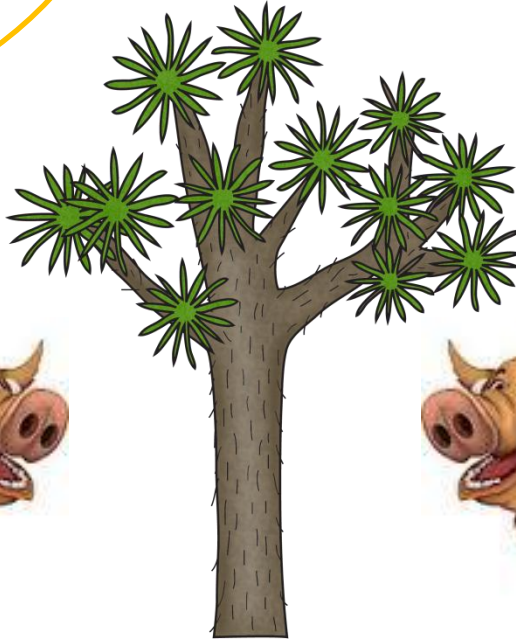
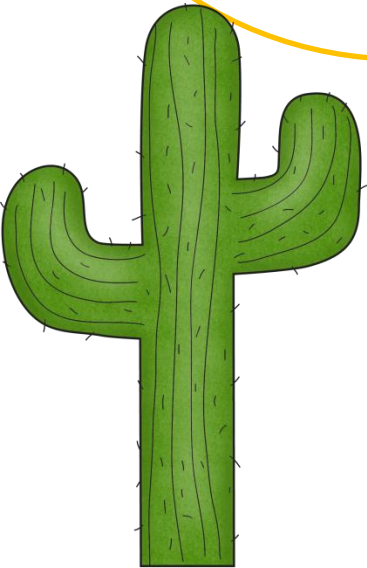
Javelinas:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Javelina



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Javelina



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

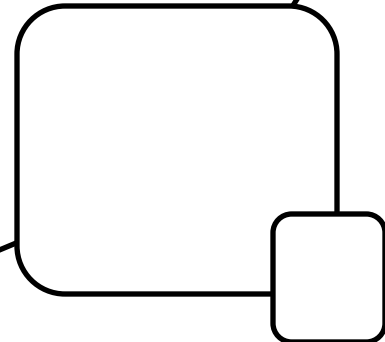
Never _____.



Javelina



Both



Title:

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Researched by

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The Elf Owl

This owl is very small, standing only 6 inches tall at full height, making it one of the smallest owls in the desert. It mainly lives in the Sonoran Desert in Arizona, and likes to live in **riparian** habitats, which means it lives in the parts of the desert with water nearby.

They find many things to eat in the desert, mostly feasting on moths, crickets, centipedes, and beetles. Its talons and beak are very sharp, so it can even eat scorpions! Because it is so small, it cannot eat animals that are much larger.

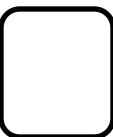
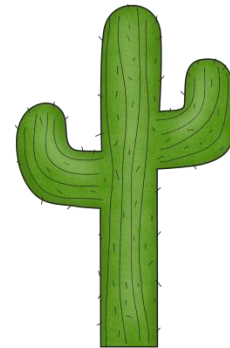
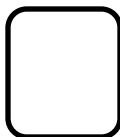
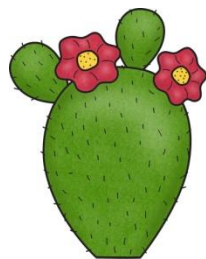
The Elf Owl is colored to match its environment. It has light brown and white feathers, which helps it to blend into its surrounding area. This means it **camouflages** itself. They have thin, white eyebrows, and the only body part giving them away is their pair of bright yellow eyes. If it is found, the Elf Owl will play dead until all danger has passed. They would rather not fight with other animals, but choose to fly away instead if they feel they are in danger.



The Elf Owl

The Elf Owl lives in natural **tree cavities** or holes in cacti, oak trees, and sycamores that have been **abandoned** by woodpeckers. The nests are 15 - 35 feet off the ground, so many **predators** of the elf owl find it difficult to find the owls nests that are in the saguaro cacti. The predators of the Elf Owl include other owls, snakes, coyotes, bobcats, and ringtails. In these nests, the female Elf Owls lay 2 to 4 small, white eggs that are about the size of jelly beans!

The Elf Owls have some characteristics that are similar to other owls, like their excellent **night vision**, but they have also had to **adapt** to live in the desert. Even though they cannot see in complete darkness, they can see in very low light, and they are able to catch prey, even in complete darkness, because they have incredible hearing. They also sneak up on their prey by using something called "**silent flight**," which means they do not make any noise as they approach their prey. Even the sound of their wings beating is **muffled** by their softened feathers on the leading edges of their wings.





The Elf Owl

This owl is very small, standing only 6 inches tall. It mainly lives in the Sonoran Desert in Arizona, and likes to live in **riparian** habitats, which means it lives in the parts of the desert with water nearby.

They find many things to eat in the desert like moths, crickets, centipedes, and beetles. Its **talons** and beak are very sharp, so it can even eat scorpions! Because it is so small, it cannot eat animals that are much larger.

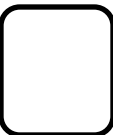
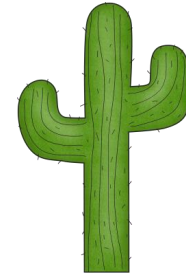
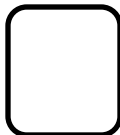
The Elf Owl has light brown and white feathers, which helps it to blend into the desert. This means it **camouflages** itself. They have thin, white eyebrows, and bright yellow eyes. If it is found, the Elf Owl will play dead until all danger has passed. They would rather not fight with other animals, but choose to fly away instead if they feel they are in danger.



The Elf Owl

The Elf Owl lives in natural **tree cavities** or holes in cacti, oak trees, and sycamores that have been left by woodpeckers. The nests are 15 - 35 feet off the ground, so many **predators** cannot reach the saguaro cacti. The predators of the Elf Owl include other owls, snakes, coyotes, bobcats, and ringtails. In these nests, the female Elf Owls lay 2 to 4 small, white eggs that are about the size of jelly beans!

The Elf Owls are similar to other owls, like their excellent **night vision**, but they have also had to **adapt** to live in the desert. Even though they cannot see in complete darkness, they can see in very low light, and they are able to catch prey, even in the dark, because they can hear very well. They also sneak up on their prey by using something called "**silent flight**," which means they do not make any noise as come near their prey. Even the sound of their wings is silent because of their soft feathers.





The Elf Owl

This owl is 6 inches tall.

It lives in the Sonoran Desert in Arizona, and likes to be close to water.

They eat moths, crickets, centipedes, scorpions, and beetles.

It has a sharp beak and claws.

The Elf Owl has light brown and white feathers. which helps it to blend into the desert.

They have thin, white eyebrows, and yellow eyes.



The Elf Owl

They like to play dead.

They do not fight, they fly away.

The nests where they live are 15 - 35 feet off the ground.

The nest is in the saguaro cacti.

Elf Owls lay 2 to 4 small, white eggs.

They can see and hear very well.

They are **silent** when they fly.

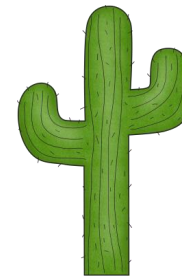
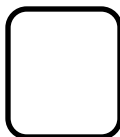
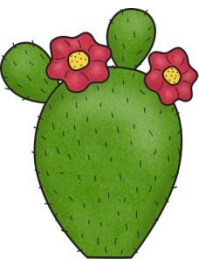
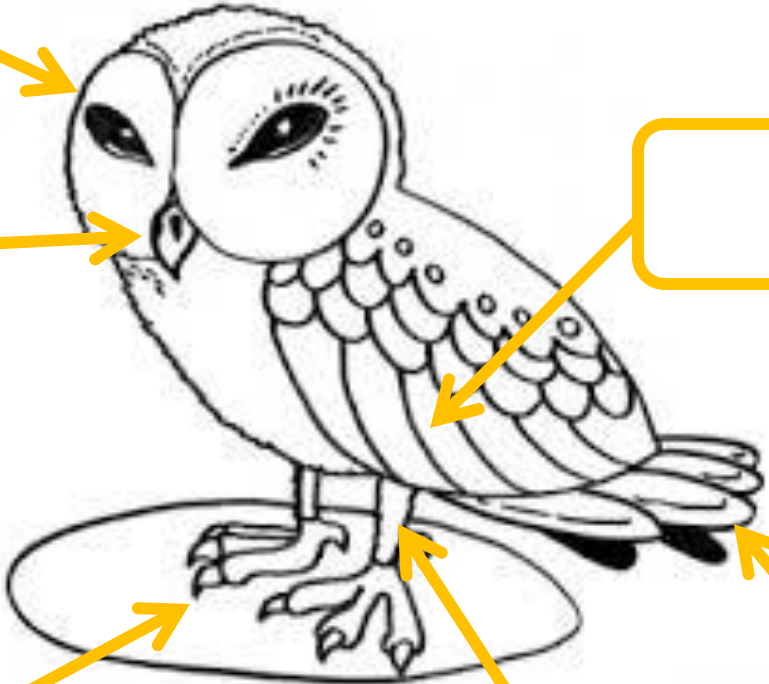


Diagram of the Owl:

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Five Ows

can

have

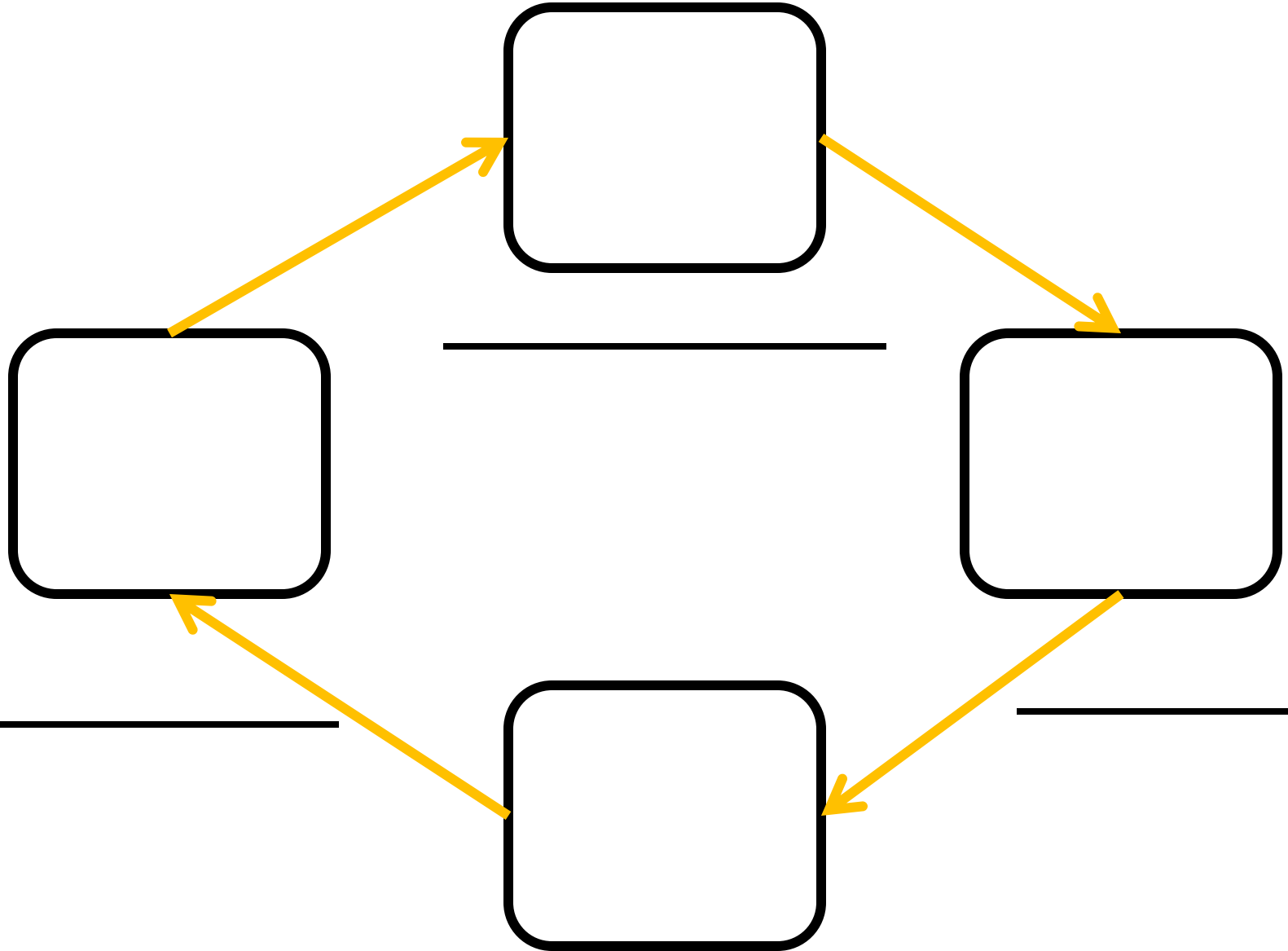
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Elf Owls



Life Cycle of the Flea Owl:



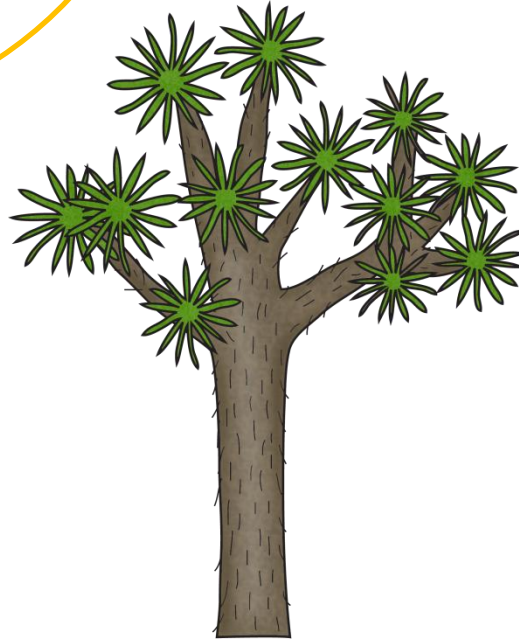
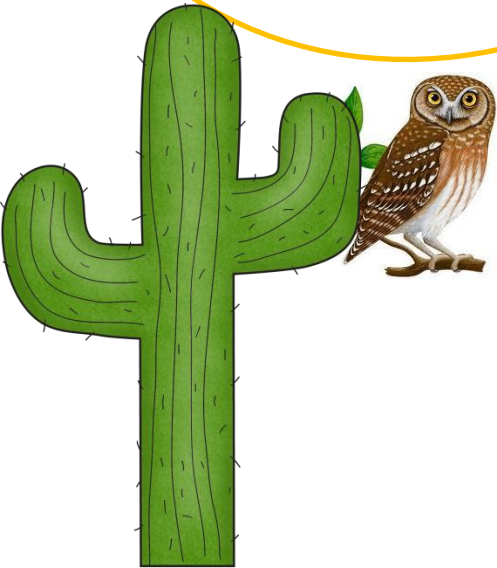
OWL OWLS:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





E F F O W S



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





E F O W S



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

Never _____.



E O W

B o t h

