

Title:



Researched By:

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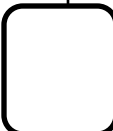
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Know

Want to know
?

Learn





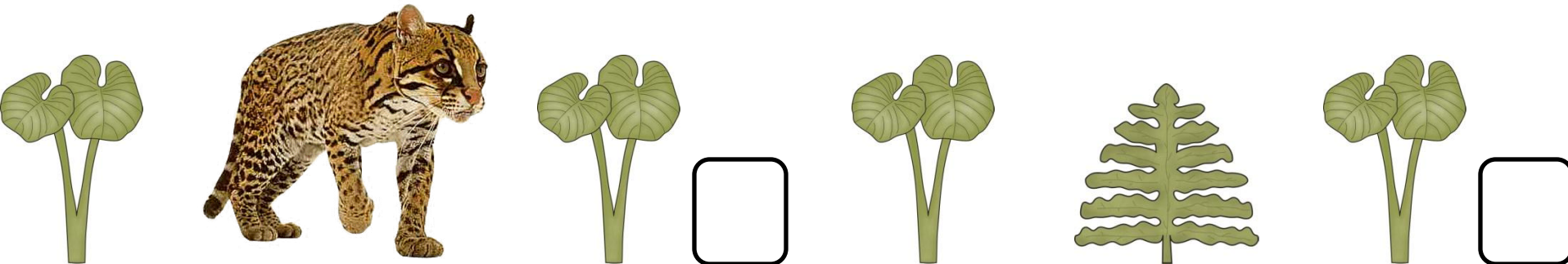
The Ocelot

The Ocelot is the best known of the South American cats. They live in rainforests, montane forests, thick bush, semi-deserts, coastal marsh, and along river banks. Ocelots are found in Central and South America. During the day Ocelots sleep on a branch, in a **hollow** tree, or in **dense vegetation**.

Ocelots eat **nocturnal** rodents, armadillos, lesser anteaters, deer, squirrel monkeys and land tortoises. During the wet season they will also **prey** on fish and land crabs.

Sometimes Ocelots will **dine** on birds or reptiles. Without teeth for chewing, Ocelots tear their food to pieces and swallow it whole.

Ocelots range in length from 38 to 60 inches (including tail), yet only weigh 20 to 35 pounds. They stand 16 to 20 inches tall.



The Ocelot

They have good **night vision** and hearing, and have **retractable** claws. The **markings** of Ocelots are blotches of darker color surrounded by black outlines. Sometimes these spots run together to form stripes. Ocelot base fur color ranges from yellow/cream to darker yellow/brown and can vary by habitat and is light on the belly and throat. Similar to some other cats, they have black ear backs with a spot in the center, in this case yellow. Ocelots have black rings on their tails. On their cheeks they have 2 stripes; a stripe runs from the top of the eye over the head.

The Ocelot swims well. They are **territorial** and **solitary** animals (except for a female with kittens). Ocelot litters (1 to 4 kittens) are born once every two years to a female.

The Ocelot is considered a medium sized cat. They are in the mammal group.



The Ocelot

The Ocelot is the best known of the South American cats. They live in rainforests in Central and South America. During the day Ocelots sleep on a branch, in a **hollow** tree, or in a lot of plants close together.

Ocelots eat **nocturnal** rodents, armadillos, lesser anteaters, deer, squirrel monkeys and land tortoises. They will also eat fish, land crabs, birds, or reptiles. They do not have teeth so they swallow their food whole.

Ocelots are 38 to 60 inches long (including tail), yet only weigh 20 to 35 pounds. They stand 16 to 20 inches tall.



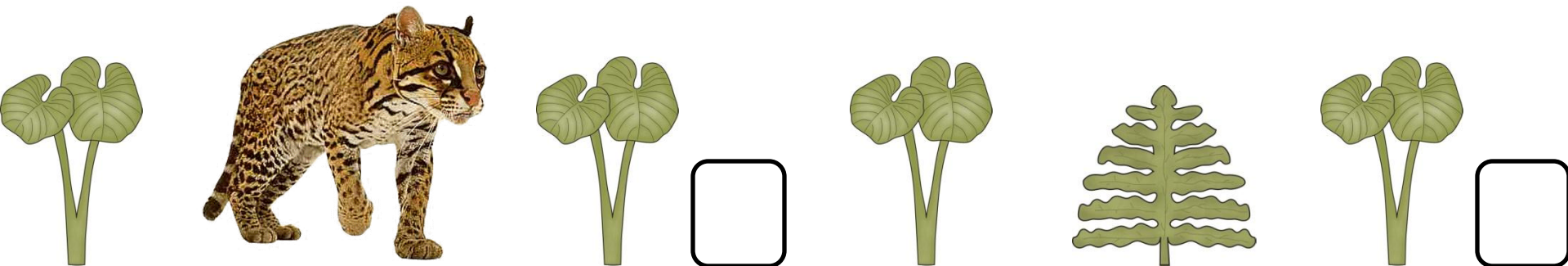
The Ocelot

They have good **night vision** and hearing, and have (**retractable**) claws that go back into their paw. Their fur is spots of darker color with black outlines. The spots make stripes. The base fur color can be from yellow/cream to darker yellow/brown and can vary by habitat, and is light on the belly and throat.

They have black ear backs with a spot in the center, in this case yellow. Ocelots have black rings on their tails. On their cheeks they have 2 stripes. They also have a stripe that runs from the top of the eye over the head.

The Ocelot swims well. They like to live alone (except for a female with kittens). Ocelot **litters** (1 to 4 kittens) are born once every two years to a **female**.

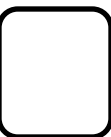
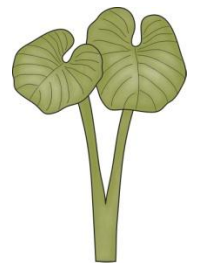
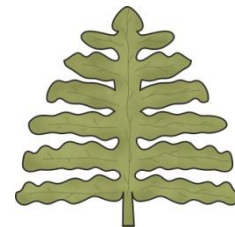
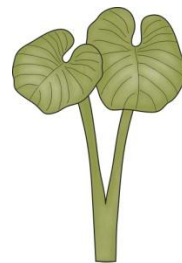
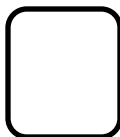
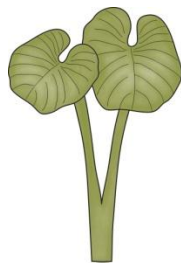
The Ocelot is a medium sized cat. They are in the mammal group.





The Ocelot

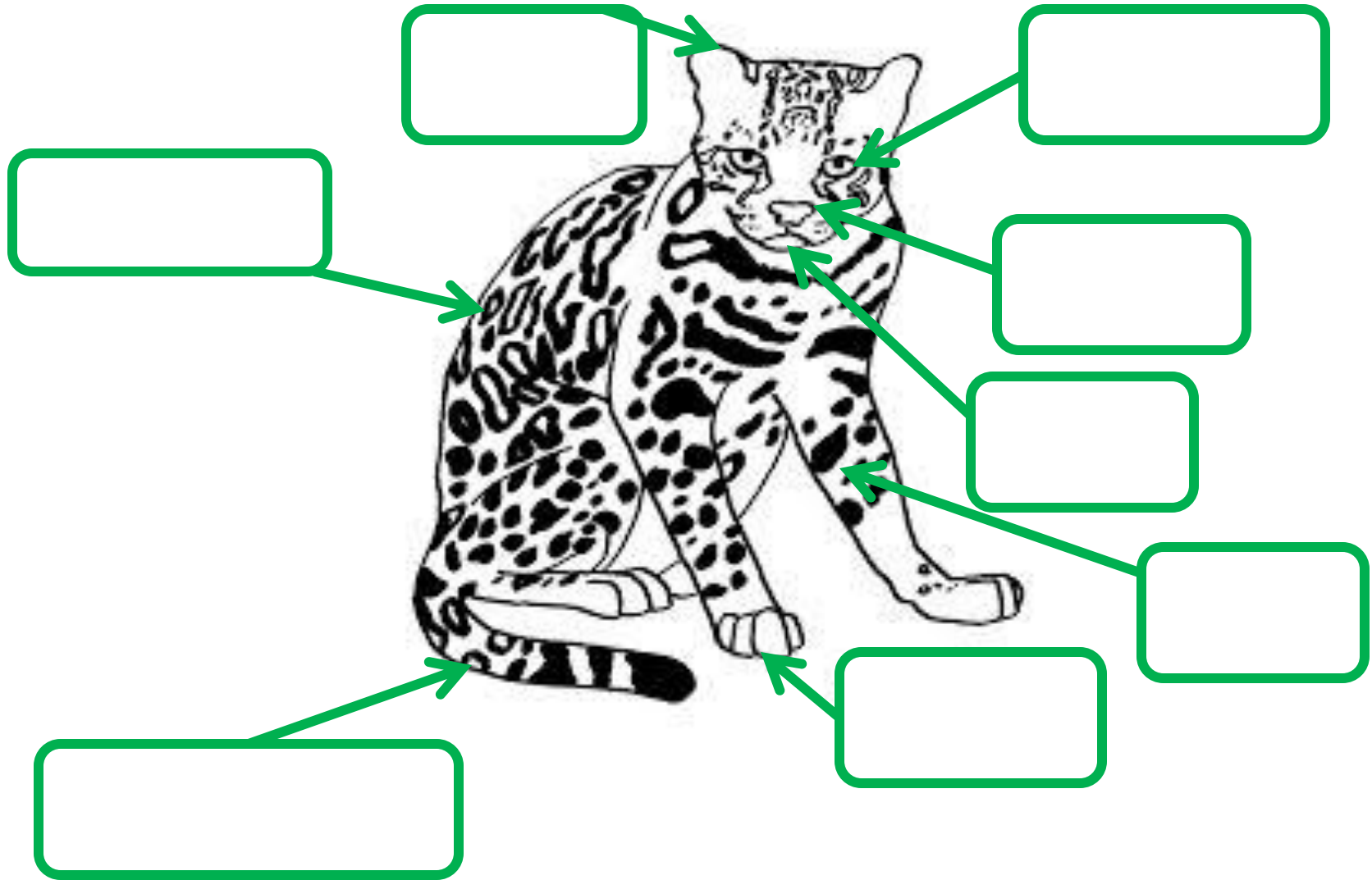
- They live in rainforests.
- Ocelots are found in Central and South America.
- Ocelots sleep on a **branch**, in a tree, or in plants.
- Ocelots eat **nocturnal** rodents, armadillos, lesser anteaters, deer, squirrel monkeys and **land** tortoises.
- They do not have **teeth**.



The Ocelot

- They can see at night.
- They have spots and stripes.
- The Ocelot swims well.
- They live **alone**.
- They have 1 to 4 kittens
- Ocelots are 38 to 60 inches long (including tail).
- They weigh 20 to 35 pounds.
- They stand 16 to 20 inches tall.

Diagram of the Ocelot:



Ocelots

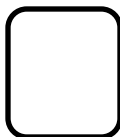
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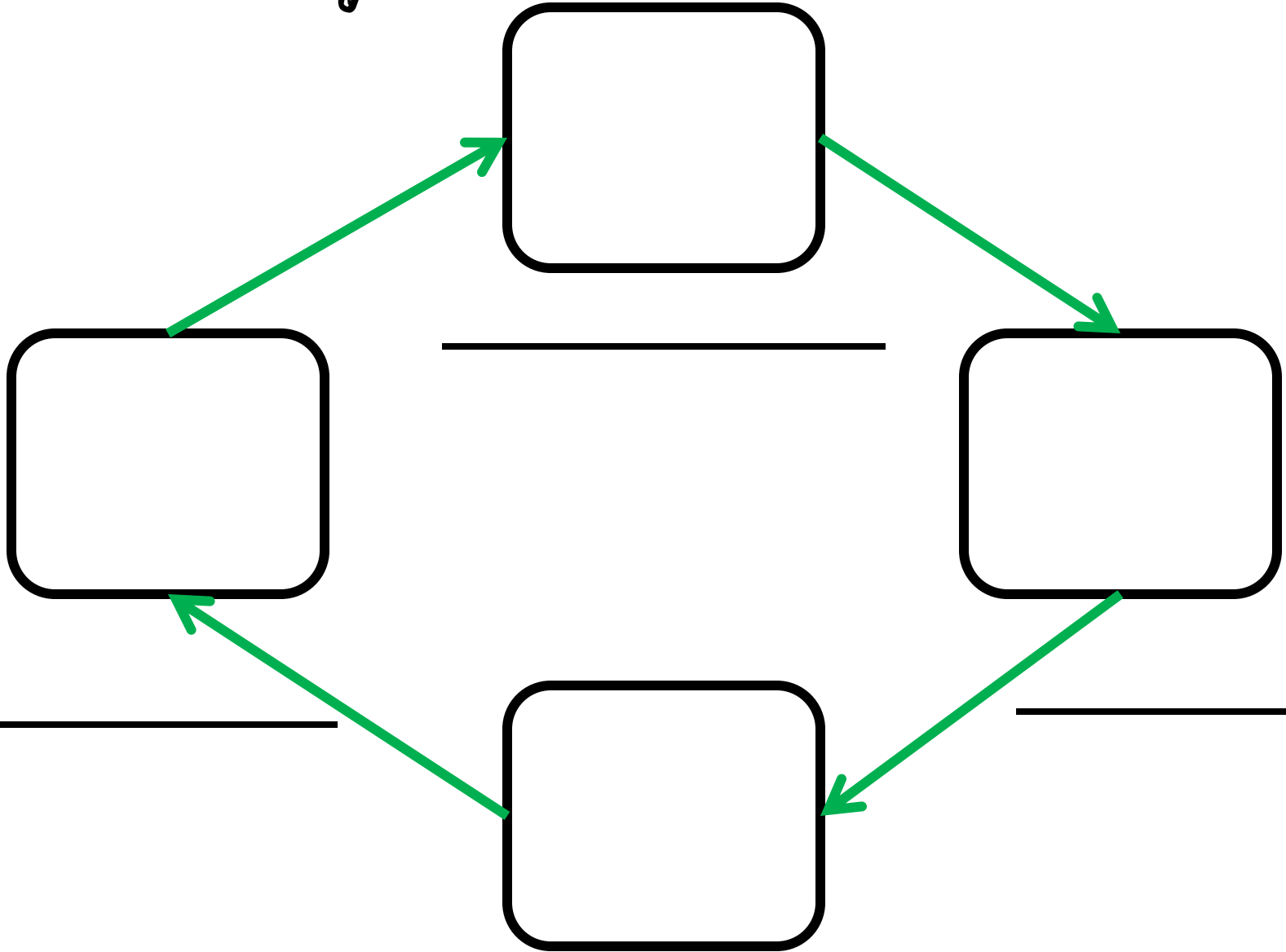
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Ocelots



Life Cycle of the Ocelot:



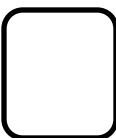
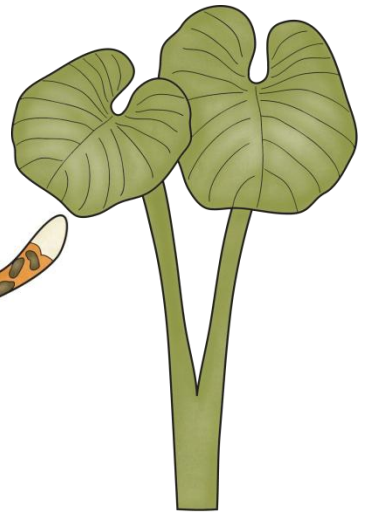
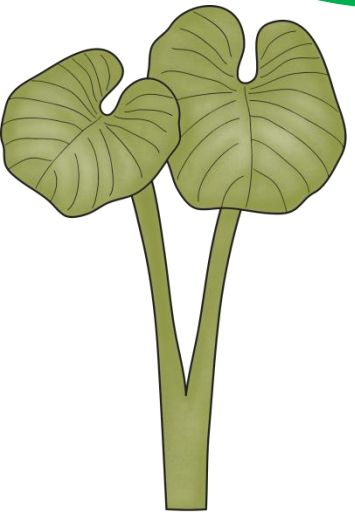
Ocelots:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Ocelots



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Topic:

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Closing:



Habitat

Diet

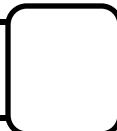
Life Span



Adaptations

Size

Babies





Ocelots



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

Never _____.



Photograph:



Caption:

Graph:

Question:

14		
13		
12		
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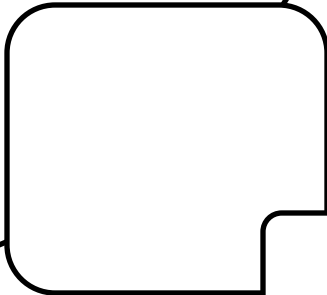
Yes

No

Ocelot



Both:



The Rainforest

HABITAT: The tropical rain forest is very humid because of all the rainfall. It gets about 150 cm of rain per year. It gets lots of rain because it is very hot and wet in rain forests. The hotter the air, the more water vapor it can hold.

This climate is found near the equator. It rains more than ninety days a year and the strong sun usually shines between the storms.

PLANTS: The main plants in this biome are trees. This is important because in the rain forest, some rain never gets past the trees and to the smaller plants and ground below. Trees in this climate reach a height of more than 164 feet. They form a canopy. The forest floor is called understory. The canopy also keeps sunlight from reaching the plants in the understory. Between the canopy and understory is a lower canopy made up of smaller trees. These plants do receive some filtered sunlight.

The plants that make up the understory of a rain forest have adapted to the small amount of sunlight that they receive. Ferns and mosses do well, along with epiphytes. These are plants that grow on other plants. They can be found growing on branches of tall trees. There are many different plant species found in the rain forest.

WEATHER: The average temperature of a rain forest is about 77° Fahrenheit. The rain forest is about the same temperature year round. The temperature never drops below 64° Fahrenheit. Rain forests are so hot because they are found near the equator. In a rain forest there is a short dry season. In only a month the rainforest receives 4 inches of rain. A lot of the rain that falls on the rain forest never reaches the ground, instead it stays on the trees because the leaves act as a shield. Rain forest are never found in climates which have temperatures 32° Fahrenheit and below because the plant life will not be able to live in the frost. All the plants will die out if the rain forest is cooler.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: Of the remaining forest people, the Amazon supports the largest native, or indigenous populations, although these people, too, have been impacted by the modern world. While they still depend on the forest for traditional hunting and gathering, most Amerindians, as American indigenous people are called, grow crops (like bananas, manioc, and rice), use western goods (like metal pots, pans, and utensils), and make regular trips to towns and cities to bring foods and wares to market. Still, these forest people can teach us a lot about the rainforest. Their knowledge of medicinal plants used for treating illness is unmatched, and they have a great understanding of the ecology of the Amazon rainforest.



The Rainforest

HABITAT: The tropical rain forest is very **humid** because of all the rainfall. It gets about 150 cm of rain per year. It gets lots of rain because it is very hot and wet in rain forests.

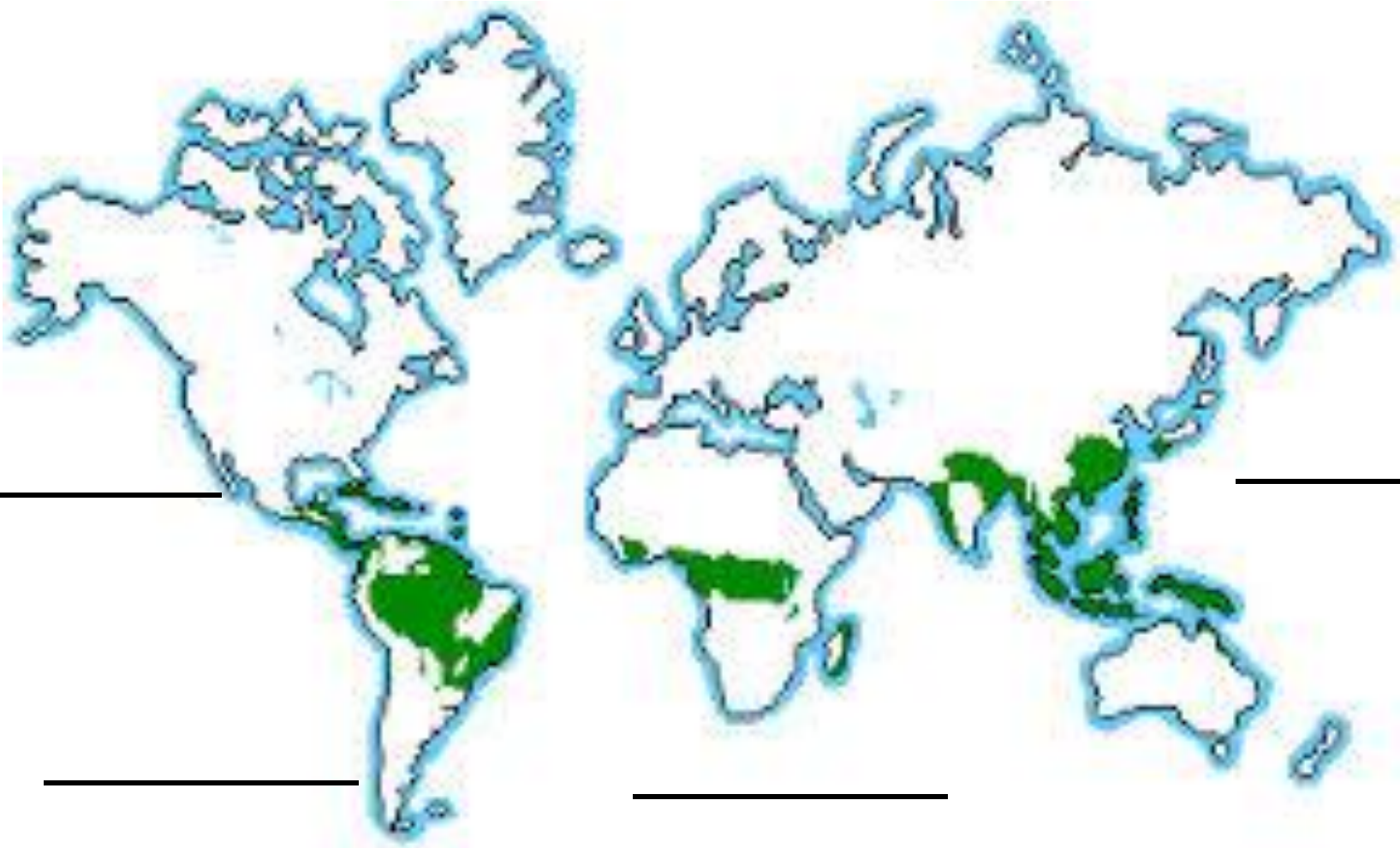
PLANTS: The main plants are trees. That can be up to 164 feet. There are 4 layers of plants: **Emergent**, **Canopy**, **Understory**, and **Forest Floor**. The plants on the floor do not get a lot of sun.

WEATHER: The average temperature of a rain forest is about 77° Fahrenheit and it stays the same all year long. Rain forests are so hot because they are found near the **equator** (middle of Earth). A lot of the rain that falls on the rain forest never reaches the ground, instead it stays on the trees because the leaves act as a **shield**.

PEOPLE AND THIS BIOME: People of the rainforest depend on the forest for traditional hunting and gathering, but most Amerindians, grow bananas, manioc, and rice, use things like metal pots, pans, and utensils, and make regular trips to towns and cities to bring foods and things they make to market. They also know a lot about using plants for medicine.



The Rainforest



A graphic featuring a large black-outlined oval with a smaller black-outlined oval centered inside it. The word "Rainforest" is written in a stylized, bubbly font within the inner oval. Four green plant illustrations are positioned around the outer oval: two heart-shaped leaves on the top-left and bottom-right, and two fern-like leaves on the top-right and bottom-left.

Rainforest

Diagram of the Rainforest Habitat:

Landform Labels:

mountain, canyon, valley, hill, plain, emergent, canopy, understory, forest floor

Caption:

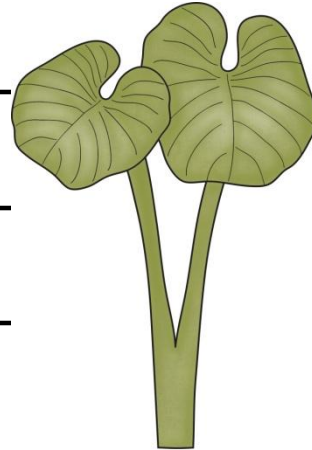
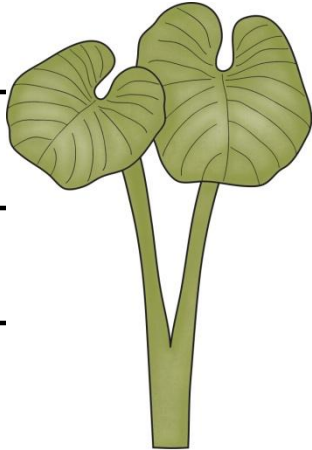


The Rainforest Habitat

Can

has

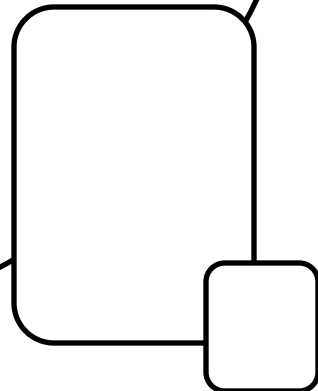
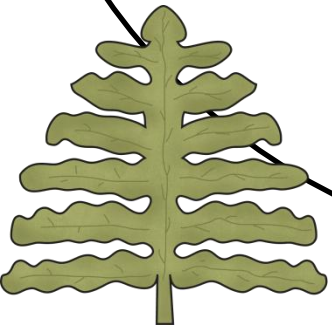
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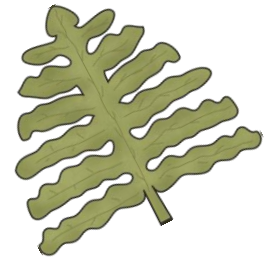
Rainforest Habitat

Habitat

Both:

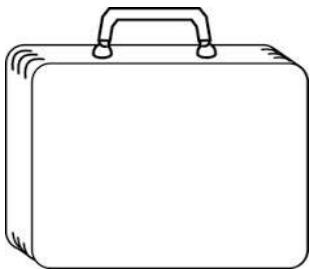
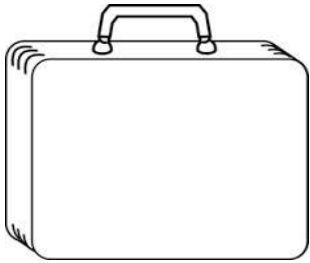


If I Went to the Rainforest,



I would pack:

Because...





I wonder...











Diary of a Rainforest Animal:

Dear Diary,

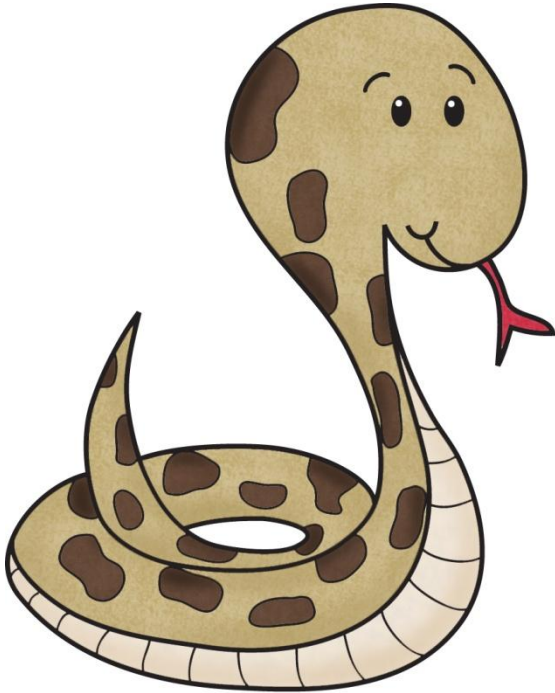
Sincerely,



Glossary:

Glossary:

Title:



Researched By:

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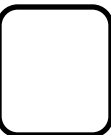
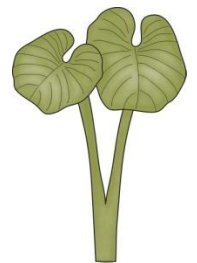
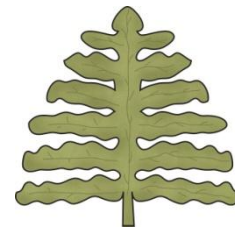
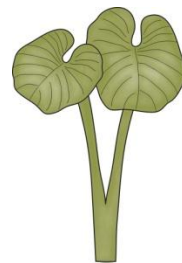
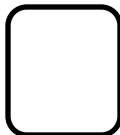
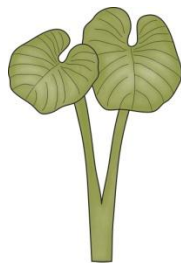
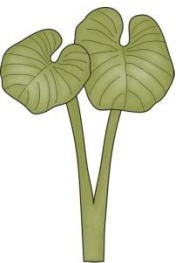


The Anaconda

Anacondas make their home in the Amazon jungles of South America and are part of the Boa Constrictor family.

Anacondas live near rivers, lakes, and swamps and like to live alone. Water is their main escape method when danger is near. Rather than attacking they will choose to slide into the water when the other animal is not looking.

Anacondas eat **amphibious** animals, like frogs and toads, as well as fish, caiman, birds, ducks, and turtles. They even eat wild pigs, deer, and jaguars! When Anacondas eat, they squeeze their prey so hard that it dies. Their jaws are so big that they can swallow their **prey** whole. It takes this food weeks or months to **digest**. So Anacondas can go weeks and months with no food.



The Anaconda

Anacondas are the longest snakes in the world. They can be 20 feet long and weigh up to 300 pounds! To get a picture of how long an Anaconda is, picture 5 10-year-olds lying down head to foot. An Anaconda weighs as much as 11 kids.

Their eyes and nasal openings are on top of their heads, allowing them to lay in wait for prey while remaining nearly completely under water. They wait quietly at the top of the water **surface** to catch their food.

Anacondas are in the constrictor group, which is a snake. Snakes are **reptiles**.

Anacondas live for about 10 years. A green Anaconda can stay under water for 10 minutes without coming up to breathe. Anacondas can go months without eating. The female Anaconda is larger than the male.

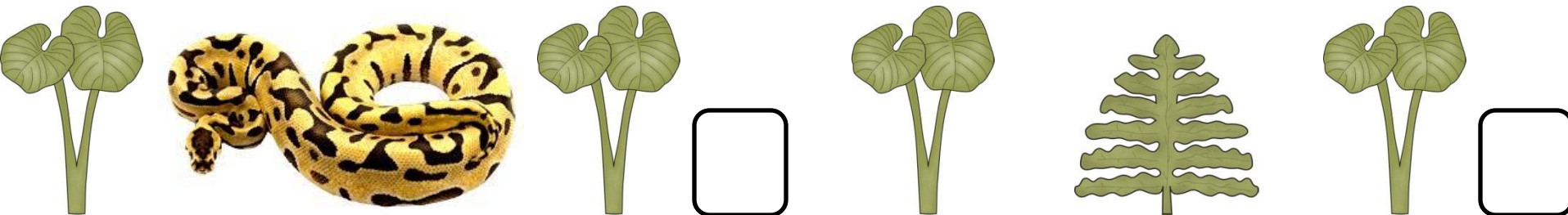


The Anaconda

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Anacondas live near rivers, lakes, and swamps and like to live alone. Rather than attacking they will choose to slide into the water when the other animal is not looking.

Anacondas eat **amphibious** animals, like frogs and toads, as well as fish, caiman, birds, ducks, and turtles. They even eat wild pigs, deer, and jaguars! When Anacondas eat, they squeeze their prey so hard that it dies. Their jaws are so big that they can swallow their **prey** whole. Anacondas can go weeks and months with no food.



The Anaconda

Anacondas are the longest snakes in the world. They can be 20 feet long and weigh up to 300 pounds! An Anaconda weighs as much as 11 kids.

Their eyes and nasal openings are on top of their heads so they can lay under the water waiting for their food.

Anacondas are in the constrictor group, which is a snake. Snakes are **reptiles**.

Anacondas live for about 10 years. A green Anaconda can stay under water for 10 minutes without coming up to breathe. The female Anaconda is larger than the male.



The Anaconda

- Anacondas live in the Amazon **jungles** of South America
- Anacondas live near rivers, lakes, and swamps .
- They like to live alone.
- They like to hide under the water and can stay under for 10 minutes.
- Anacondas eat frogs and toads, as well as fish, caiman, birds, ducks, and turtles.



The Anaconda

- They can even eat wild pigs, deer, and jaguars because they have big **jaws!**
- Anacondas can go weeks and months with no food.
- Anacondas are the longest snakes and can be 20 feet long and weigh up to 300 pounds!
- Their eyes and nose are on top of their head.
- Anacondas are **reptiles**.
- Anacondas live for 10 years.

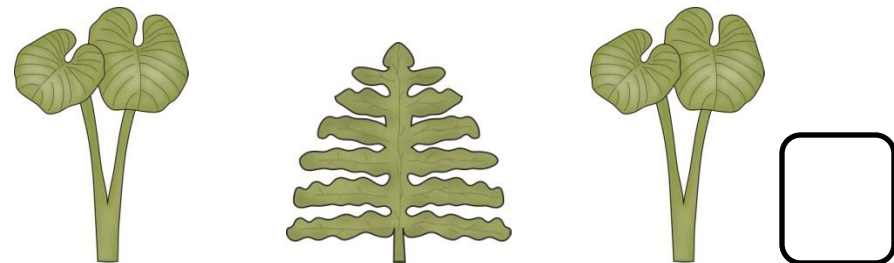
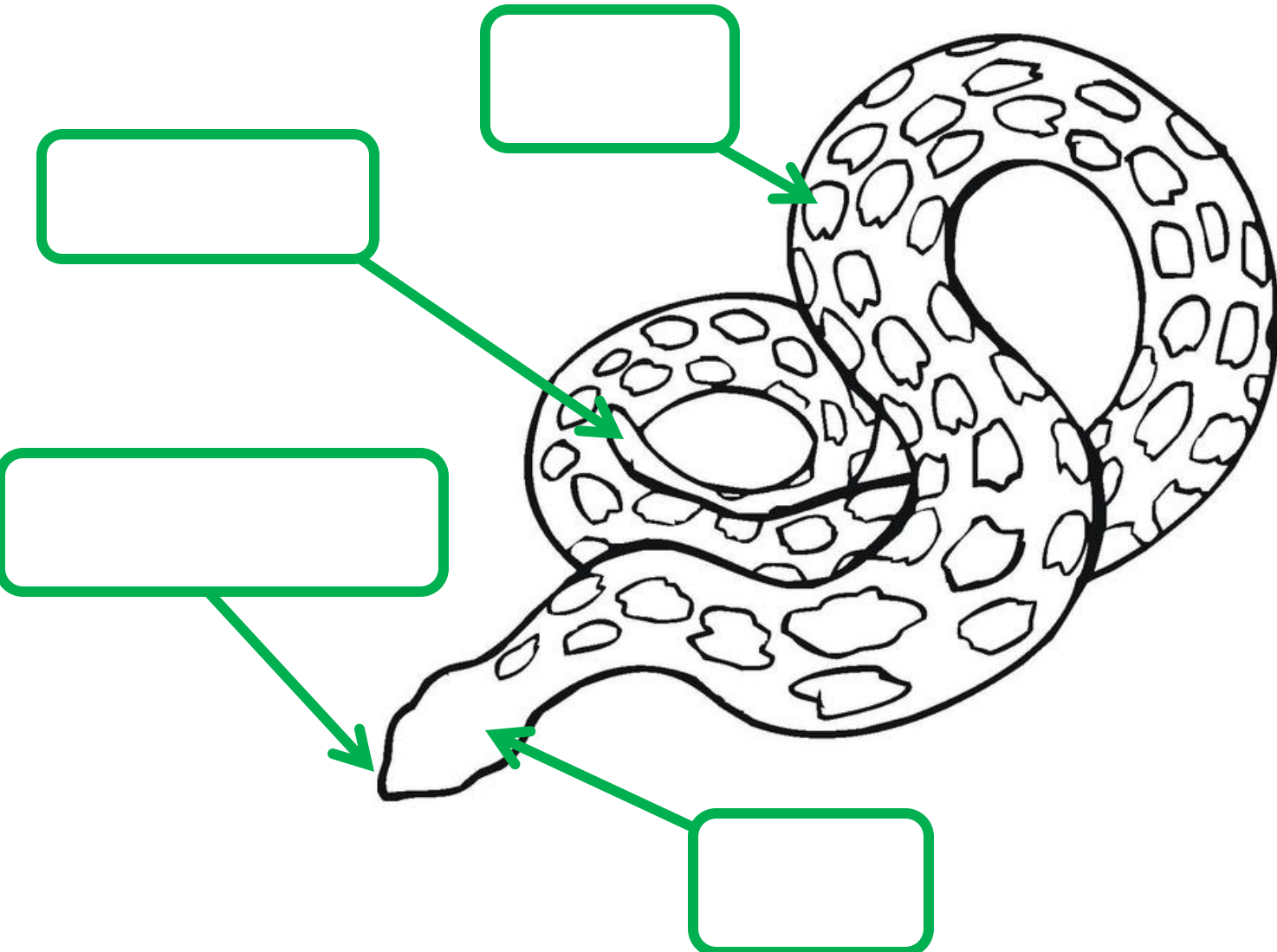


Diagram of the Anaconda:



Anacondas

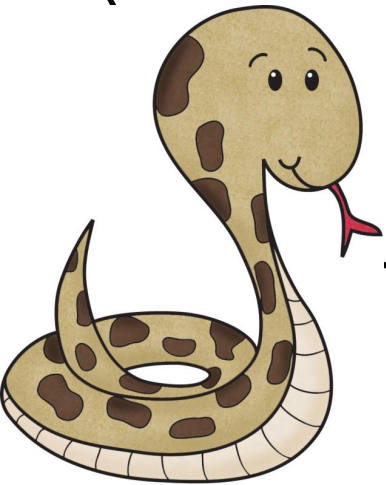
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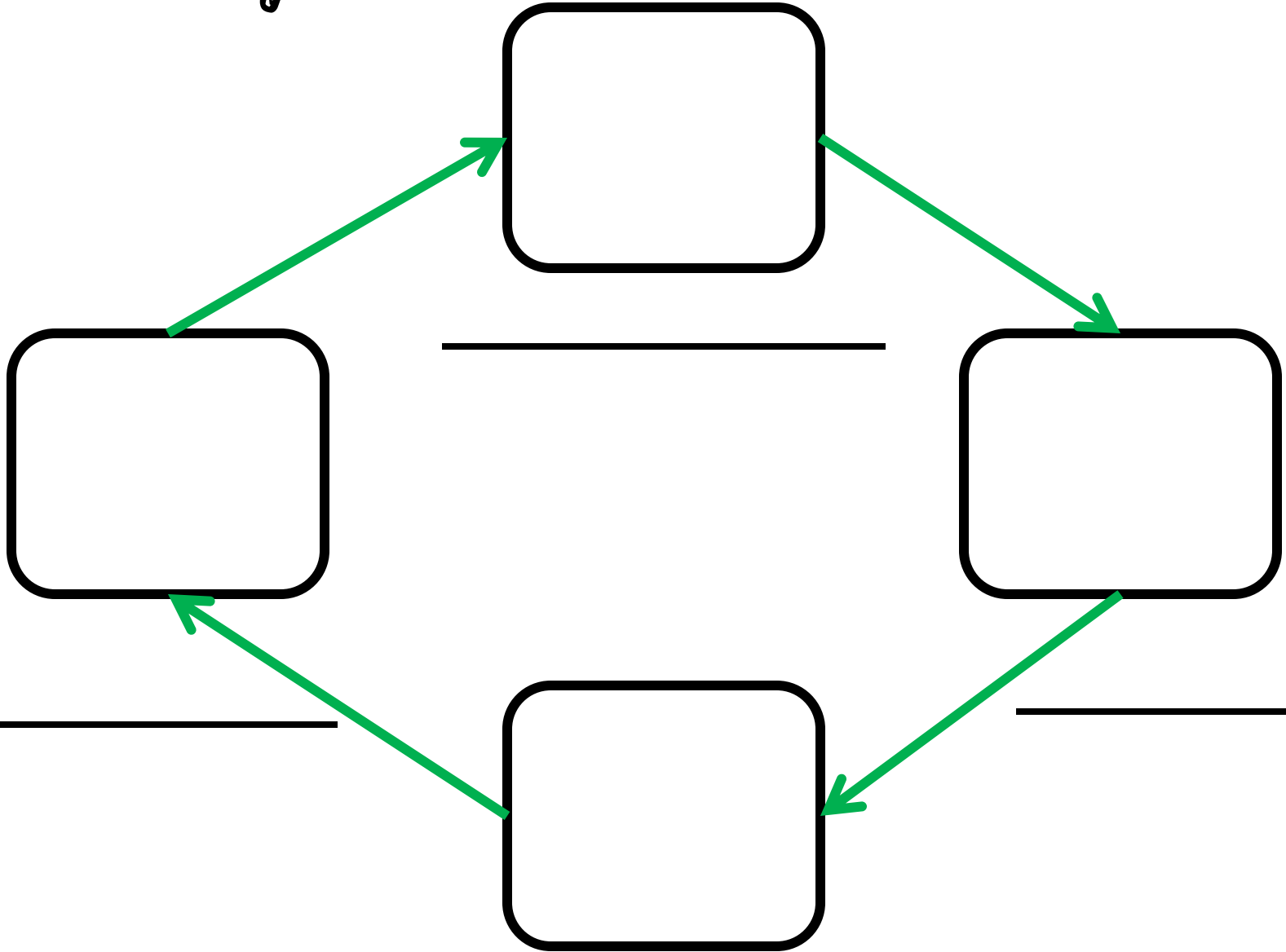
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Anacondas



Life Cycle of the Anaconda:



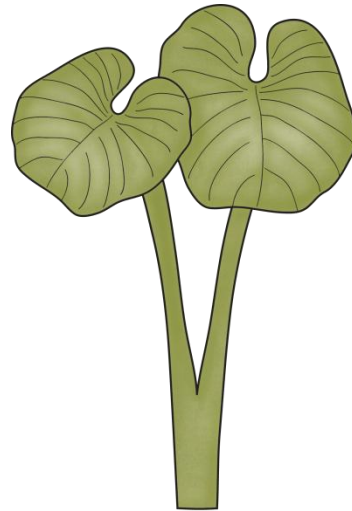
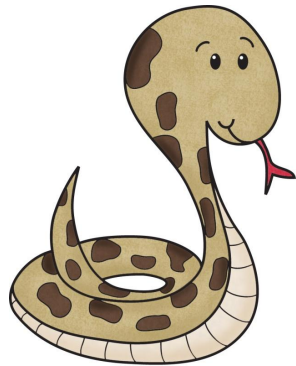
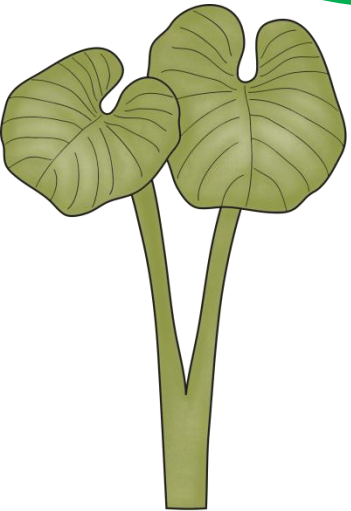
Anacondas:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

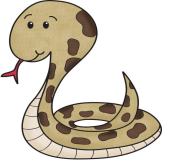
Habitat:

Diet:





Anacondas



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Anacondas



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

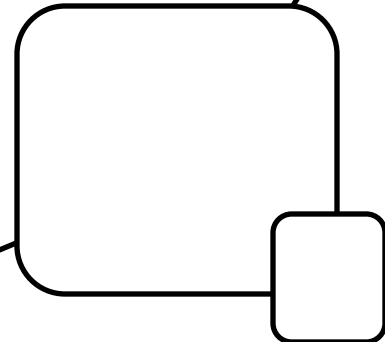
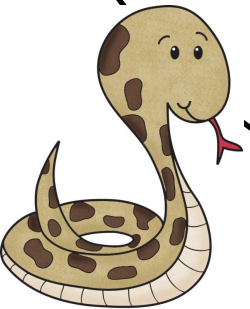
Always _____.

Never _____.

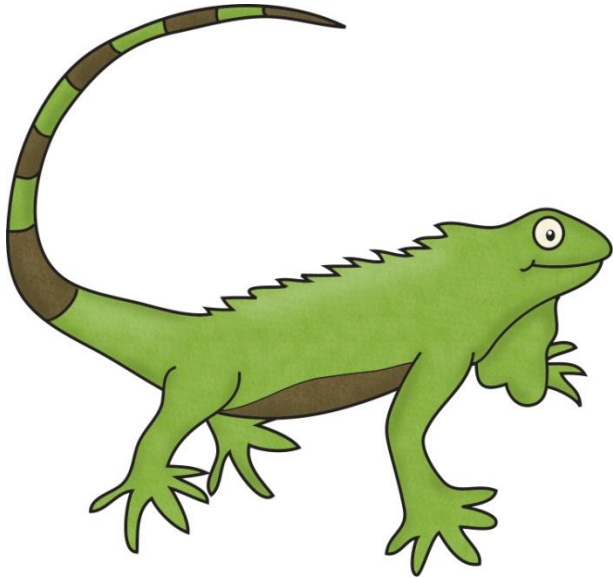


Anacondas

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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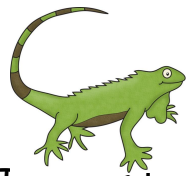
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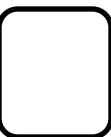
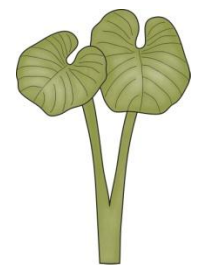
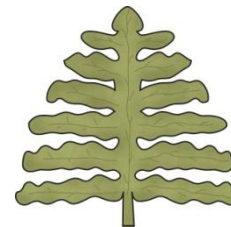
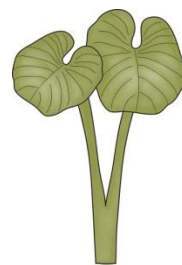
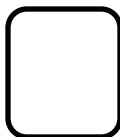
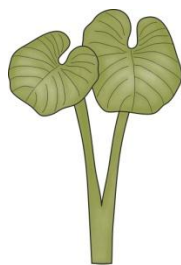
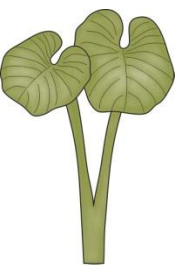
The Iguana

Iguanas live in the rainforests of northern Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Islands, and southern Brazil. They spend most of their time in the **canopy**, climbing down only to mate, lay eggs, or change trees.

Primarily **herbivores** (plant eaters), Iguanas are active during the day, feeding on leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Iguanas have strong jaws with razor-sharp teeth and sharp tails, which make up half their body length and can be used as whips to drive off **predators**. They can also detach their tails if caught and will grow another without permanent damage. On average, they are 6.5 feet long and weigh about 11 pounds.

These reptiles are often referred to as "bamboo chicken" or "chicken of the trees" because of their meat, which is often eaten in Central America.



The Iguana

Some species of Iguanas are **endangered**, such as the Figian Banded Iguana.

Iguanas' heavy **build** gives them a clumsy look, but they are fast on land. They generally live near water and are excellent swimmers. If threatened, they will leap from a branch, often from great heights, and escape with a splash to the water below.

The females of most Iguanas dig a **burrow** in a sunny area, lay their eggs inside, cover them, and then leave the eggs alone. The temperature in the burrow stays a fairly constant 77 to 89 degrees Fahrenheit. The warm temperature **incubates** the eggs. All eggs in a nest usually hatch at the same time, and the young dig out of the burrow without help from the parents.



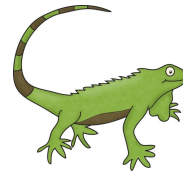
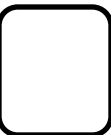
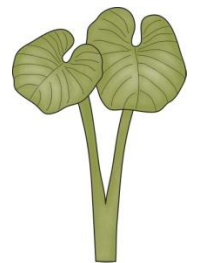
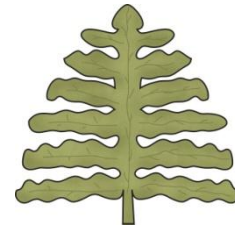
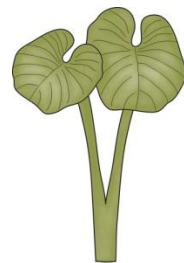
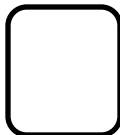
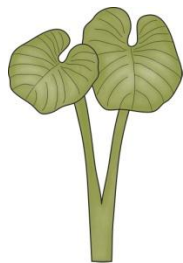
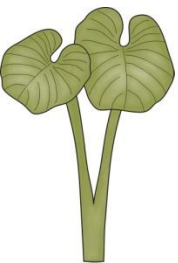
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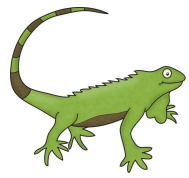


The Iguana

Some species of Iguanas are **endangered**, such as the Figian Banded Iguana.

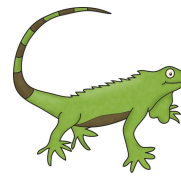
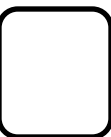
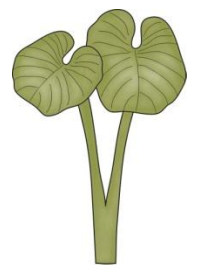
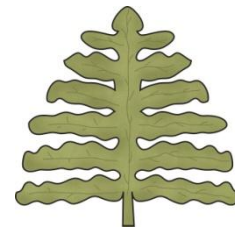
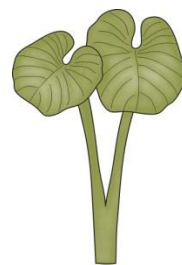
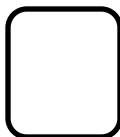
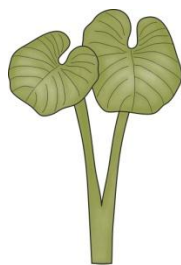
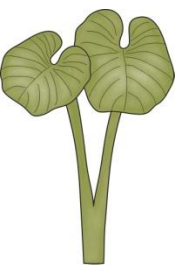
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The Iguana

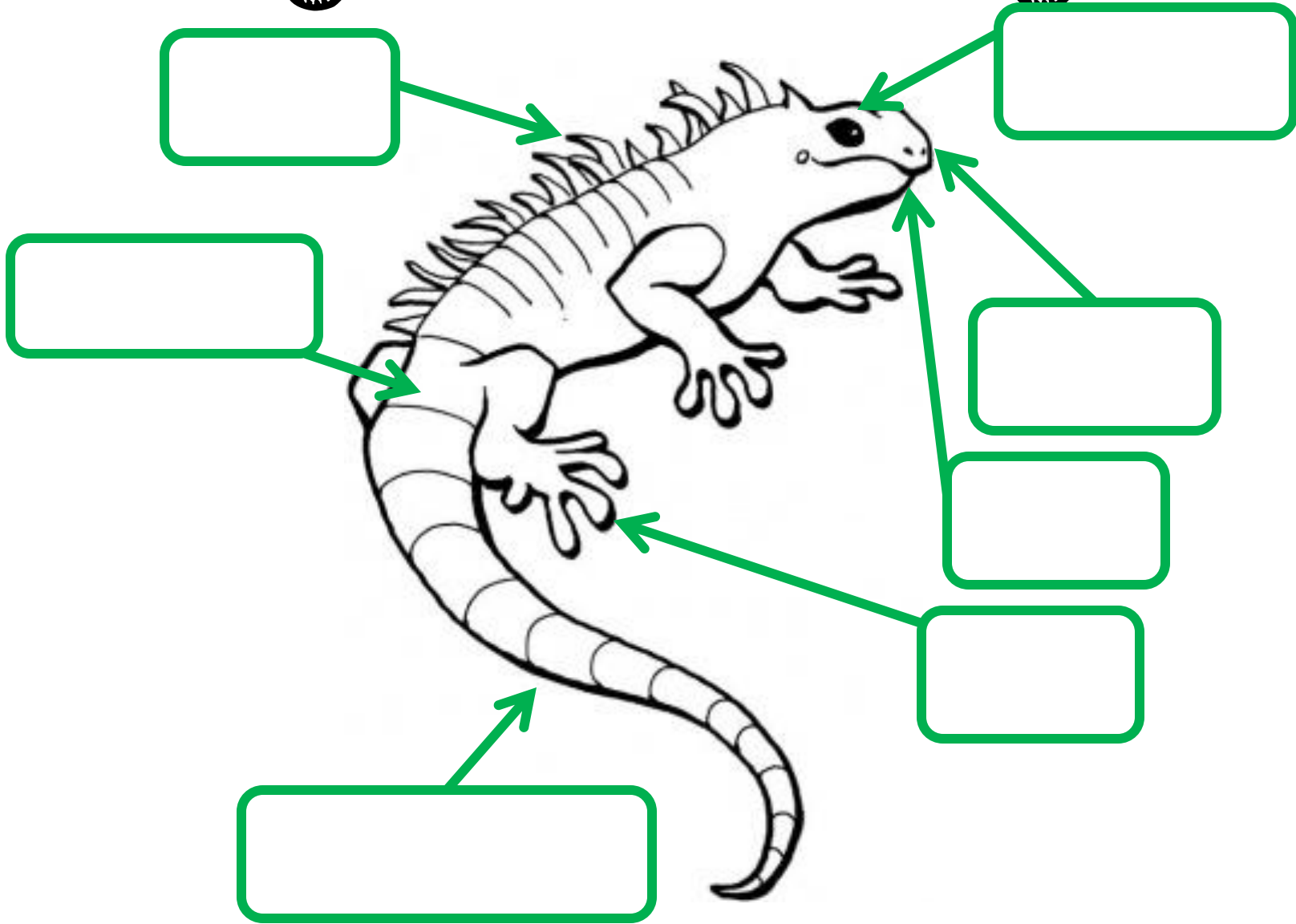
- Iguanas live in the **rainforests** of northern Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Islands, and southern Brazil.
- They live in the **canopy** layer.
- Iguanas are awake during the day.
- They like to eat leaves, flowers, and fruit.
- Iguanas have sharp teeth and **tails**.
- They can re-grow their tails.
- They are 6.5 feet long and weigh about 11 pounds.



The Iguana

- They are called "bamboo chicken" or "chicken of the trees" because of their meat.
- Iguanas are fast on land.
- They live near water and are good swimmers.
- The females dig a **burrow** in a sunny area, lay their eggs inside, cover them, and then leave the eggs alone.
- The eggs in a nest hatch at the same time, and the babies dig out of the burrow by themselves.

Diagram of the Iguana:



Iguanas

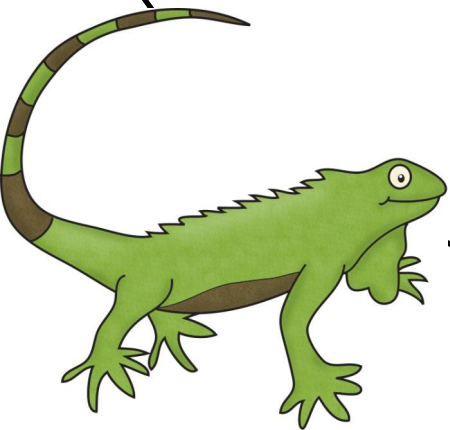
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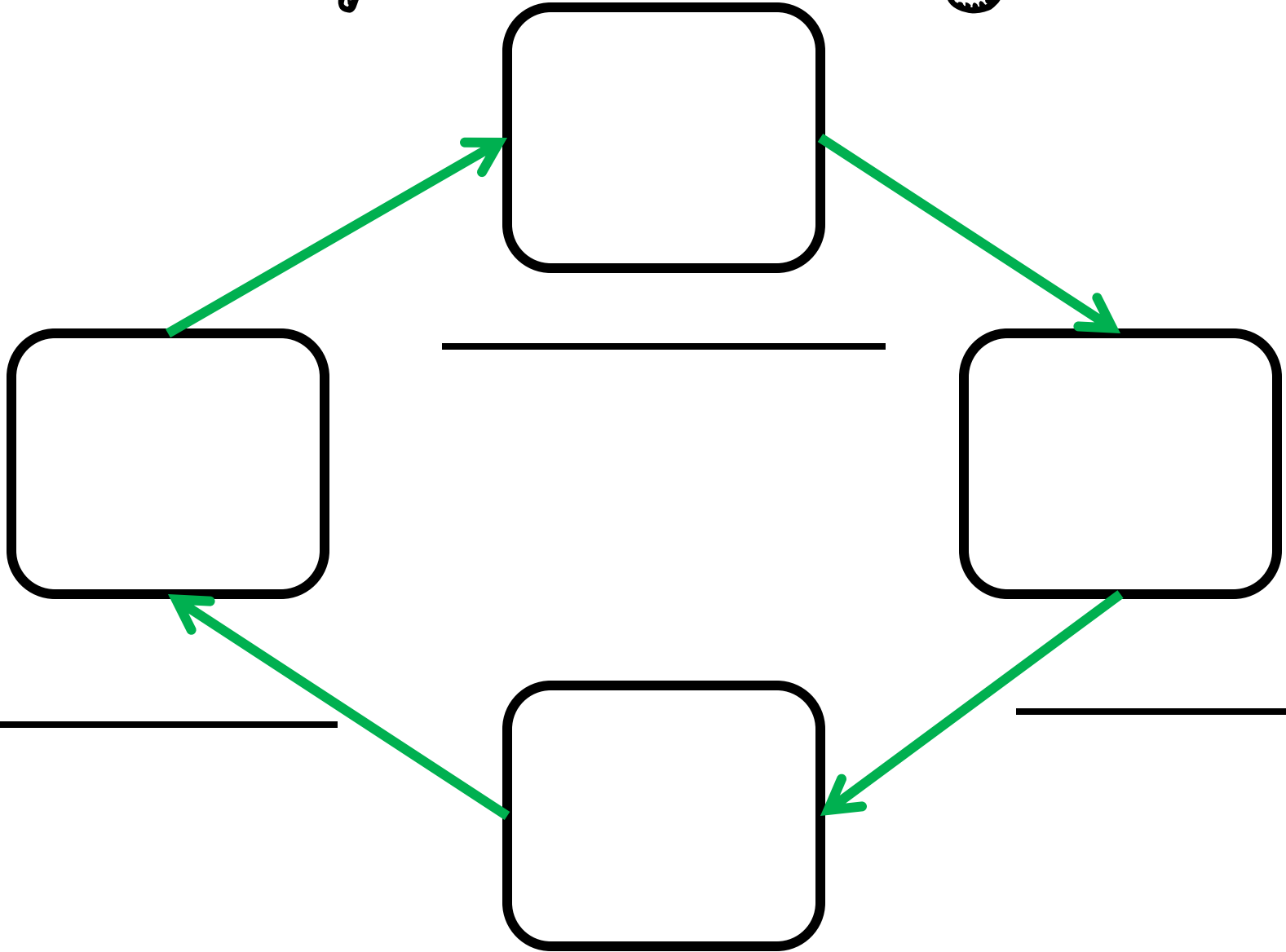
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Iguanas



Life Cycle of the Iguana:



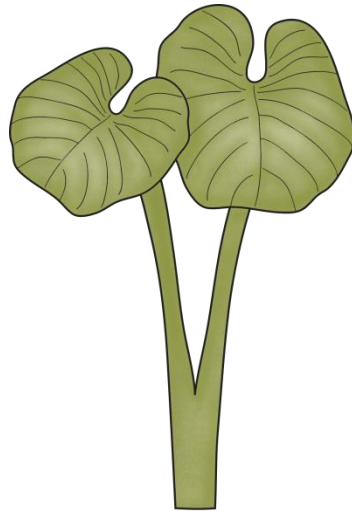
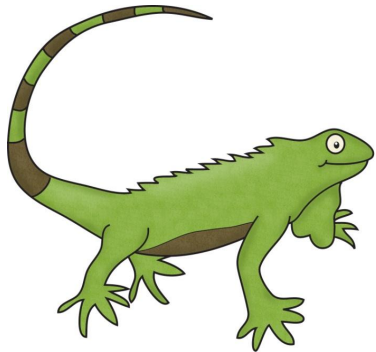
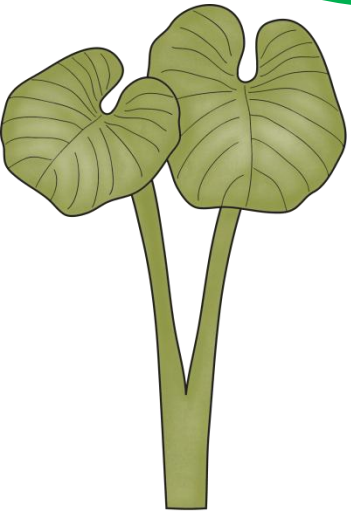
Iguanas:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Iguanas

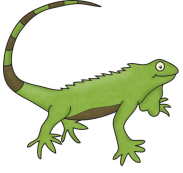


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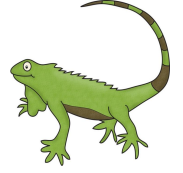
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Iguanas



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

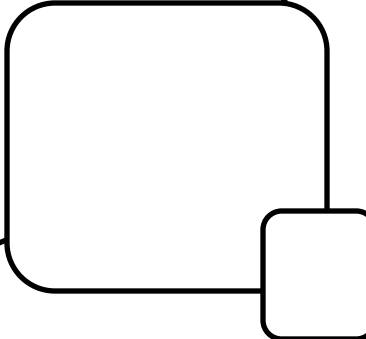
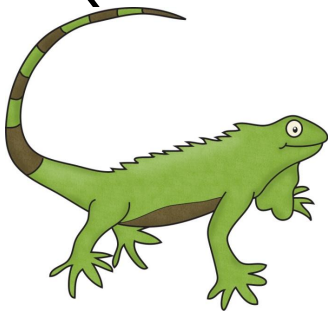
Never _____.



Iguana



Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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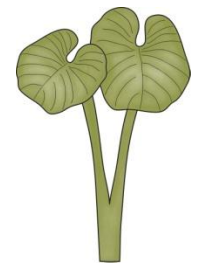
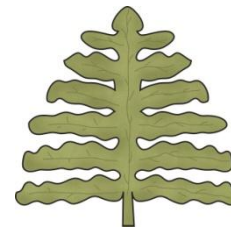
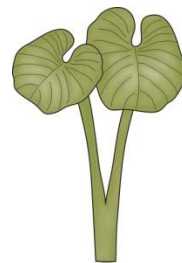
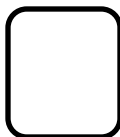
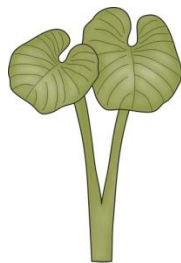
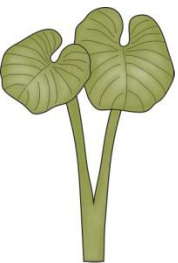


The Macaw

Macaws live in the high trees of the Central and South American rainforests. There are 17 species of Macaws, several of which are **endangered**. These playful birds are often trapped for pets, causing them to disappear from the rainforests at quick rates.

Flocks sleep in the trees at night, and in the morning they may fly long distances to feed on fruit, nuts, insects, and snails. Some species also eat damp soil, which may help to **neutralize** chemicals in their fruity diet and ease their stomachs.

Many Macaws are vibrantly colored. The birds boast large, powerful beaks that easily crack nuts and seeds, while their dry, scaly tongues have a bone inside them that makes them an effective tool for tapping into fruits. Macaws also have **gripping toes** that they use to latch onto branches and to grab, hold, and **examine** items. The birds sport graceful tails that are typically very long.



The Macaw

Macaws are intelligent, **social** members of the parrot family that often gather in flocks of 10 to 30 individuals. Their loud calls, squawks, and screams echo through the **forest canopy**.

Macaws vocalize to communicate within the flock, mark territory, and identify one another. Some species can even **mimic** human speech. Macaws are specifically streamlined to fly through the rainforest canopy with wings that do not flap. They often have to travel long distances to find food.

Macaws have the same mate for life. Together, they share food and **groom** one another. While the mother sits on the eggs to **incubate** them, the father hunts and brings back food to the nest.



The Macaw

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Many Macaws are brightly colored. The birds have large, powerful beaks that easily crack nuts and seeds. Their dry, scaly tongues have a bone inside them that makes them an effective tool for tapping into fruits. Macaws also have **gripping toes** that they use to latch onto branches and to grab, hold, and **observe** items. The birds have graceful tails that are very long.

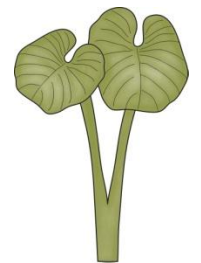
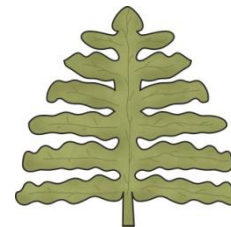
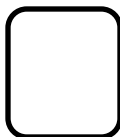
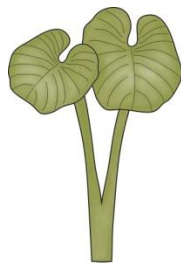
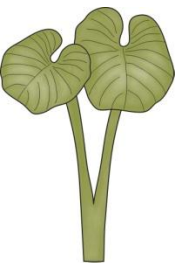


The Macaw

Macaws are intelligent, **social** members of the parrot family that often gather in flocks of 10 to 30 individuals. Their loud calls, squawks, and screams echo through the **forest canopy**.

Macaws squawk to talk within the flock, mark territory, and identify one another. Macaws are made to fly through the rainforest canopy with wings that do not flap. They often have to travel long distances to find food.

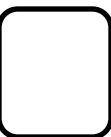
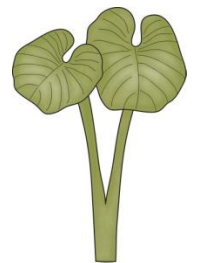
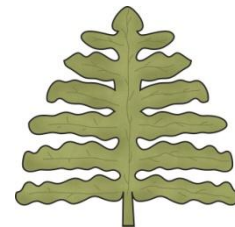
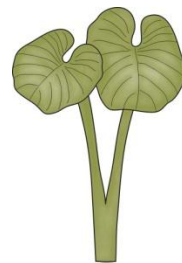
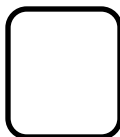
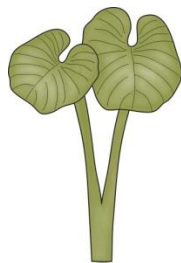
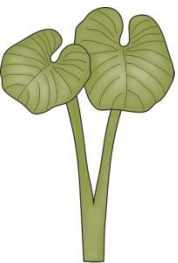
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The Macaw

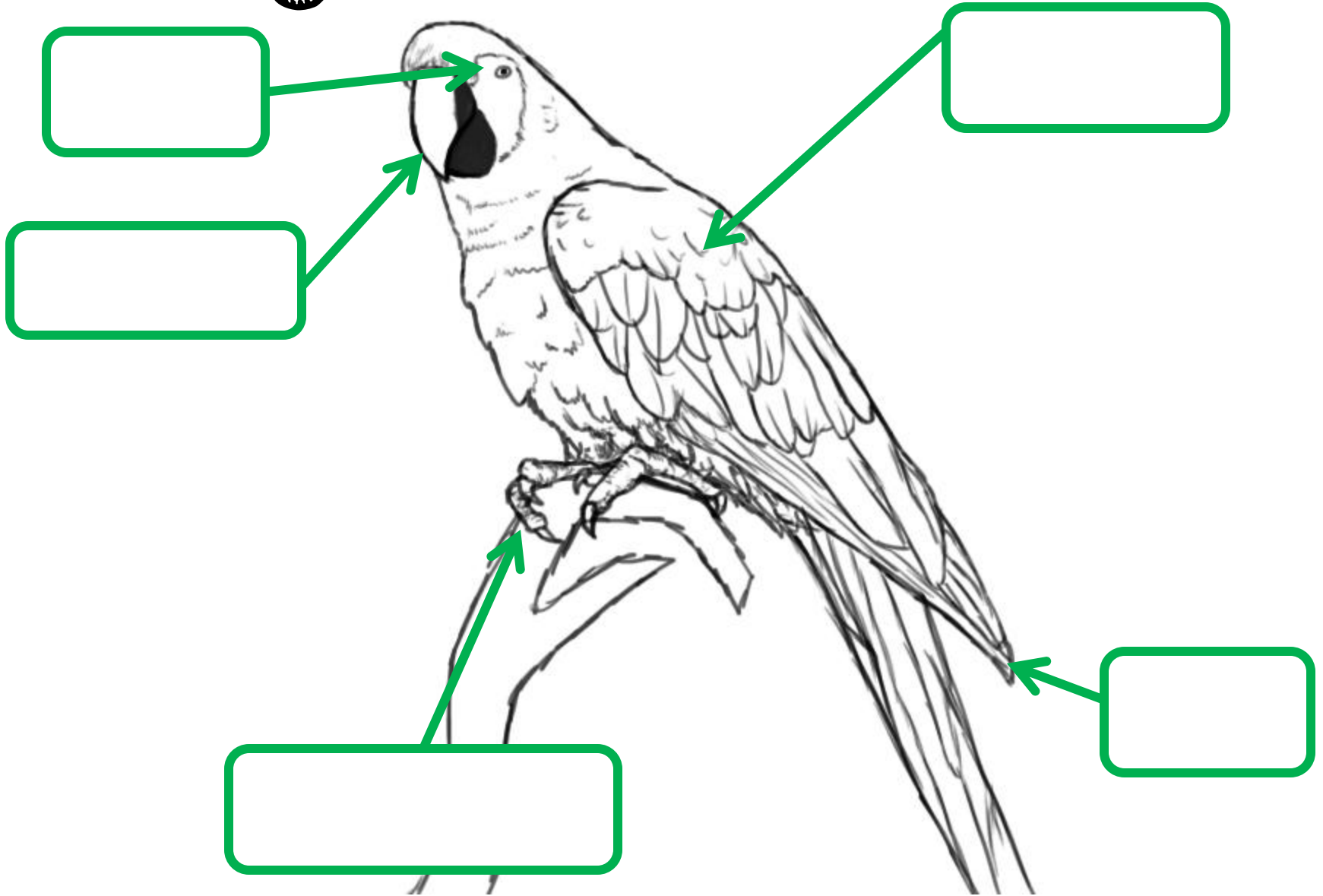
- Macaws live in the **canopy** layer of the Central and South American rainforests.
- They sleep in the trees at night.
- They eat fruit, nuts, insects, and snails during the day.
- Many Macaws are many colors.
- The birds have big strong **beaks**.
- Their tongue has a bone inside.



The Macaw

- Their toes can **latch** onto branches and can grab items.
- The birds have very long tails.
- Macaws live in groups of 10 to 30 birds. They like to talk to each other.
- Their wings do not flap.
- They have to fly a long way to find food.
- The mother sits on the eggs, the father **hunts** and brings back food to the nest.

Diagram of the Macaw:



Macaws

Can

have

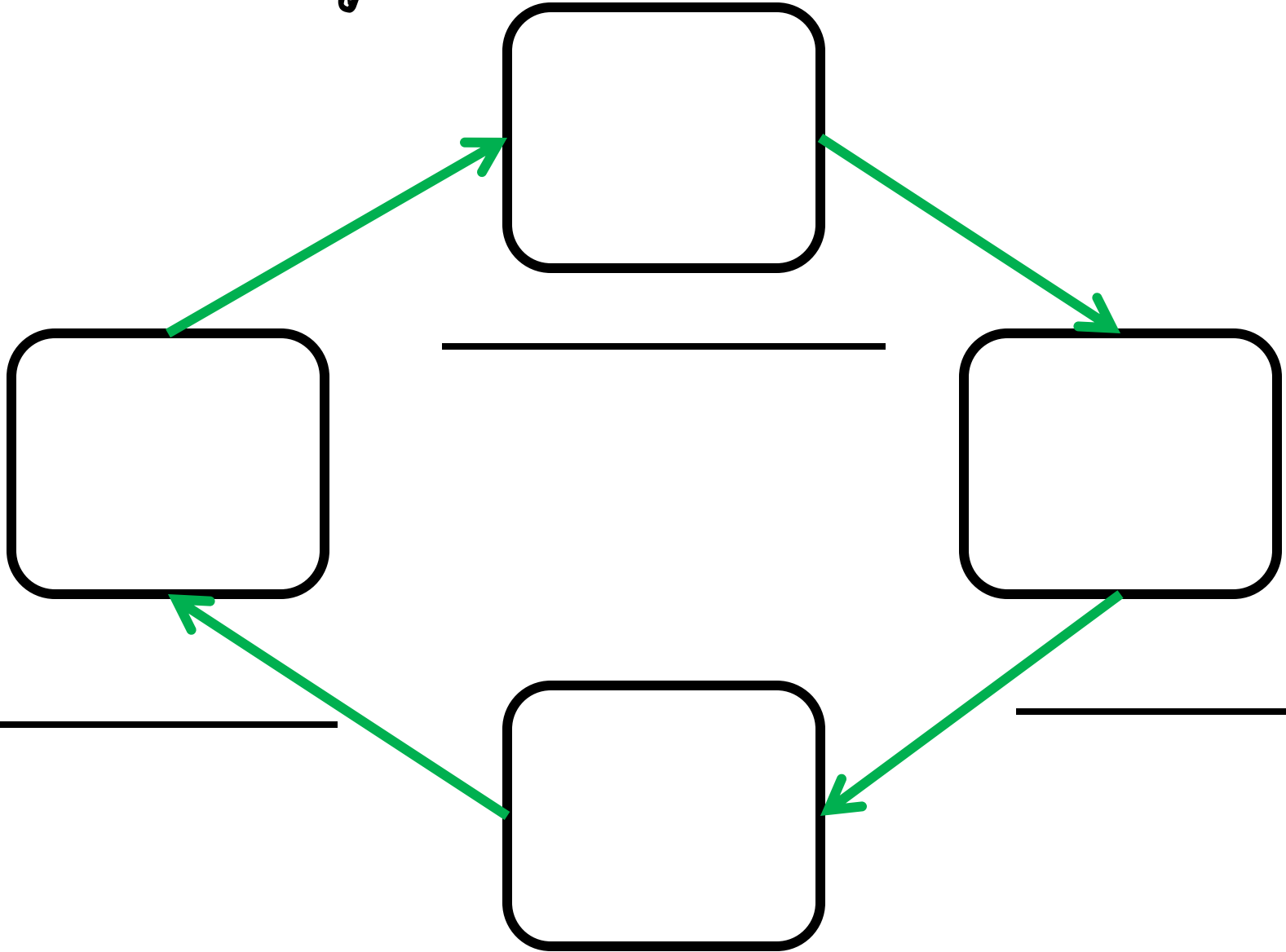
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MACAWS



Life Cycle of the Macaw:



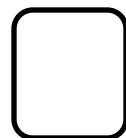
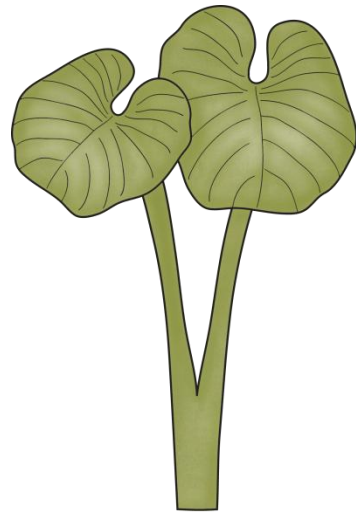
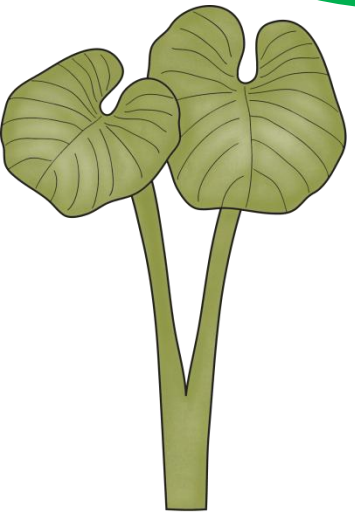
MACAWS:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





MACAWS



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





MACAWS



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

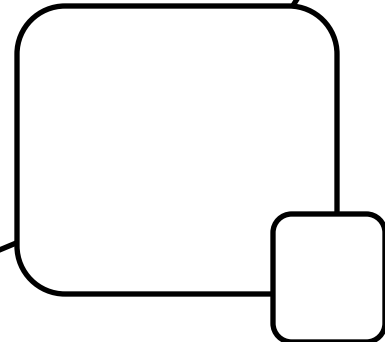
Always _____.

Never _____.



Macaw

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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The Orangutan

Orangutans are found in the tropical rainforests of only two islands in the world - Sumatra (in Indonesia) and Borneo (in Malaysia and Indonesia). They are usually found in the **canopy layer** of the rainforest. They rarely come down from the treetops. If they do come down from the trees, they walk on all fours. They spend their time building nests, swinging from tree to tree and eating in the trees.

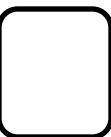
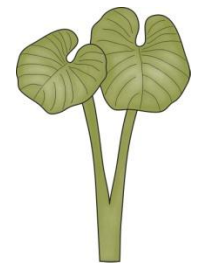
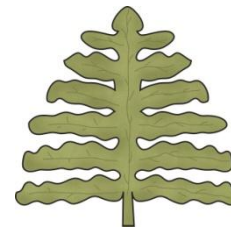
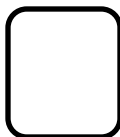
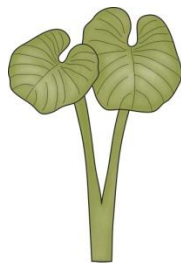
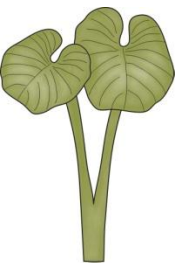
Orangutans eat mostly leaves and other plants found in the rainforest. They also love to eat jungle fruits and Lychee nuts. They have also been seen catching a small animal called a slow Loris. When Orangutans eat, they **pucker** up their lips so they can feel the **texture**, the feeling, of the food before they take a bite of it.



The Orangutan

They are the largest **arboreal** (tree dwelling) animal in the world, reaching heights of 4-5 feet and weights of 125-135 pounds or more. Orangutans are reddish-brown in color and some males grow white or yellow beards. Also characteristic are their **bare** faces with round eyes and small ears; their long shaggy hair; long arms; and curled fingers and feet.

Males are much larger than females and **develop** large pads on cheeks called "**flanges**" and large throat pouches at the age 15 to 20. Orangutans' arms are stronger and longer than their legs ($1 \frac{1}{2}$ times longer). Their reach from fingertip to fingertip can be as long as 8 feet.





The Orangutan

Orangutans are found in the tropical rainforests of only two islands in the world - Sumatra (in Indonesia) and Borneo (in Malaysia and Indonesia). They are usually found in the **canopy layer** of the rainforest.

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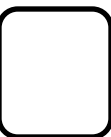
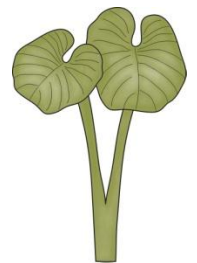
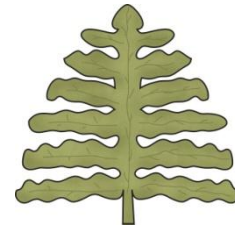
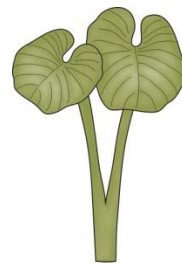
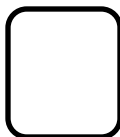
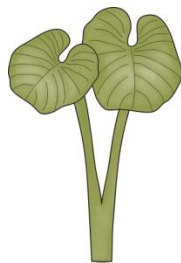
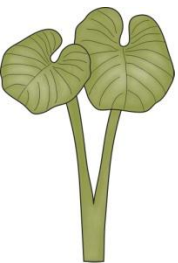


The Orangutan

They are the largest **arboreal** (tree dwelling) animal in the world. They are 4-5 feet and weigh 125-135 pounds or more.

Orangutans are reddish-brown in color and some males grow white or yellow beards. Their face has no fur and they have round eyes and small ears. They also have long shaggy hair; long arms; and curled fingers and feet.

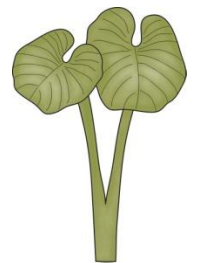
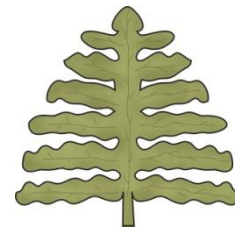
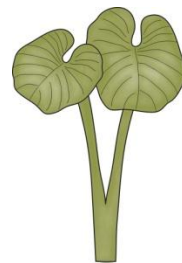
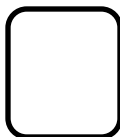
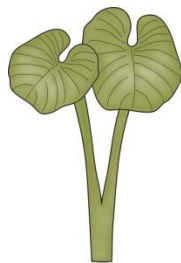
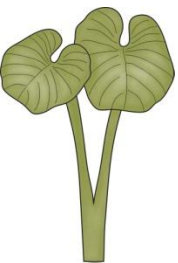
Males are much larger than females and grow large pads on cheeks called "**flanges**" and large throat pouches at the age 15 to 20. Orangutans' arms are stronger and longer than their legs ($1 \frac{1}{2}$ times longer). Their reach from fingertip to fingertip can be as long as 8 feet.





The Orangutan

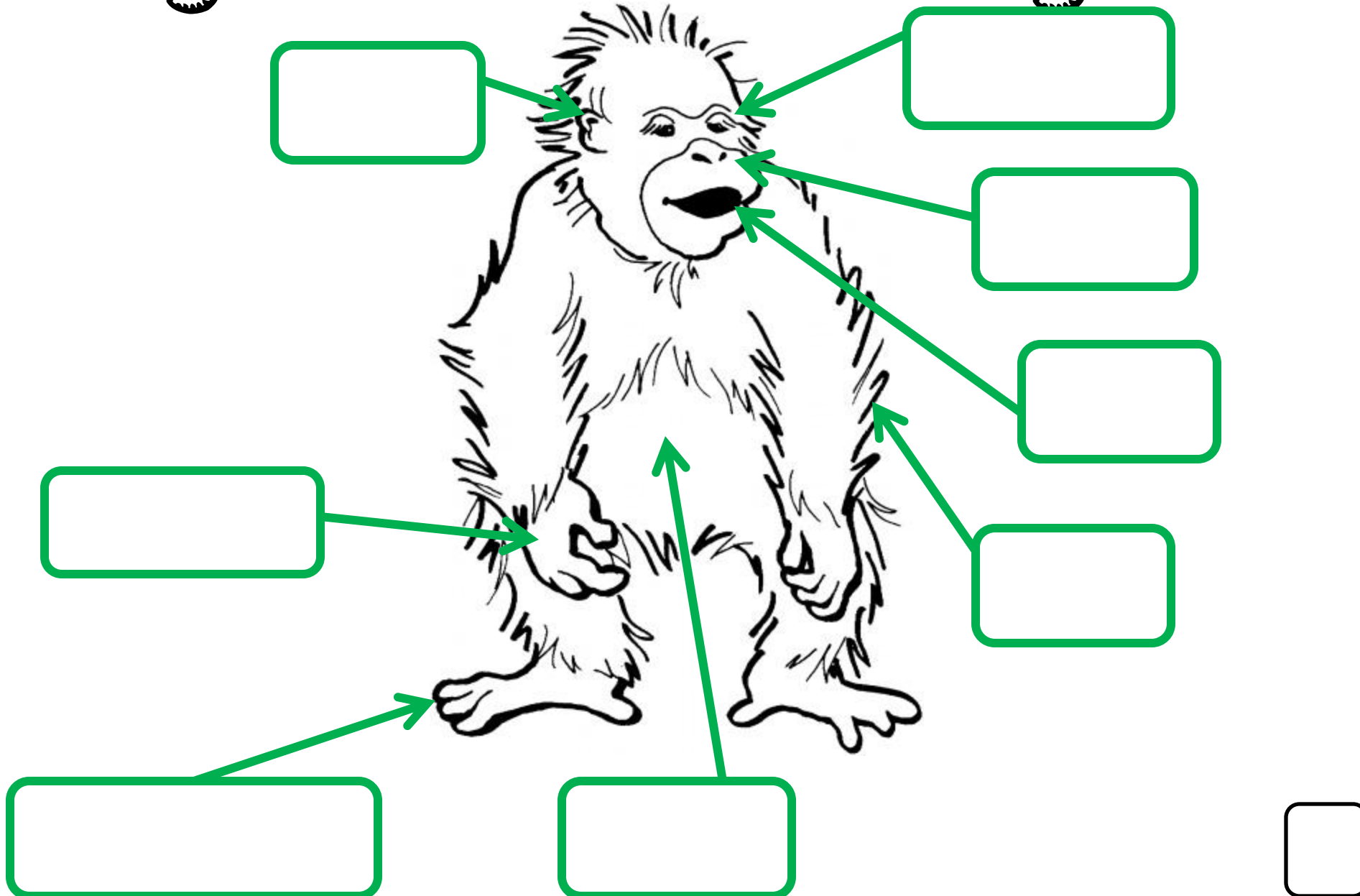
- Orangutans live in the **canopy layer** of the rainforest.
- They live in the treetops.
- They can walk on all four feet.
- They build nests and swing in trees.
- Orangutans eat leaves, fruits, Lychee nuts, and other plants.
- They feel the food on their lips before they eat it.
- They are 4-5 feet and weigh 125-135 pounds or more.



The Orangutan

- They are a reddish-brown color.
- Their face has no **fur** and they have round eyes and small ears.
- They have long hair; long arms; and **curled** fingers and feet.
- The males are bigger than the females.
- Orangutans' arms are stronger and longer than their legs (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times longer).
- Their reach from fingertip to fingertip can be as long as 8 feet.

Diagram of the Orangutan:



Orangutans

Can

have

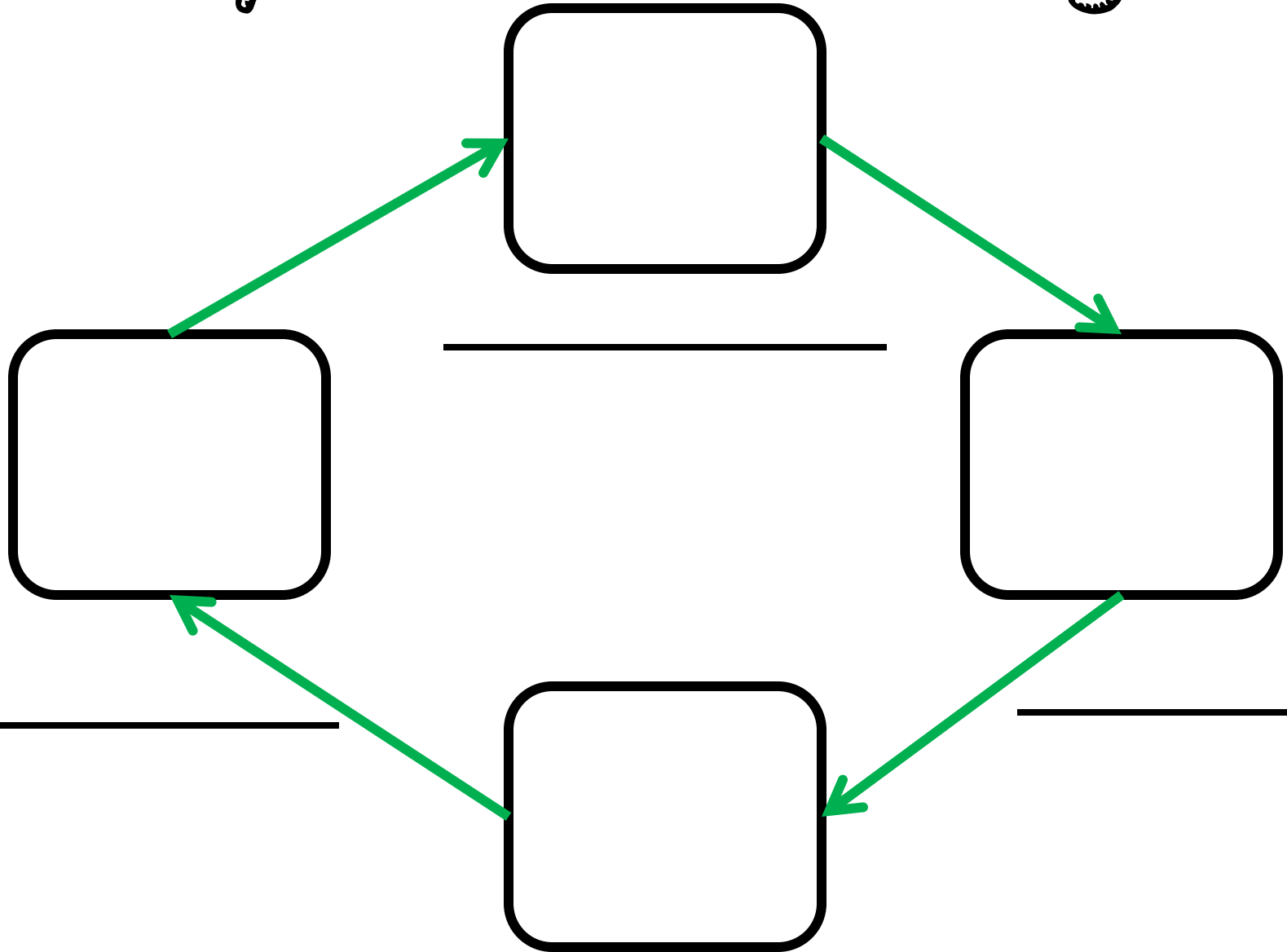
are



Orangutans



Life Cycle of the Orangutan:



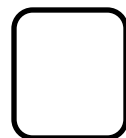
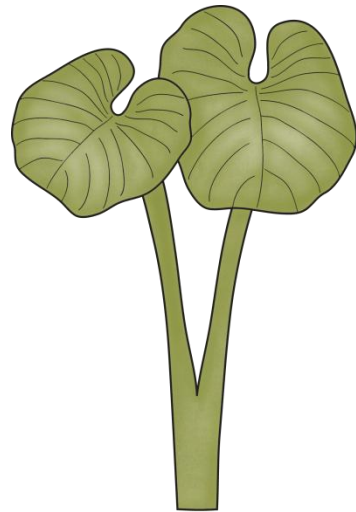
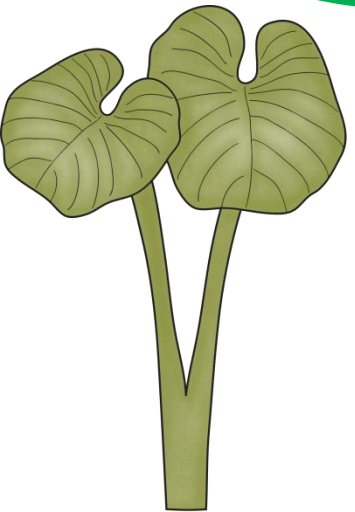
Orangutans:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Orangutans



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Orangutans



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

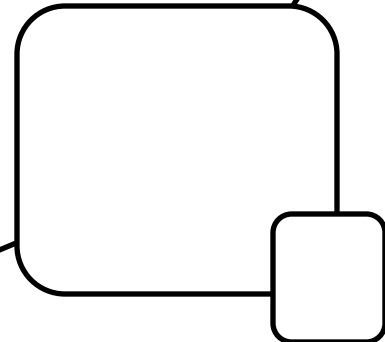
Always _____.

Never _____.

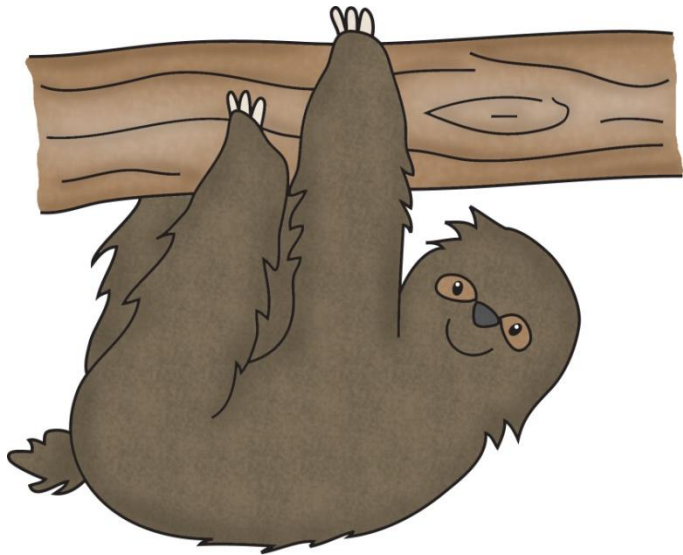


Orangutan

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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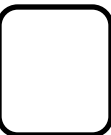
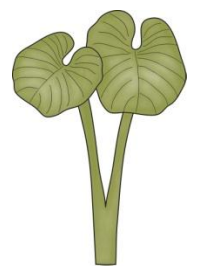
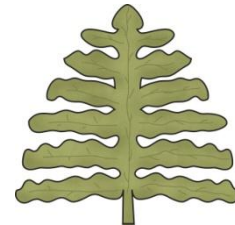
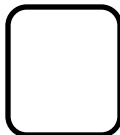
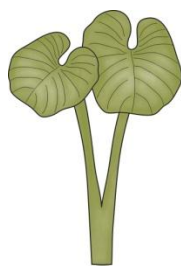


The Sloth

All sloths are built for life in the treetops. They spend nearly all of their time aloft, hanging from branches with a powerful grip aided by their long claws. Sloths even sleep in trees, and they sleep a lot - some 15 to 20 hours every day. Even when awake they often remain **motionless**.

At night Sloths eat leaves, shoots, and fruit from the trees and get almost all of their water from juicy plants.

On land, sloths' weak **hind legs** provide no power and their long claws are a **hindrance**. They must dig into the earth with their front claws and use their strong front legs to pull themselves along, dragging their bellies across the ground. If caught on land, these animals must try to **defend** themselves by clawing and biting. One thing that sets sloths apart from other animals is that they have an extra neck vertebra that allows them to turn their heads almost all the way around.



The Sloth

Sloths are mammals that are identified by the number of long, prominent claws that they have on each front foot. There are both two-toed and three-toed sloths.

The sloth is the world's slowest mammal, so **sedentary** that algae grows on its furry coat. The plant gives it a greenish tint that is useful **camouflage** in the trees of its Central and South American rainforest home. Surprisingly though, sloths are great swimmers, and can stroke efficiently in water with their long arms.

Sloths give birth to their babies while hanging in trees. Three-toed sloth babies are often seen clinging to their mothers - they travel by hanging on to them for the first nine months of their lives.



The Sloth

All sloths are built for life in the treetops. They spend nearly all of their time aloft, hanging from branches by gripping with their claws. Sloths even sleep in trees, and they sleep a lot - some 15 to 20 hours every day. Even when awake they often remain **motionless** (very still).

At night Sloths eat leaves, shoots, and fruit from the trees and get almost all of their water from juicy plants.

Sloths do not move well on land. They must dig into the earth with their front claws and use their strong front legs to pull themselves along, dragging their bellies across the ground. If another animal attacks, the sloth must try to **defend** themselves by clawing and biting. They have an extra neck vertebra that allows them to turn their heads almost all the way around.

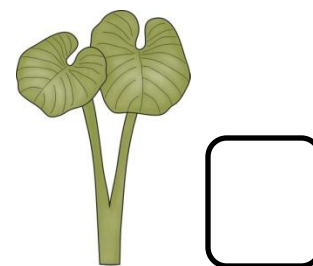
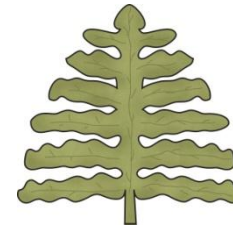
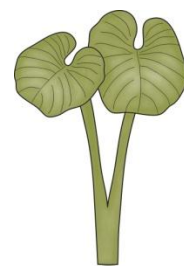
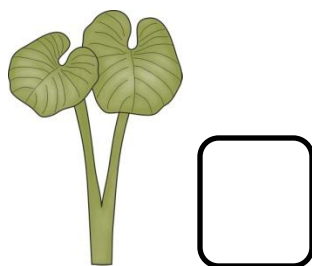


The Sloth

Sloths are mammals that have a number of long, prominent claws that they have on each front foot. There are both two-toed and three-toed sloths.

Because the sloth is the world's slowest mammal algae grows on its furry coat. The plant gives it a greenish tint that is useful **camouflage** in the trees of its Central and South American rainforest home. Sloths are great swimmers and use their long arms to help them.

Sloths give birth to their babies while hanging in trees. Three-toed sloth babies often hang on to their mothers for nine months.





The Sloth



The Sloth

- Sloths live in the **canopy** of the rainforest in Central and South America.
- Sloths move very slowly.
- Sloths sleep 15 to 20 hours a day.
- At night Sloths eat leaves, shoots, and fruit.
- Sloths do not move well on land.
- Sloths can **claw** and bite other animals.

- There are both two-toed and three-toed sloths.
- Sloths look green because their fur has **algae** on it.
- Sloths have long arms to help them swim.
- Sloths babies stay with the mom for 9 months.
- They can turn their head all the way around.

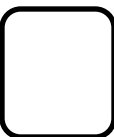
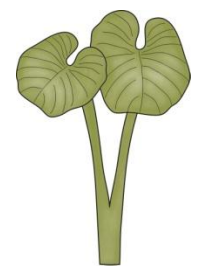
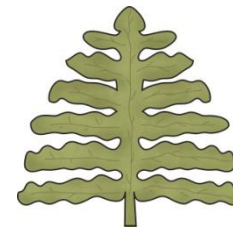
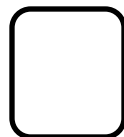
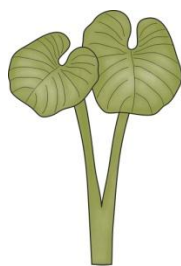
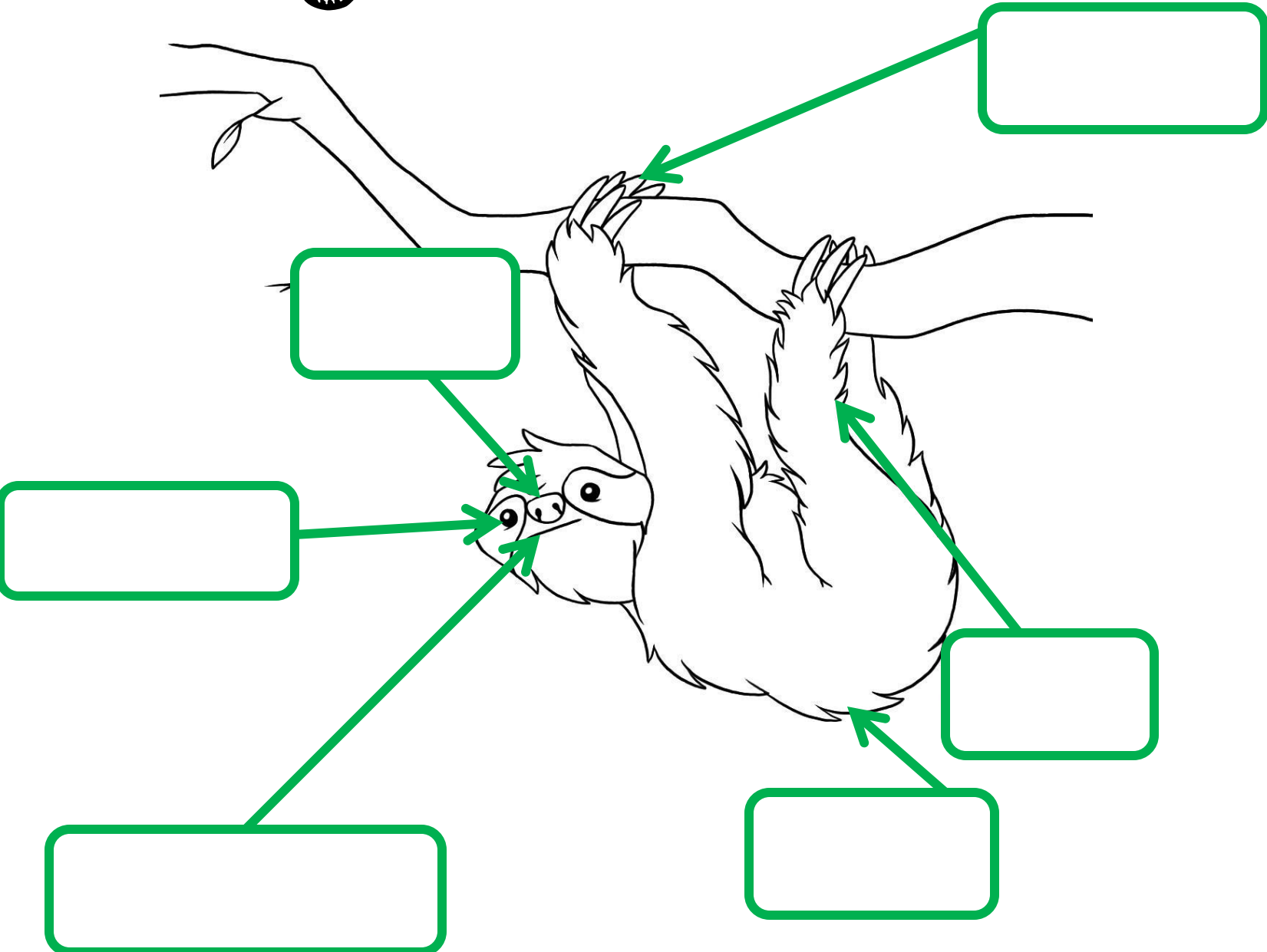


Diagram of the Sloth:



Sloths

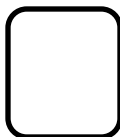
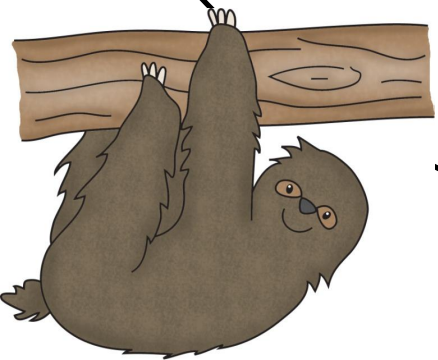
Can

have

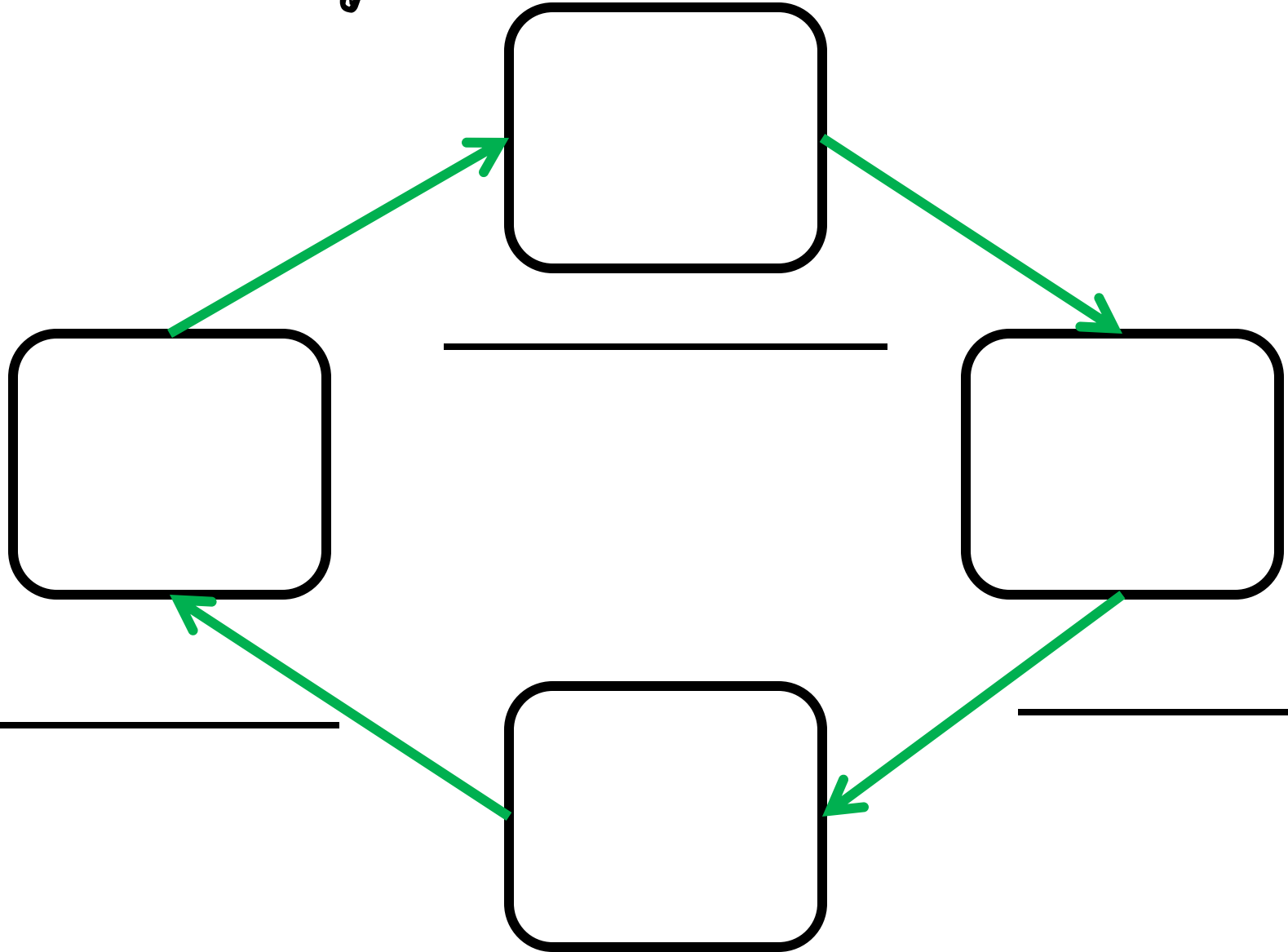
are



Sloths



Life Cycle of the Sloth:



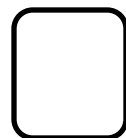
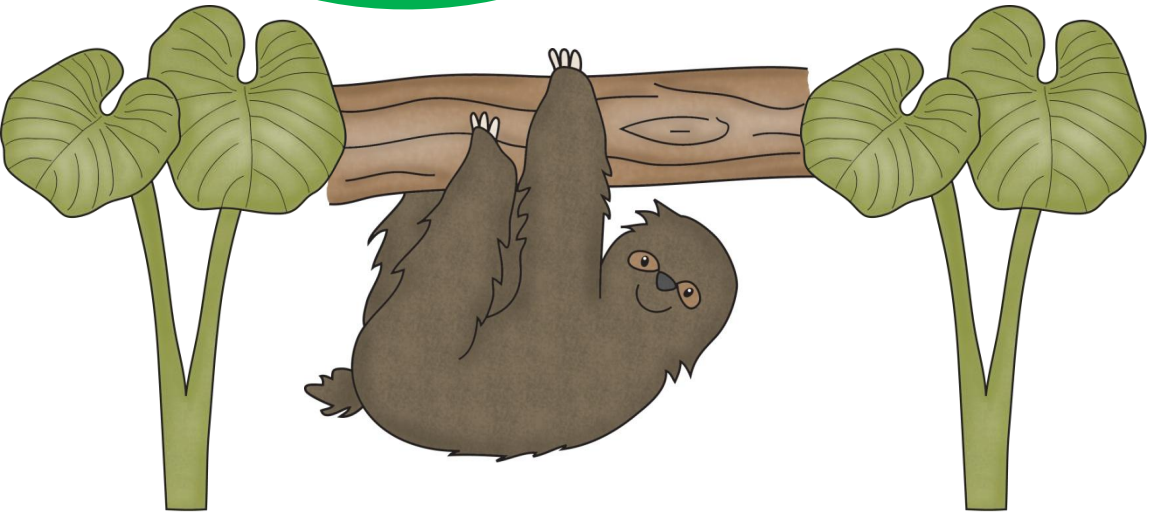
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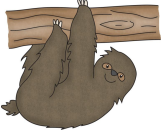
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Life Span:

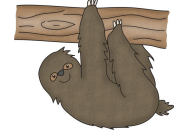
Habitat:

Diet:





Sloths



3 things I learned:

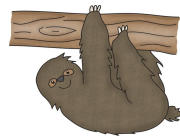
2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Sloths



Live _____.

Have _____.

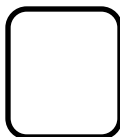
Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

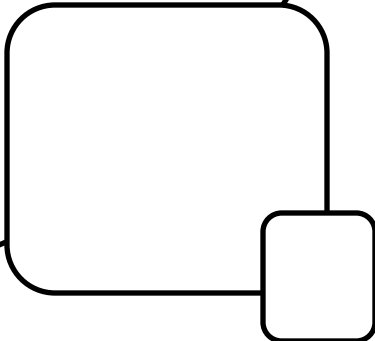
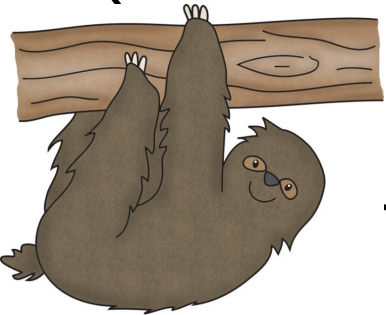
Never _____.



Sloth



Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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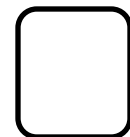
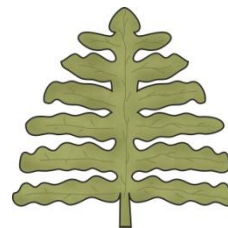
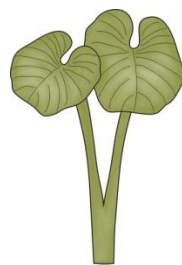
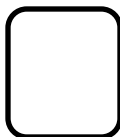
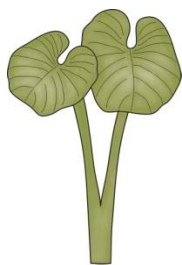
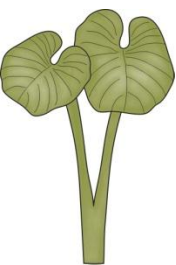


The Toucan

Toucans live in the rainforests of Central and South America. They live in the **canopy** of the rainforest. They make their homes in the holes of trees in the canopy in rainforests.

A toucan's bill is sharp and has saw-like edges. The bill is used to squash the many kinds of fruit and berries he eats. He may also use the saw-like edges to tear off parts of larger fruits. Also included in their **diet** are small birds and lizards.

There are about 40 different kinds of toucans. They vary in size from about 7 inches to a little over two feet. They have short and thick necks. Toucans are distinguished by large, colorful, yet **lightweight bills**. The color of the bill may be black, blue, brown, green, red, white, yellow, or a combination of colors. The bright colors on his bill help to attract a mate.



The Toucan

Toucans also have a narrow, feather-like tongue. They can be noisy birds with their calls sounding harsh and raspy.

White, **glossy** eggs are laid once a year and when they hatch, the new chicks have no **down** (fluffy feathers) covering them.

When toucans sleep, they turn their heads around and tuck their bills under their wings and tail.

The toucan is very important to the rainforest because they help to **disperse** seeds from the fruits and berries they eat.

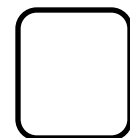
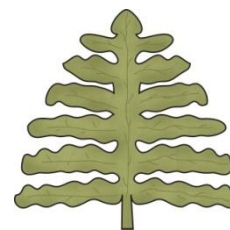
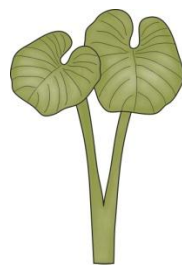
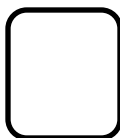
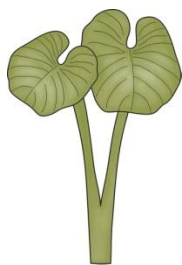
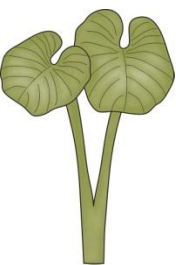


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There are about 40 different kinds of toucans. They vary in size from about 7 inches to a little over two feet. They have short and thick necks. Toucans have large, colorful, yet **lightweight bills**. The color of the bill may be black, blue, brown, green, red, white, yellow, or more than 1 color. The bright colors on his bill help to **attract** (get) a mate.



The Toucan

Toucans also have a **narrow**, feather-like tongue. They can be noisy birds with their calls sounding **harsh** and raspy.

White, **glossy** eggs are laid once a year and when they hatch, the new chicks have no **down** (fluffy feathers) covering them.

When toucans sleep, they turn their heads around and tuck their bills under their wings and tail.

The toucan is very important to the rainforest because they help to seeds travel from the fruits and berries they eat.



The Toucan

- Toucans live in the **canopy** of the rainforests of Central and South America.
- A toucan has a sharp **bill** (beak).
- They eat small fruits, berries, small birds, and lizards.
- They can be 7 inches tall or 2 feet tall.
- They have short and thick necks.



The Toucan

- Toucans have big bills that can be more than one color.
- The bright colors on his bill help to get a mate.
- Toucans have a skinny tongue.
- They are noisy birds.
- They lay eggs once a year.
- Toucans hide their head when they sleep.

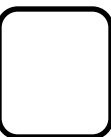
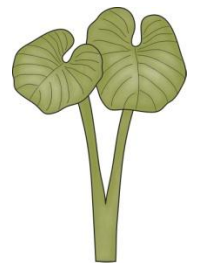
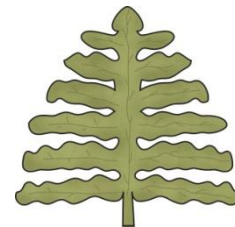
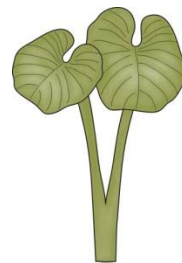
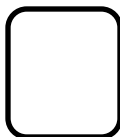
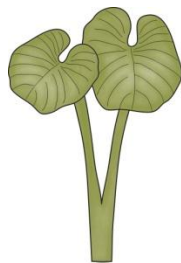
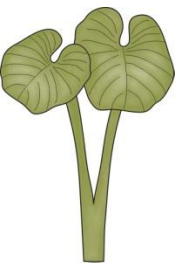
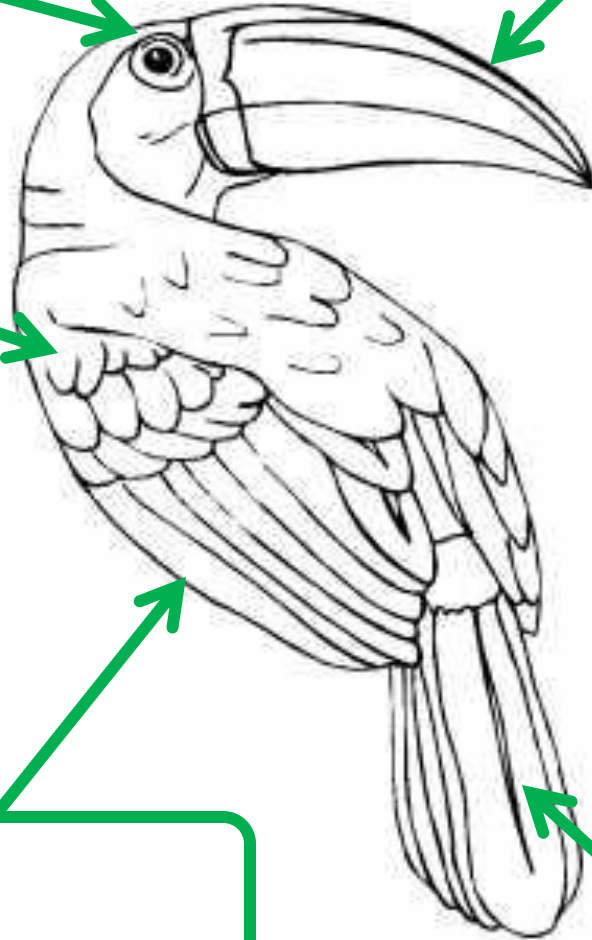
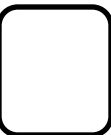
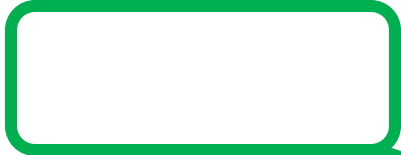
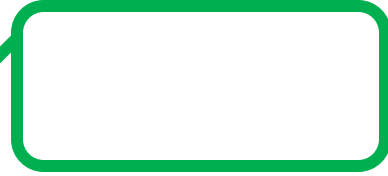


Diagram of the Toucan:



Toucans

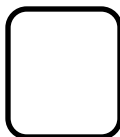
Can

have

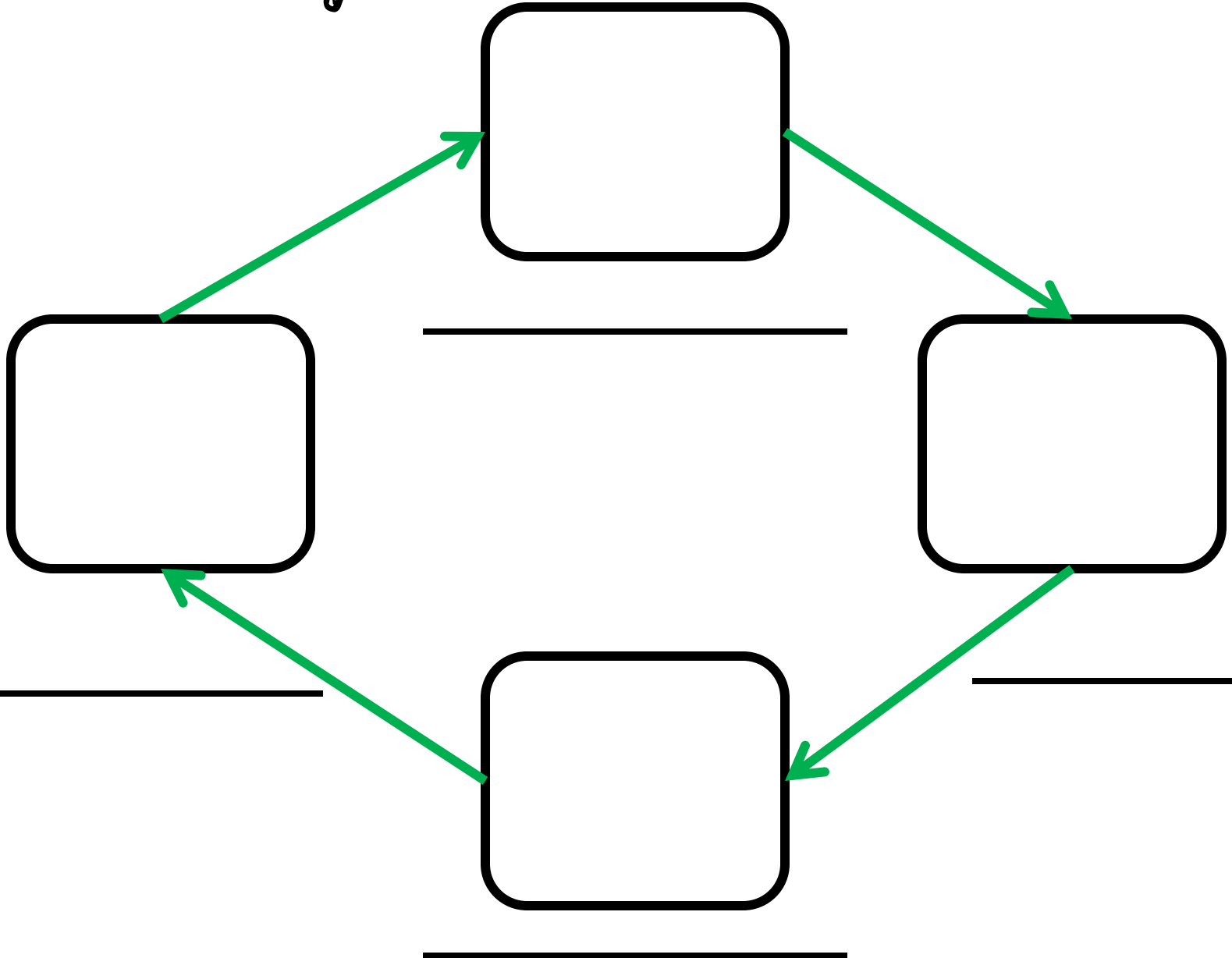
are



Toucans



Life Cycle of the Toucan:



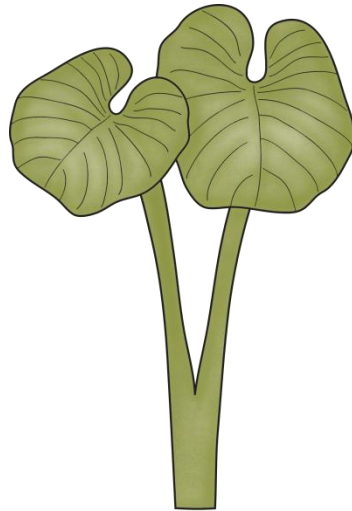
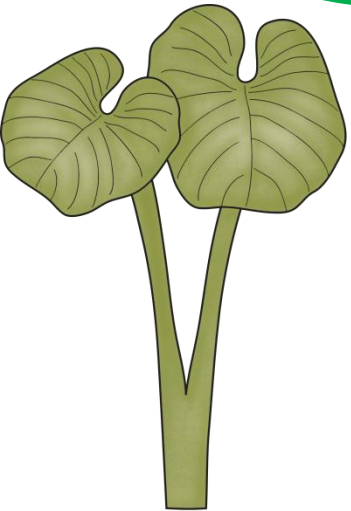
Toucans:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Toucans



3 things I learned:

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing three things learned about toucans.

2 interesting facts :

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing two interesting facts about toucans.

1 question :

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing one question about toucans.





TOUCANS



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

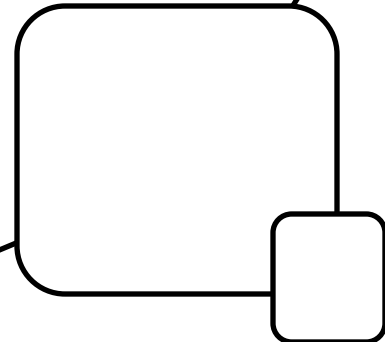
Always _____.

Never _____.



Toucan

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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The Poison Arrow Frog

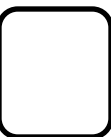
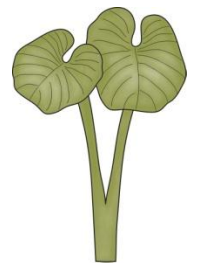
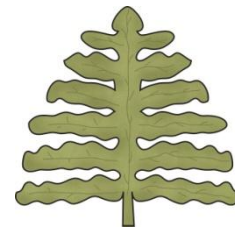
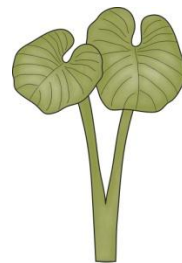
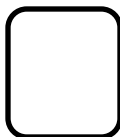
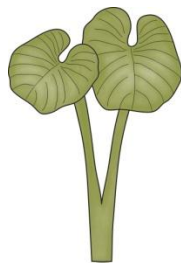
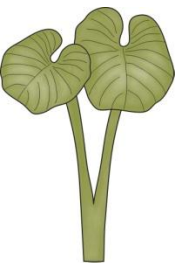
Poison Arrow Frogs live in the rainforests of Central and South America. They are usually found on the **forest floor**. They like to live near water. They spend most of their time on the forest floor near a stream.

Poison Arrow Tree Frogs eat small insects. They like to eat mostly ants. They also eat spiders. They use their sticky tongues to grab their **prey**.

Most Poison Arrow Frogs are only an inch long. They have a **poison** in their skin that is strong enough to kill anything that eats them. The bright colors of Poison Arrow Frogs warn other animals that they are dangerous to eat. There are many color variants based on **geographic area**. Most are black and either green or light blue with the black in bands or spots. The stripes or spots can range from blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green, or white.

Poison Arrow Frogs are in the **amphibian** animal group. They live on land and in water.

These frogs use their back long **hind** legs to take long jumps or hops.



The Poison Arrow Frog

Poison Arrow Frog babies are called **tadpoles**.

Poison Arrow Frogs are also called poison-dart frogs because some of the Amerindian tribes use their **secretions** to poison their darts. Not all arrow frogs are deadly, only 3 **species** are very dangerous to humans. The most deadly species to humans is the *Phylobates terribilis*. Its poison, batrachotoxin, can kill many small animals or humans. These frogs are found in Columbia along the western slopes of the Andes.

Arrow frogs are not poisonous in **captivity**. Scientists believe that these frogs gain their poison from a specific **arthropod** and other insects that they eat in the wild. These insects most likely **acquire** the poison from their plant **diet**.



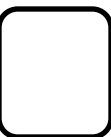
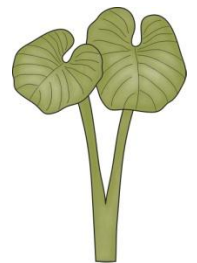
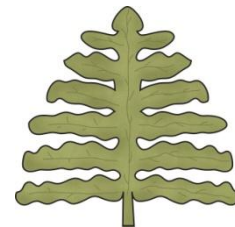
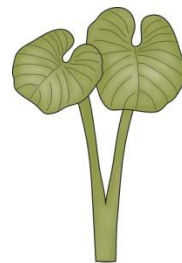
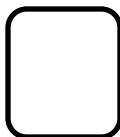
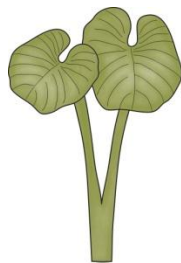
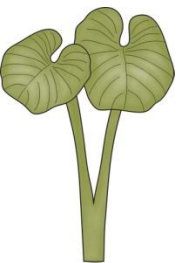
The Poison Arrow Frog

Poison Arrow Frogs live in the rainforests of Central and South America. They are usually found on the **forest floor**. They spend most of their time on the forest floor near a stream.

Poison Arrow Tree Frogs eat small insects, ants, and spiders. They use their sticky tongues to grab their **prey**.

Most Poison Arrow Frogs are only an inch long. They have a **poison** in their skin that is strong enough to kill anything that eats them. The bright colors of Poison Arrow Frogs warn other animals that they are dangerous to eat.

Poison Arrow Frogs are in the **amphibian** animal group. They live on land and in water.



The Poison Arrow Frog

These frogs use their back long **hind legs** to take long jumps or hops.

Poison Arrow Frog babies are called **tadpoles**.

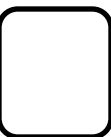
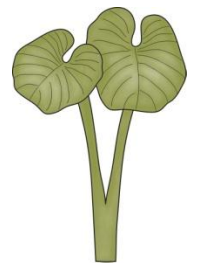
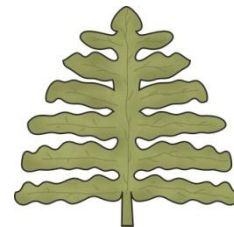
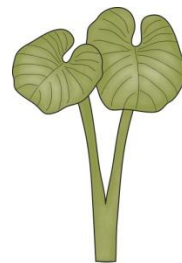
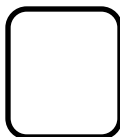
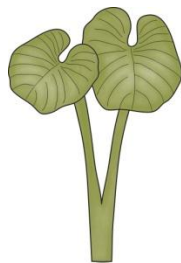
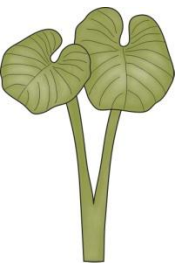
Poison Arrow Frogs are also called poison-dart frogs because some of the Amerindian tribes use their **secretions** to poison their darts

Arrow frogs are only poisonous in the wild. Scientists believe that these frogs gain their poison from other insects that they eat in the wild. These insects get the poison from a plant they eat.



The Poison Arrow Frog

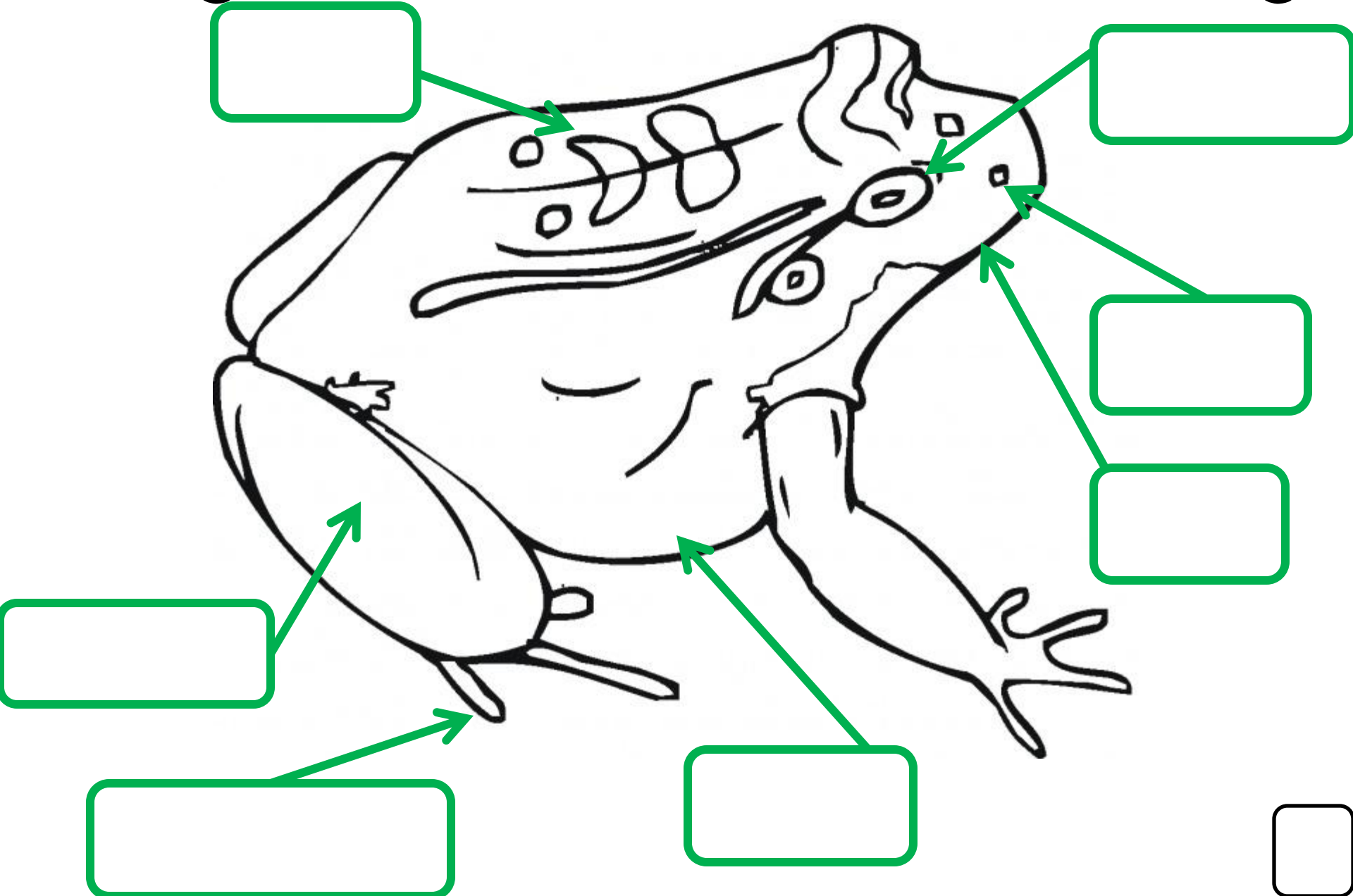
- Poison Arrow Frogs live in the rainforests of Central and South America on the **forest floor**.
- They like to be close to water.
- Poison Arrow Tree Frogs eat small insects, ants, and spiders.
- Most Poison Arrow Frogs are 1 inch long.
- They have a **poison** in their skin that is strong enough to kill anything that eats them.



The Poison Arrow Frog

- Their bright colors scare other animals away.
- They live on land and in water.
- They use their back legs to take long jumps or hops.
- Poison Arrow Frog babies are called **tadpoles**.
- Arrow frogs are only poisonous in the **wild**.

Diagram of the Poison Arrow Frog:



Poison Arrow Frogs

Can

have

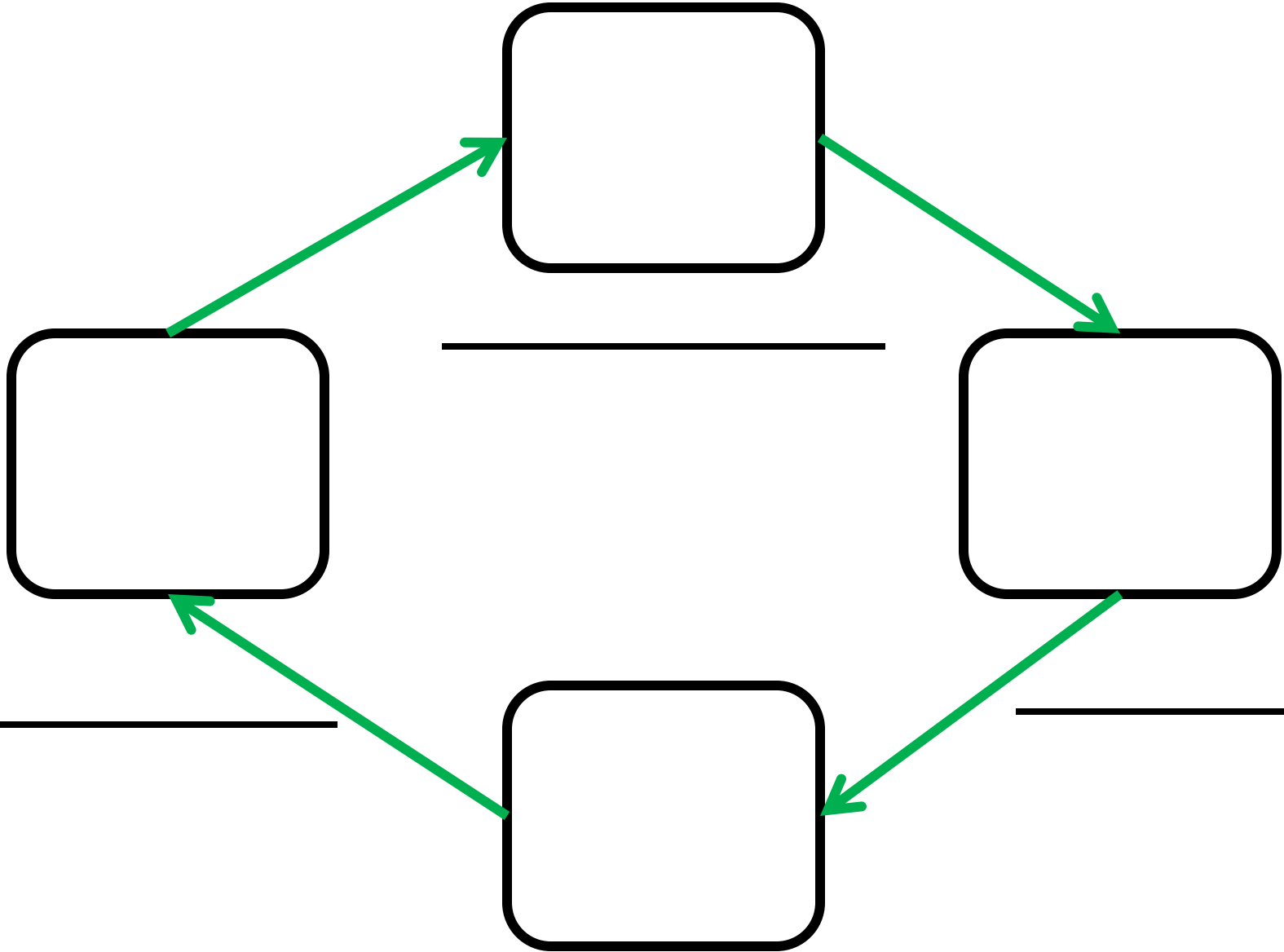
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Poison
Arrow
Frogs



Life Cycle of the Poison Arrow Frog:



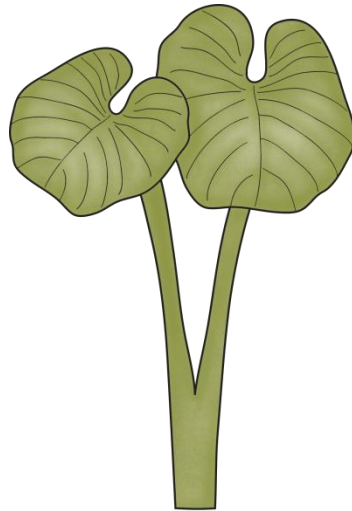
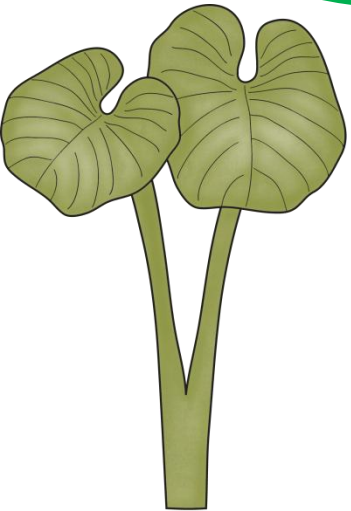
Poison Arrow Frogs:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Poison Arrow Frogs



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Poison Arrow Frogs



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

Never _____.



Poison Arrow Frog

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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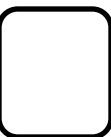
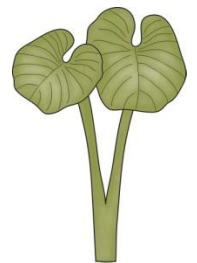
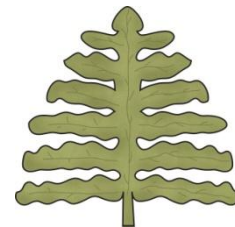
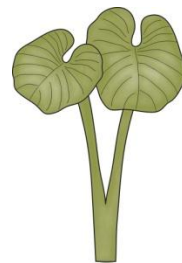
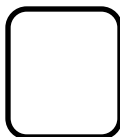
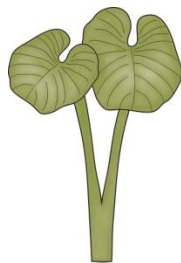
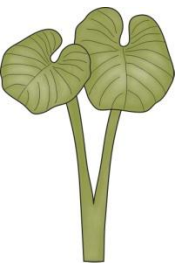


The Chimpanzee

Chimps are mainly found in rainforests and wet savannas. While they spend **equal** time on land and in trees, they do most of their feeding and sleeping in the **understory** and **canopy** layers of the rainforest. In some areas chimps make nests on the forest floor.

Chimps are **diurnal**, beginning their activities at **dawn**. After **descending** from their night nests they hungrily feed on fruits, leaves, buds, and blossoms. They usually pick fruit with their hands, but they eat berries and seeds directly off the stem with their lips. Their **diet** consists of up to 80 different plant foods.

The chimpanzee has a thick body with long arms, short legs, and no tail. Much of the body is covered with long black hair, but the face, ears, fingers, and toes are **bare**. They have hands that can grip firmly, allowing them to pick up objects.



The Chimpanzee

Chimps are mammals that live in groups called troops, which have from 30 to 80 members. These large groups are made up of smaller, very flexible groups of just a few animals, perhaps all females, all males, or a mixed group.

The chimps are **quadrupedal**, walking quickly on all fours with the fingers **half-flexed** to support the weight of the forequarters on the knuckles. They occasionally walk on two legs for short distances. Chimps are **agile** climbers and branch swingers.

The female chimp usually only gives birth to one baby. An **infant** monkey can sit up at 5 months and stand with support usually at 6 months. It sleeps with its mother until age 3. Finally, it becomes **independent** and separates from its mother at about 4 years of age.

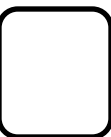
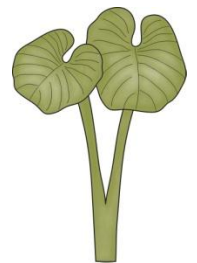
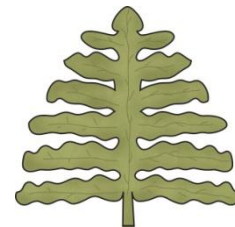
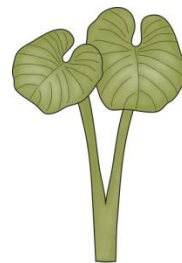
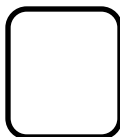
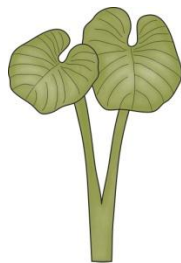
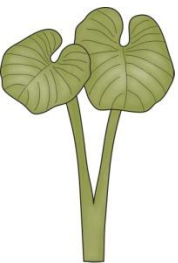


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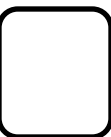
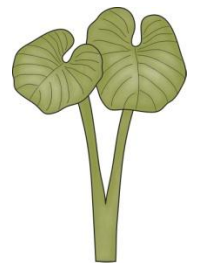
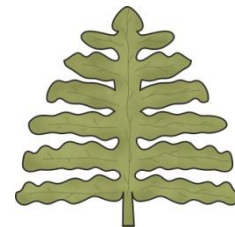
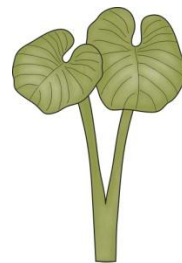
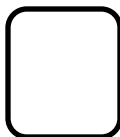
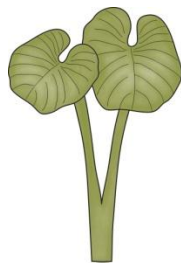
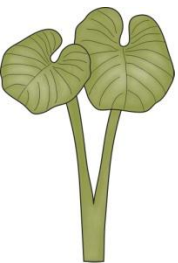
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The Chimpanzee

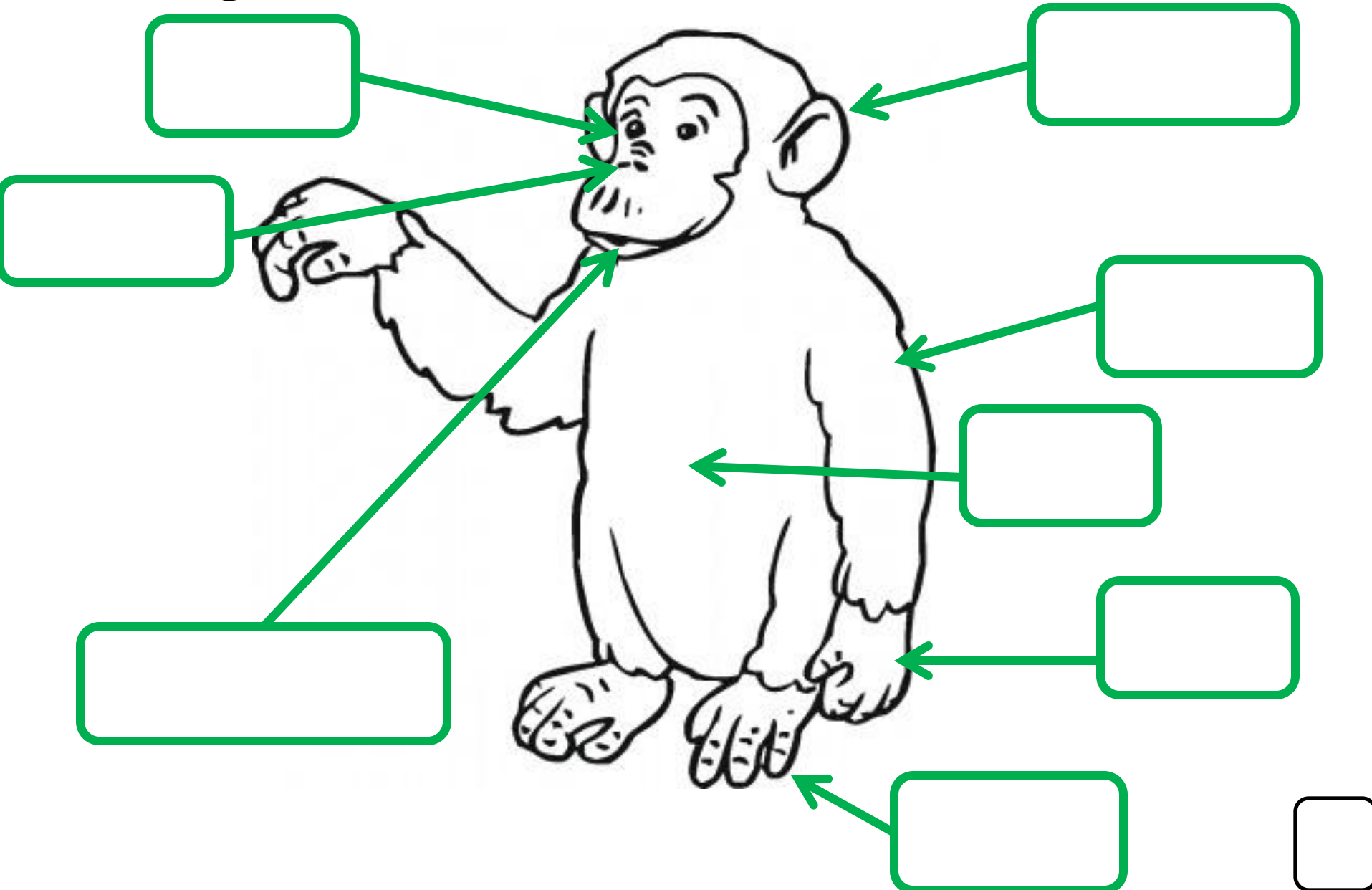
- Chimps are mainly found in savannas and in the **understory** and **canopy** layers of the rainforest.
- Chimps are awake during the day and sleep at night.
- They eat fruits, leaves, buds, and blossoms.
- The chimpanzee has long arms and short legs.
- They have no tail.



The Chimpanzee

- They have long black hair.
- They can pick up things with their hands.
- Chimps are mammals.
- They live in groups called troops.
- They walk on all four feet at the same time.
- Chimps are good climbers and branch swingers.
- The female chimp gives birth to one baby.

Diagram of the Chimpanzee:



Chimpanzees

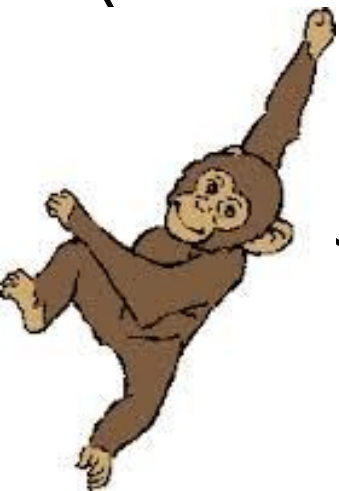
Can

have

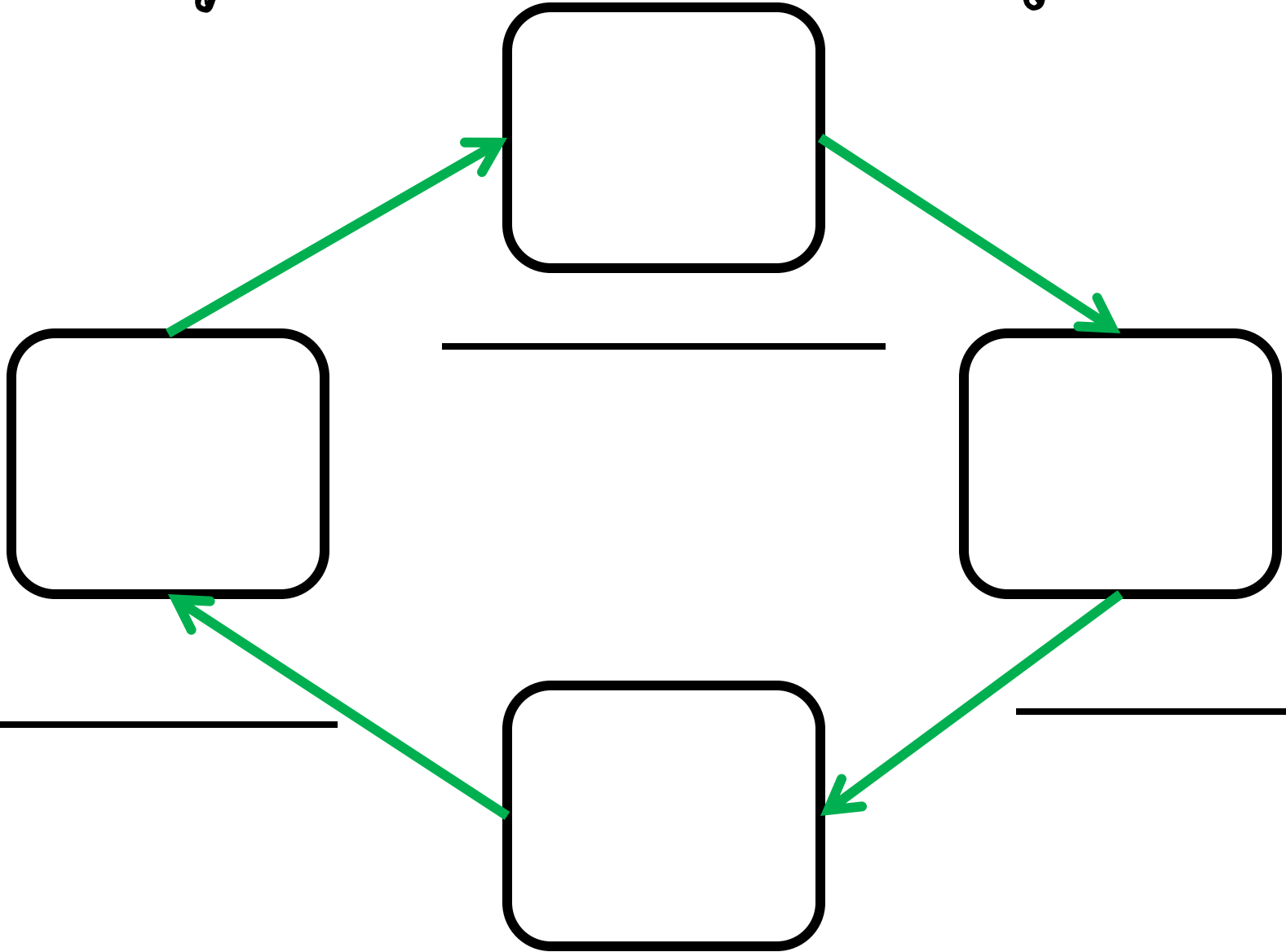
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Chimpanzees



Life Cycle of the Chimpanzee:



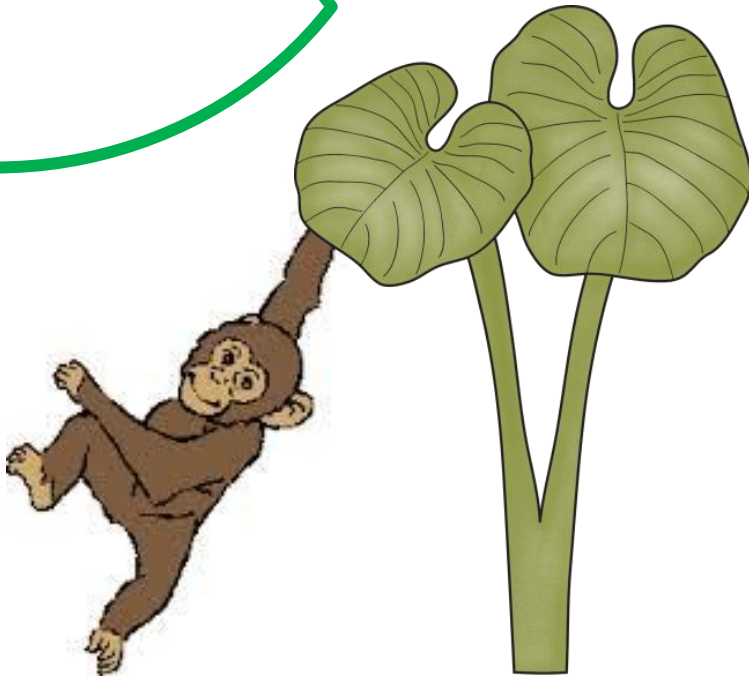
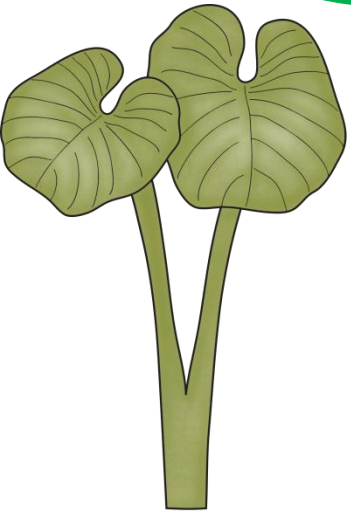
Chimpanzees:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Chimpanzees



3 things I learned:

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing three things learned about chimpanzees.

2 interesting facts :

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing two interesting facts about chimpanzees.

1 question :

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing one question about chimpanzees.





Chimpanzees



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

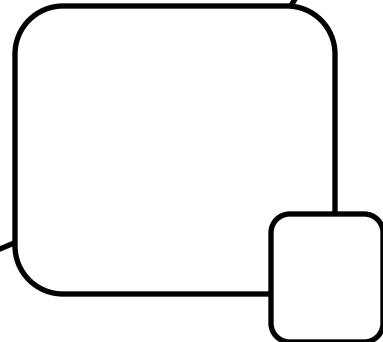
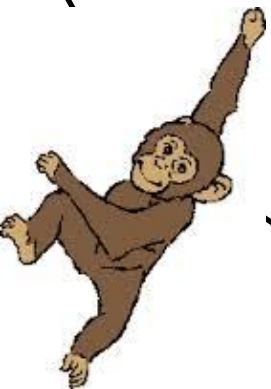
Never _____.



Chimpanzee



Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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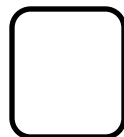
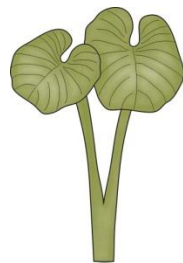
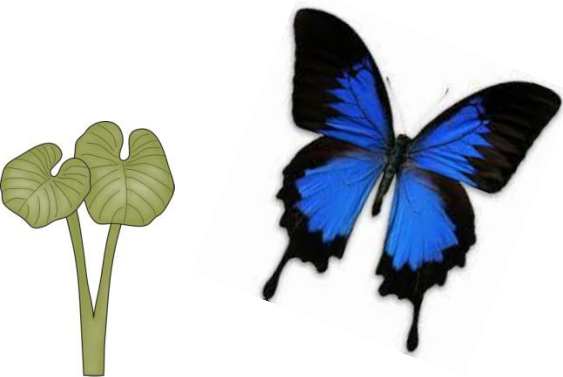


The Butterfly

Butterflies hide in the highest layers of the rainforest - the **canopy** and **emergent** layers.

Adult butterflies do not eat - they only drink! They sip liquids from the flowers, juice from rotten fruit, and may even drink sweat and liquid animal **waste**. When a butterfly's feet come in contact with a sweet liquid, its **feeding tube** unfolds.

Butterflies are **cold blooded**. They are often brightly colored on top to attract mates or warn **predators** to stay away. The bottom of their wings may be camouflage. A butterfly has **compound eyes**. Each eye is made up of about 6,000 tiny parts (lenses), which let in light and allows them to see ultraviolet light, which is **invisible** to humans. This guides them to the nectar tubes on flowers.

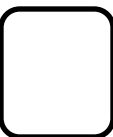
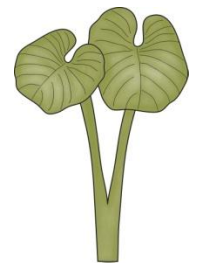
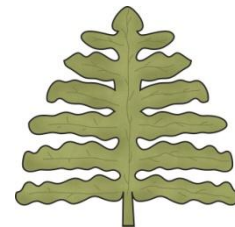


The Butterfly

There are about 20,000 **species** of this insect. Female butterflies are usually bigger and live longer than males. The female butterfly gives off a scent that the male butterfly can smell.

Butterflies weigh only as much as two rose petals, but they can fly thousands of miles. When it is cloudy or night, the adult butterfly rests by hanging upside down from leaves or twigs.

Butterflies typically lay their eggs in late spring and hatch 3-6 days after they are laid. It takes 3-4 weeks to turn into a caterpillar and 9-14 days to **emerge** as a butterfly. Most butterflies live 20 to 40 days.



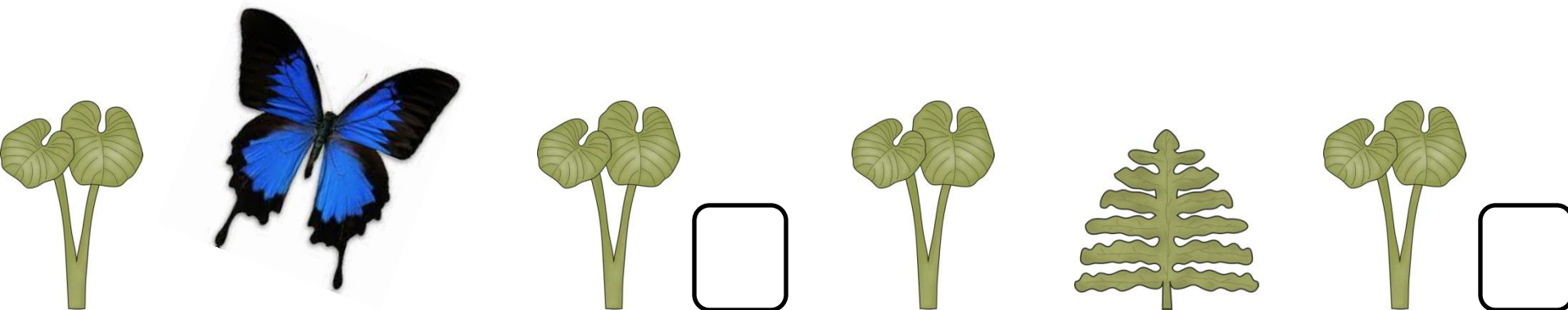


The Butterfly

Butterflies hide in the highest layers of the rainforest - the **canopy** and **emergent** layers.

Adult butterflies do not eat - they only drink! They sip liquids from the flowers, juice from rotten fruit, and may even drink sweat and liquid animal **waste**. A butterfly uses a **feeding tube** to drink.

They are often brightly colored on top to attract mates or warn **predators** to stay away. The bottom of their wings may be camouflage. A butterfly has **compound eyes**. Each eye is made up of about 6,000 tiny parts (lenses). This shows them to the nectar tubes on flowers.



The Butterfly

There are about 20,000 kinds of butterflies. Female butterflies are usually bigger and live longer than males.

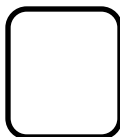
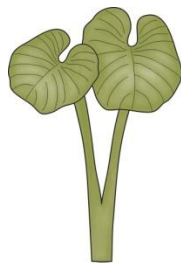
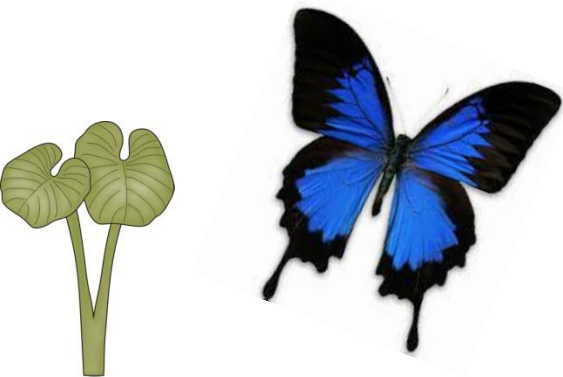
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The Butterfly

- Butterflies hide in the highest layers of the rainforest - the **canopy** and **emergent** layers.
- Adult butterflies do not eat - they only drink!
- A butterfly uses a **feeding tube** to drink.
- Butterflies can be a lot of colors. They can scare away animals or hide (camouflage) in a plant.



The Butterfly

- A butterfly has **compound eyes**.
- There are about 20,000 kinds of butterflies.
- Butterflies weigh very little, but they can fly a long way.
- They sleep by hanging upside down from leaves or twigs.
- Butterflies lay eggs that turn into caterpillars.

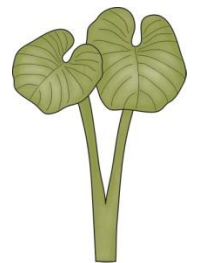
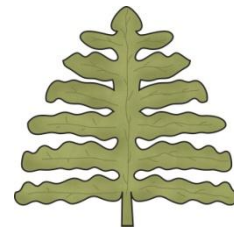
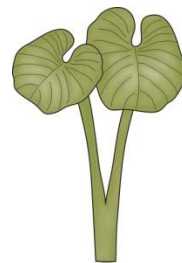
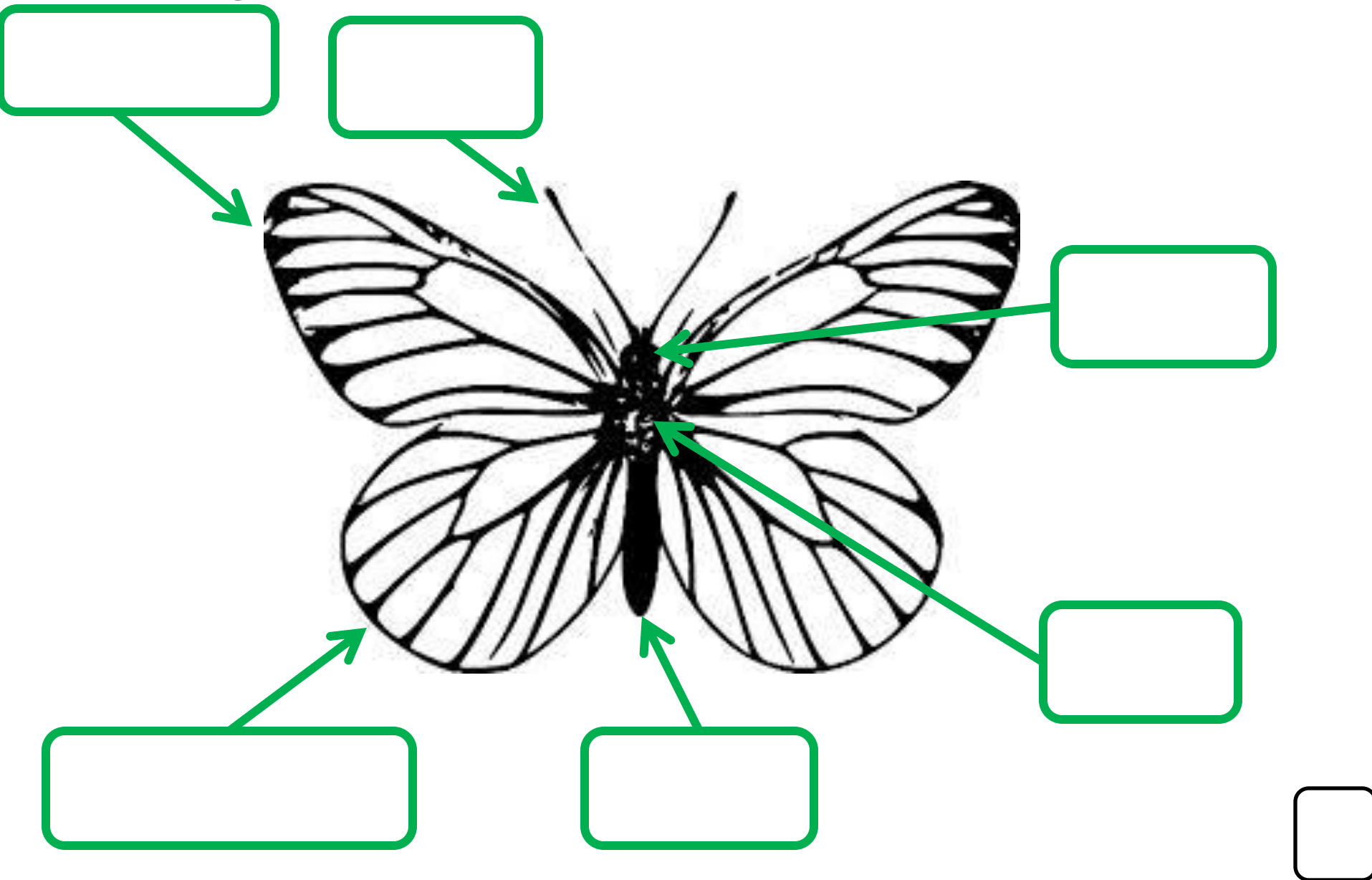


Diagram of the Butterfly:

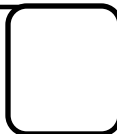


Butterflies

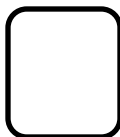
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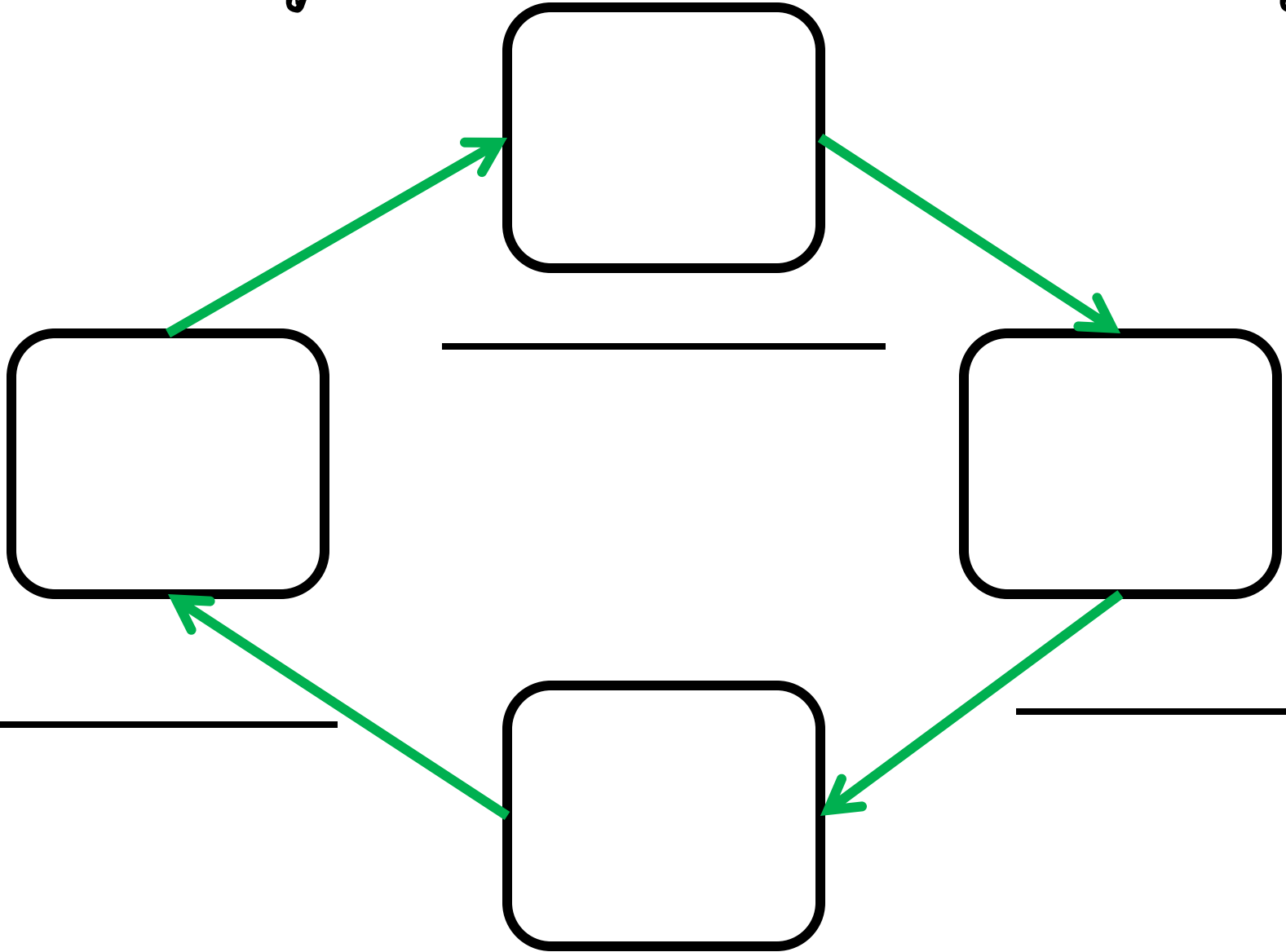
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Butterflies



Life Cycle of the Butterfly:



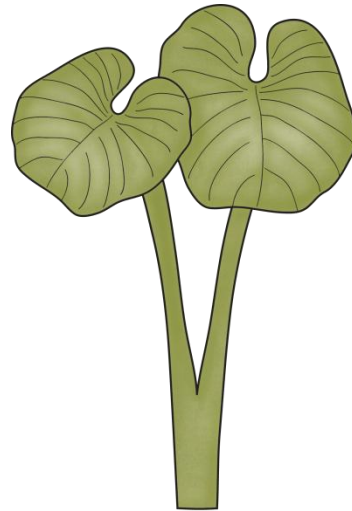
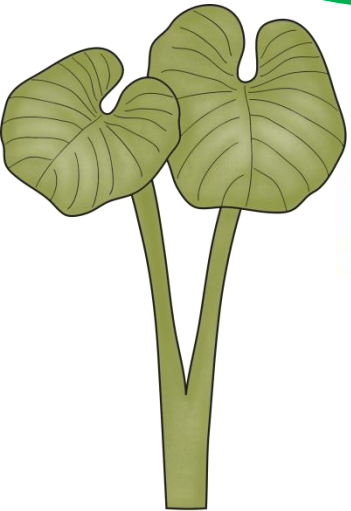
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Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





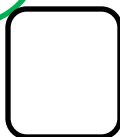
Butterflies



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Butterflies



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

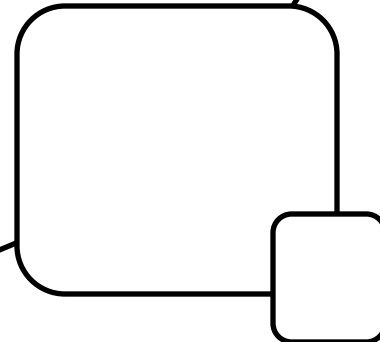
Always _____.

Never _____.



Butterfly

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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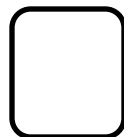
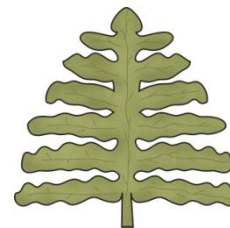
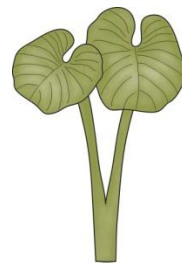
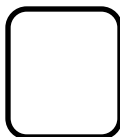
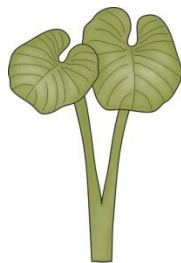
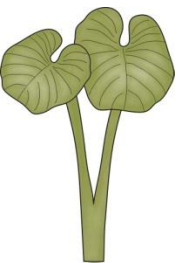


The Bengal Tiger

The Bengal tiger is native to the rainforests of India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. They live and hunt on the **forest floor**.

These animals are **hunters** who prey on other animals, which means they are **carnivores**. They are **nocturnal** hunters who prey on animals such as buffalo, deer, and wild pigs. A hungry tiger can eat up to 60 pounds in one night, although they usually eat much less.

These animals travel alone. They lay quietly as they wait for prey. When they spot prey, they creep slowly until they are close enough to the animal. Then, they pounce quickly to attack their prey.



The Bengal Tiger

Bengal tigers use their striped fur coat as **camouflage**. No two Bengal tigers have the same stripes. They are known for their power and strength.

Bengal tigers belong to the mammal group. They are the most common type of tiger. However, they are an endangered species. Over the past 100 years, **deforestation** has reduced their **population** to fewer than 2,000.

Female tigers give birth to **litters** of two to six cubs, which they raise with little or no help from the male. Cubs cannot hunt until they are 18 months old. They remain with their mothers until they are 2 or 3 years old. After this time, they **disperse** to find their own **territory**.



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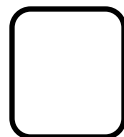
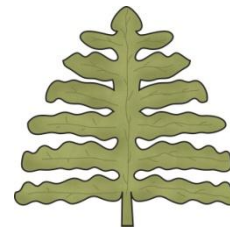
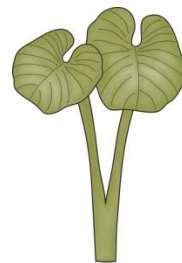
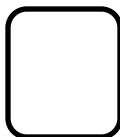
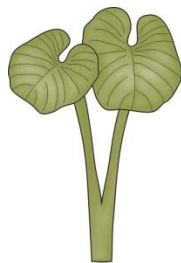
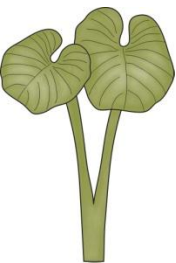


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The Bengal Tiger

- The Bengal tiger lives in the rainforests of India, Bangladesh, and Nepal on the forest floor.
- They hunt at night time.
- They eat buffalo, deer, and wild pigs.
- A hungry tiger can eat up to 60 pounds in one night.
- They jump to get their prey.



The Bengal Tiger

- Bengal tigers have striped fur.
- There are only 2,000 tigers left in the world.
- Tigers have 2 to 6 cubs.
- They have a long tail and big paws.

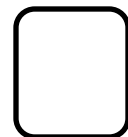
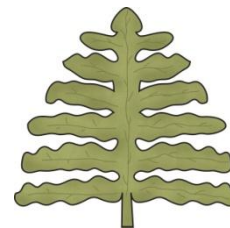
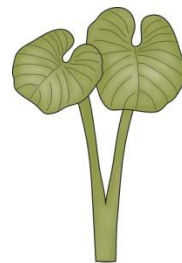
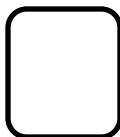
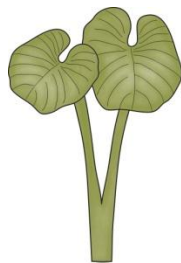
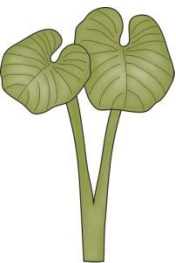
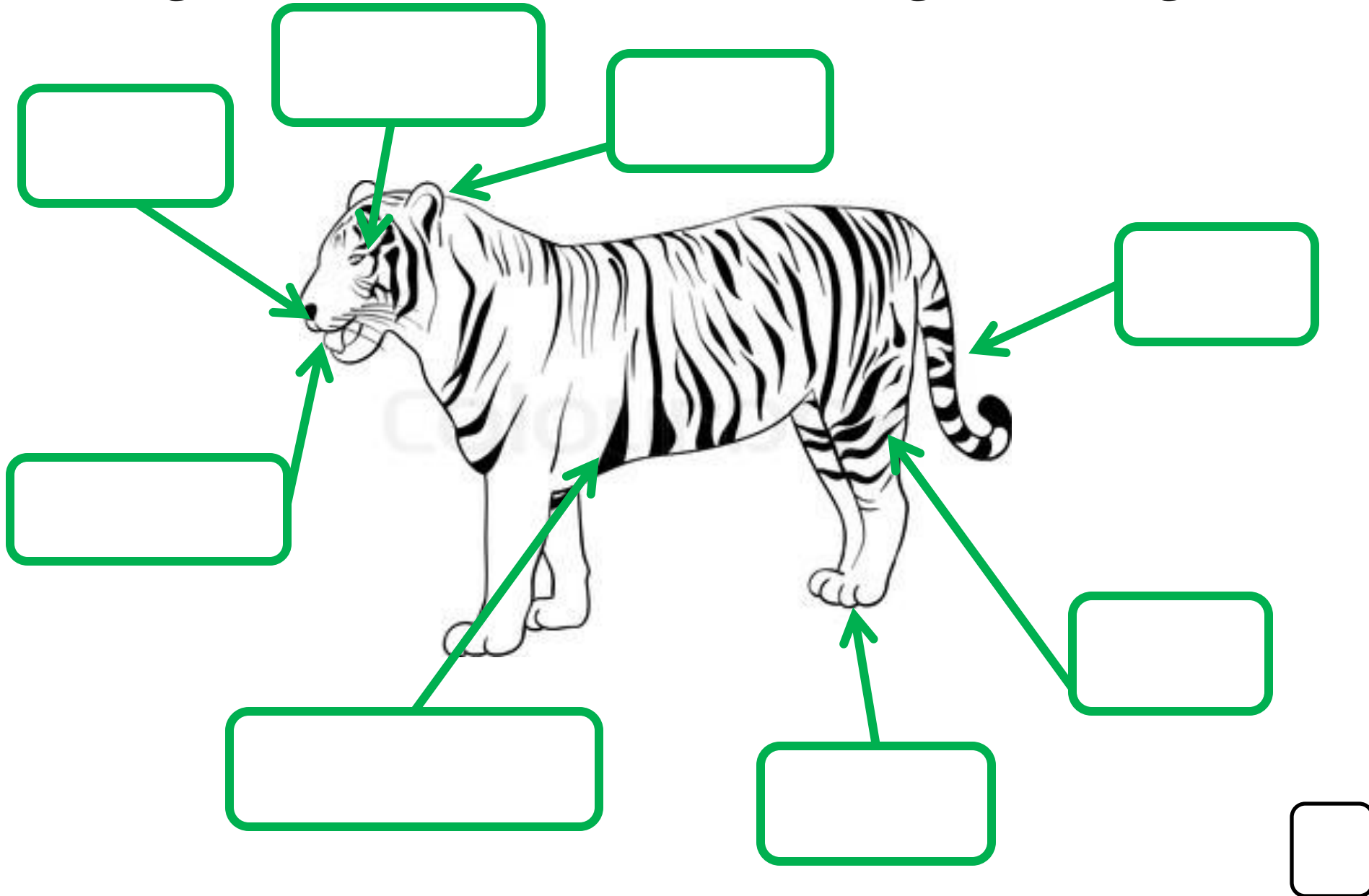


Diagram of the Bengal Tiger:



Bengal Tigers

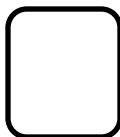
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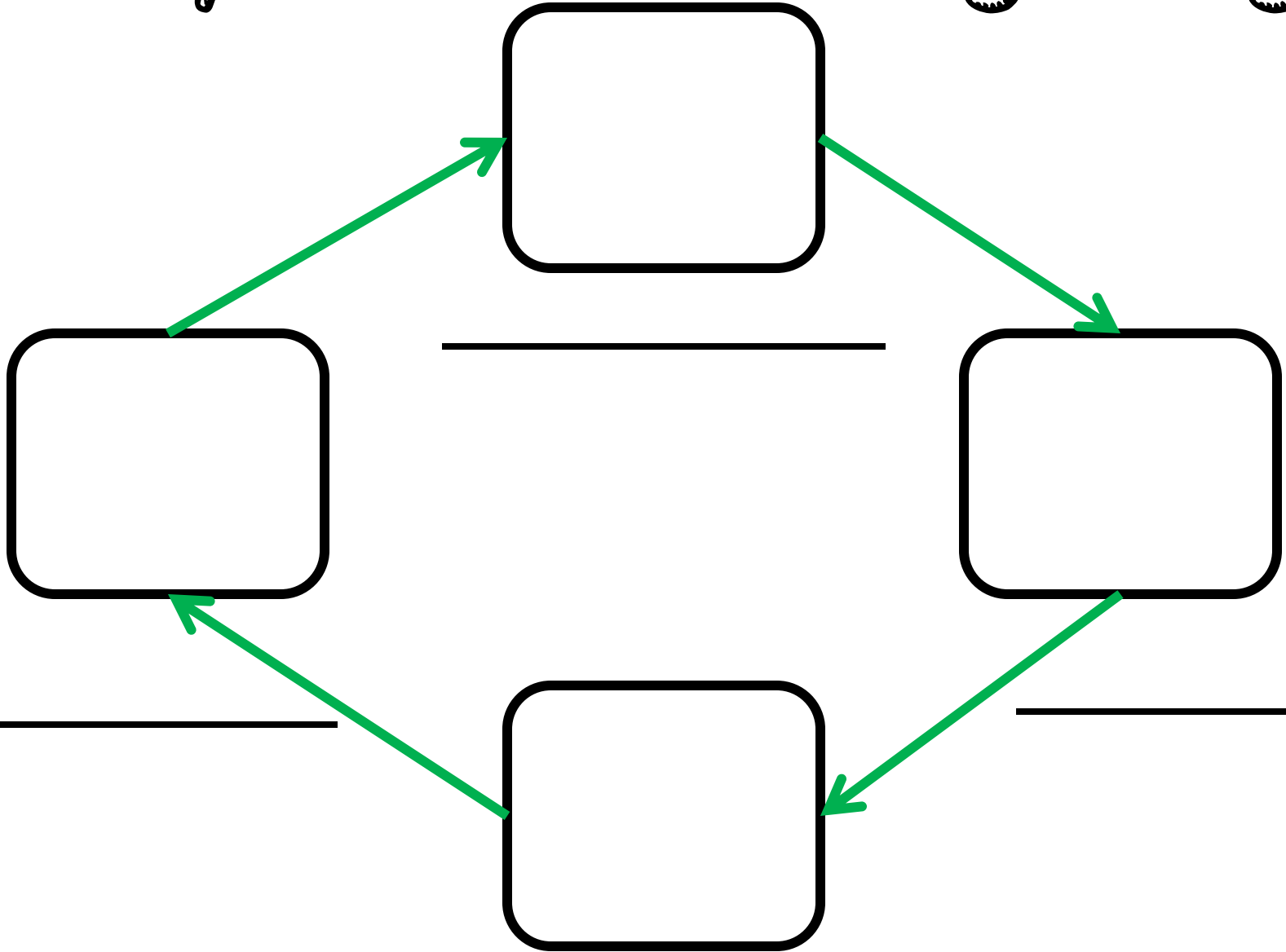
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Bengal Tigers



Life Cycle of the Bengal Tiger:



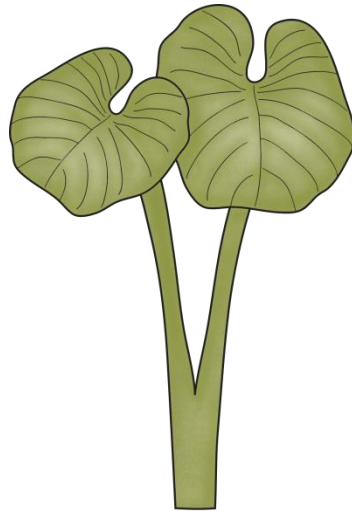
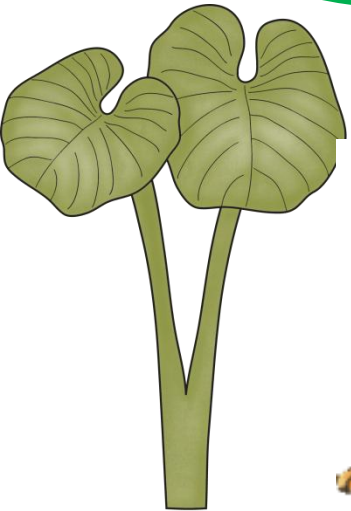
Bengal Tigers:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Bengal Tigers



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Bengal Tigers



Live _____.

Have _____.

Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

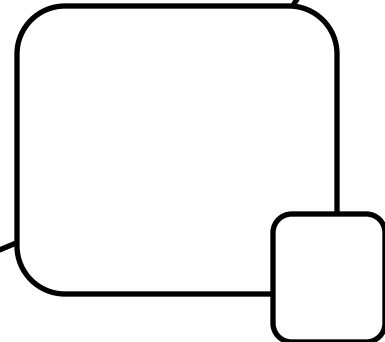
Always _____.

Never _____.



Bengal Tigers

Both:



Title:



Researched By:

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The Lemur

Lemurs live on Madagascar, an island near Africa. They live in the **canopy layer** of the rainforest. They can usually be seen sitting in the trees up in the top of the rainforests. They rarely come down from the canopy.

The majority of lemurs are **diurnal**, awake during the day and asleep at night - especially those that live in groups, including the ring-tailed lemurs, brown lemurs, and sifakas. The smaller mouse lemurs and dwarf lemurs, are **nocturnal**, preferring to be active in the relative safety of nighttime darkness. The aye-aye, a fascinating lemur with an **elongated**, claw-like middle finger which it uses to dig insects out of tree bark, is also nocturnal, and is often feared by the Malagasy people of its native Madagascar because of its unusual **appearance**.

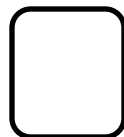
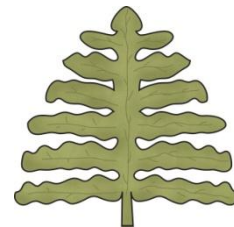
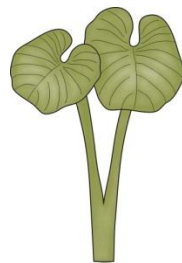
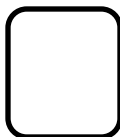
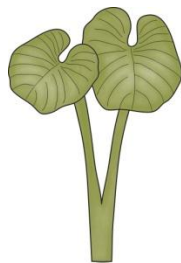
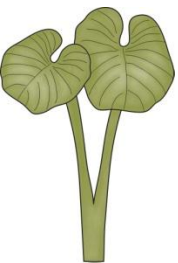


The Lemur

Unlike some other primates, lemurs do not have **prehensile tails** (they cannot hang by their tails from trees like monkeys) but they do have long, wet noses. Lemurs have a keen sense of smell and they also have good vision, even at night. Their thumbs and big toes are **opposable** (They can touch their other fingers and toes), but they mainly use their teeth and an extended "**toilet claw**" on the second toe of their hind feet for **grooming**.

Lemur females are **dominant**. A group of lemurs usually has one dominant female who leads the group, controls their movement, and has first choice of food and mates.

Lemurs eat fruit, leaves, sometimes small animals, and other **edible plant materials**. Insects may also be on the menu, especially for the smaller lemurs.





The Lemur

Lemurs live on Madagascar, an island near Africa. They live in the **canopy layer** of the rainforest and like to be up in the tree tops.

Most lemurs are **diurnal**, awake during the day and asleep at night. The smaller mouse lemurs and dwarf lemurs are **nocturnal** (they like to be awake at night). The aye-aye, a lemur with a claw-like middle finger which it uses to dig insects out of tree bark, is also nocturnal. People are scared of it because of the way it looks.

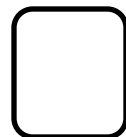
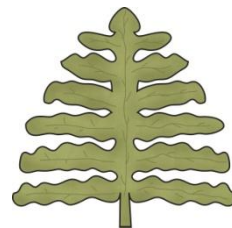
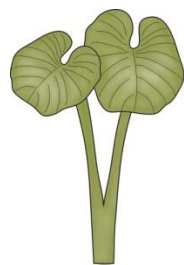
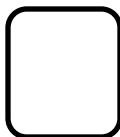
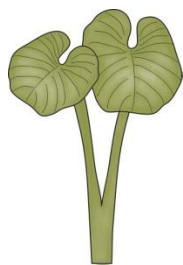
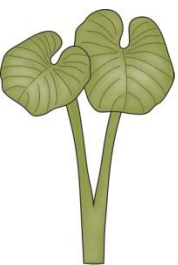


The Lemur

Unlike some other primates, lemurs do not have **prehensile tails** (they cannot hang by their tails from trees like monkeys) but they do have long, wet noses. Lemurs can smell well and they can also see well, even at night. Their thumbs and big toes can grip things, but they mainly use their teeth and a long "**toilet claw**" on the second toe of their hind feet for grooming.

Lemur females are **dominant**. A group of lemurs usually has one dominant female who leads the group, shows them where to go, and has first choice of food and mates.

Lemurs eat fruit, leaves, sometimes small animals, and other plants. Smaller lemurs enjoy eating insects too!





The Lemur

- Lemurs live on Madagascar, an island near Africa.
- They live in tree tops in the **canopy layer**.
- Most lemurs are awake in the day and asleep at night. (**Diurnal**)
- The smaller lemurs like to be awake at night. (**Nocturnal**)
- Lemurs can dig bugs out of tree bark with a long middle finger.
- People are scared of it because of the way it looks.



The Lemur

- Lemurs cannot hang by their tails from trees like monkeys.
- Lemurs have long, wet noses.
- Lemurs can smell well and they can also see well, even at night.
- Their thumbs and big toes can grip things.
- Lemurs use their teeth and a long "**toilet claw**" for cleaning their fur.
- One girl lemur leads the group, shows them where to go, and chooses her food and mates.
- Lemurs eat fruit, leaves, insects, small animals, and other plants.

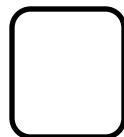
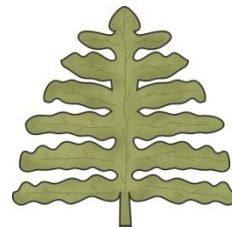
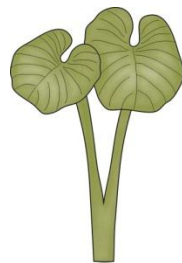
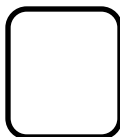
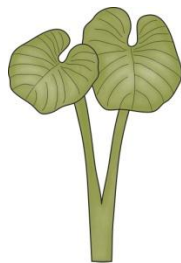
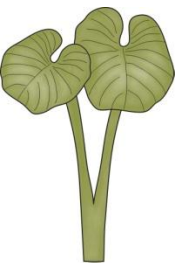
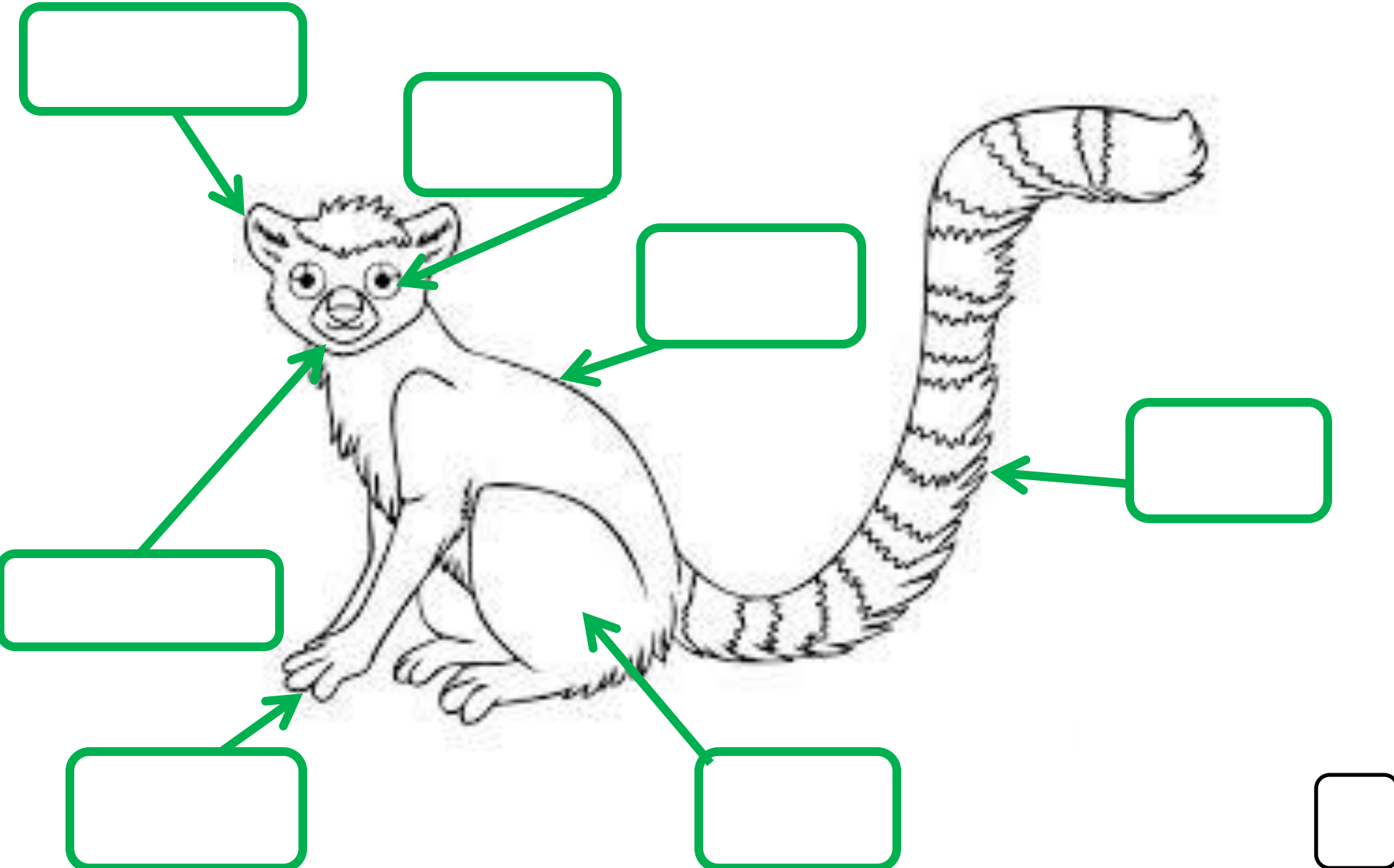


Diagram of the Lemmur:



Lemurs

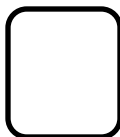
Can

have

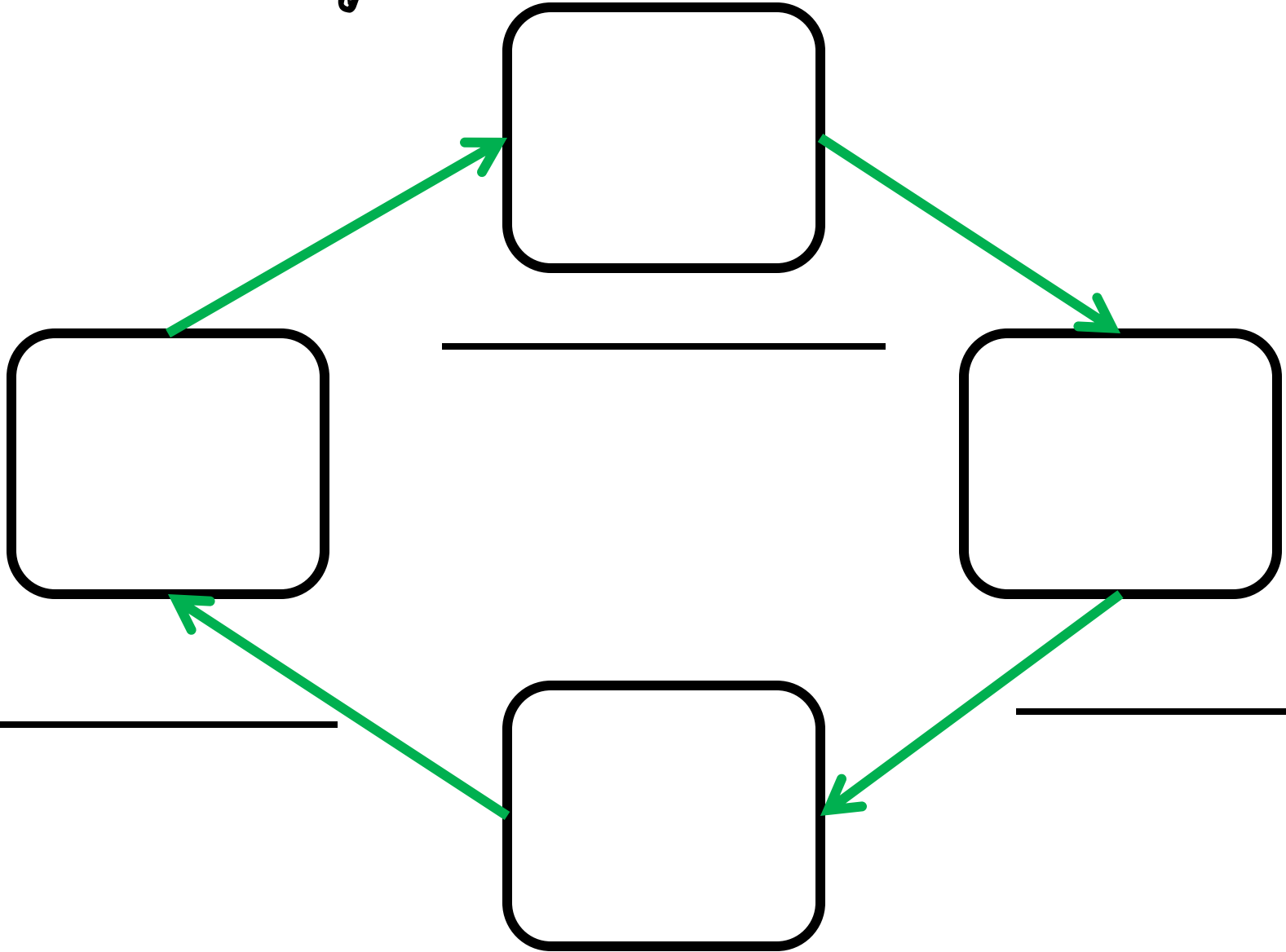
are



Lemurs



Life Cycle of the Lemur:



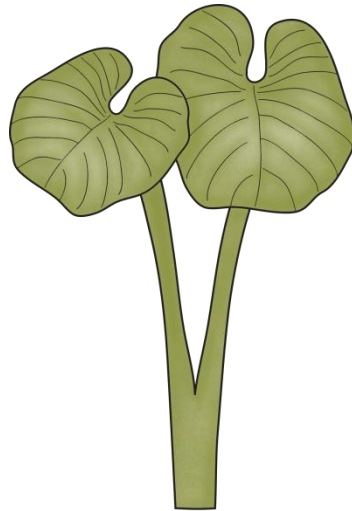
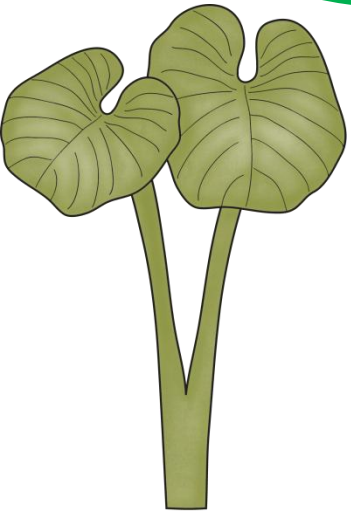
Lemurs:

Interesting Fact:

Life Span:

Habitat:

Diet:





Lemurs:



3 things I learned:

2 interesting facts :

1 question :





Lemurs



Live _____.

Have _____.

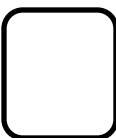
Are _____.

Can _____.

Eat _____.

Always _____.

Never _____.



Lemur



Both:

