



5 Introduction

6 Pets

8 Farm animals

10 Insects



12 Woodland animals

14 River animals

16 Mountain animals

17 Polar animals

18 Rainforest animals



20 African grassland animals

22 Desert animals

23 Australian animals

24 Ocean animals

26 Animals in danger

28 Plants

30 Index



IN THIS ENCYCLOPEDIA, you will find out about animals and where they live. Some animals live in the steamy rainforest, while others are suited for life at the icy poles. Some animals survive the dry heat of the desert, while others are only found in the water.

There are lots of things to see in the main illustration that accompanies each subject

Each subject is presented with an introductory text to explain what it is about.

The text that accompanies each item explains what it is and provides more information about it.

Most (but not all) of the items pictured can be found somewhere in the main illustration.

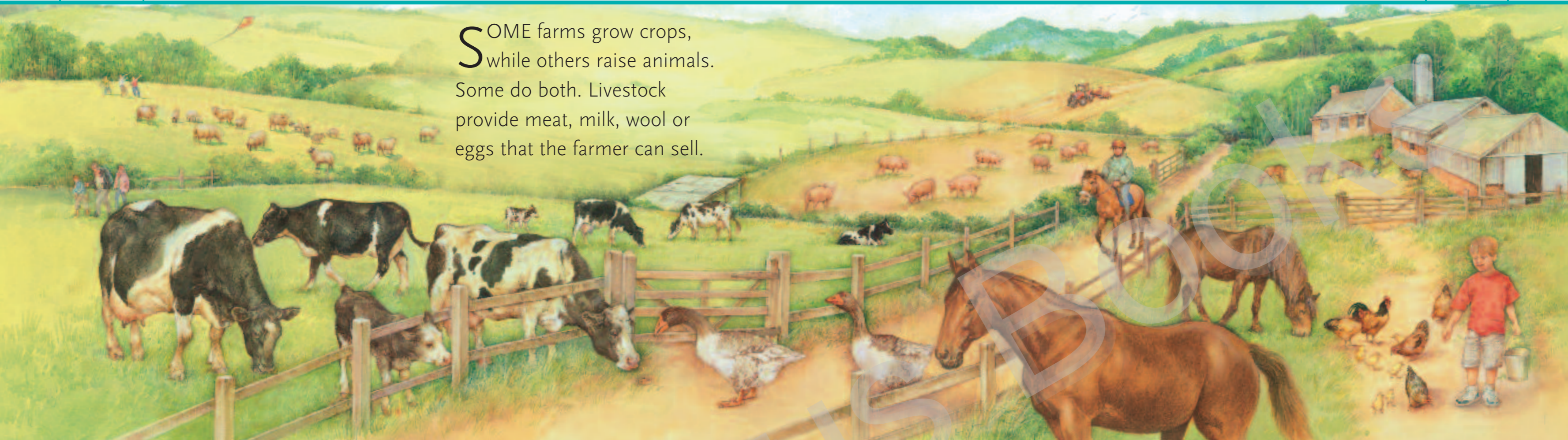
Rainforest animals		RAINFOREST ANIMALS		
	Snake Snakes often wrap the ground or through small trees. Some of them prey by coiling round their prey and squeezing the life out of it.		Macaw Including toucan feathers, macaws may measure up to one metre in length. They have strong, curved bills which they use to crack open hard nuts. They prefer to eat juicy fruits as they fly.	
	Jaguar Jaguars are big cats. They are like leopards, but their markings help them hide in trees, where they like to spend most of their time. They are good climbers and swimmers.		Sloth Sloths spend most of their time hanging upside down from trees. They can sleep for up to 16 hours a day. Sloths feed on leaves.	
	Tapir Tapirs use their sharp tusks to pull up vines, shoots and bark to eat. They can climb up trees to feed. They only close to rivers. Baby tapirs have stripes and spots to camouflage them.		Hummingbird Hummingbirds are the smallest of all birds. They hover when feeding. From flowers, they suck the nectar. They can fly very fast. They can fly up to 100 miles per hour.	
	Monkey Monkeys swing through trees in the rainforest. They use their long tails to grasp the branches.		Cracodile Cracodiles often lurk in shallow waters. They are waiting for a crocodile that comes to the water's edge to drink. They can be very dangerous.	
	Toucan Toucans have large, colorful bills. They use their bills to peck at fruit and to dig for insects.		Parrot Parrots are colorful birds. They are good at mimicking sounds. They are also very intelligent.	
	Leopard Leopards are big cats. They are like jaguars, but they are smaller. They are good climbers and swimmers.		Tapir Tapirs are big mammals. They are like horses, but they are smaller. They are good swimmers.	



If you look very carefully, you will find a tiny gold ring in each of the main illustrations in this book. Turn to page 31 to find out where they are hidden.



SOME farms grow crops, while others raise animals. Some do both. Livestock provide meat, milk, wool or eggs that the farmer can sell.



Sheep

Sheep graze in grassy pastures or on open moorland. They are raised for their wool, which is sheared every year, and their meat, which is called lamb or mutton.



Cattle

Cattle usually graze on lowland pasture. Female cattle, the cows, are a good source of milk. They are also raised for their meat, beef, or veal in young cows and calves. The skin of cattle can be used for leather goods.



Goat

Goats can graze anywhere, including steep mountain slopes. They are kept for their wool, milk and meat. Baby goats are called kids.



Chicken

Chickens are kept for their eggs and their meat. When allowed to range freely, they scratch at the ground for insects, insect grubs and seeds to eat.



Pig

Pigs dig in the ground with their sensitive snouts. They sniff out all kinds of food, including insects, worms, fruit, bark and other small animals. Pigs are kept for their meat: pork, ham and bacon.



Goose

Geese are a little larger than ducks. They are kept on farms for their eggs, their meat and also for their soft feathers. Geese usually mate for life.



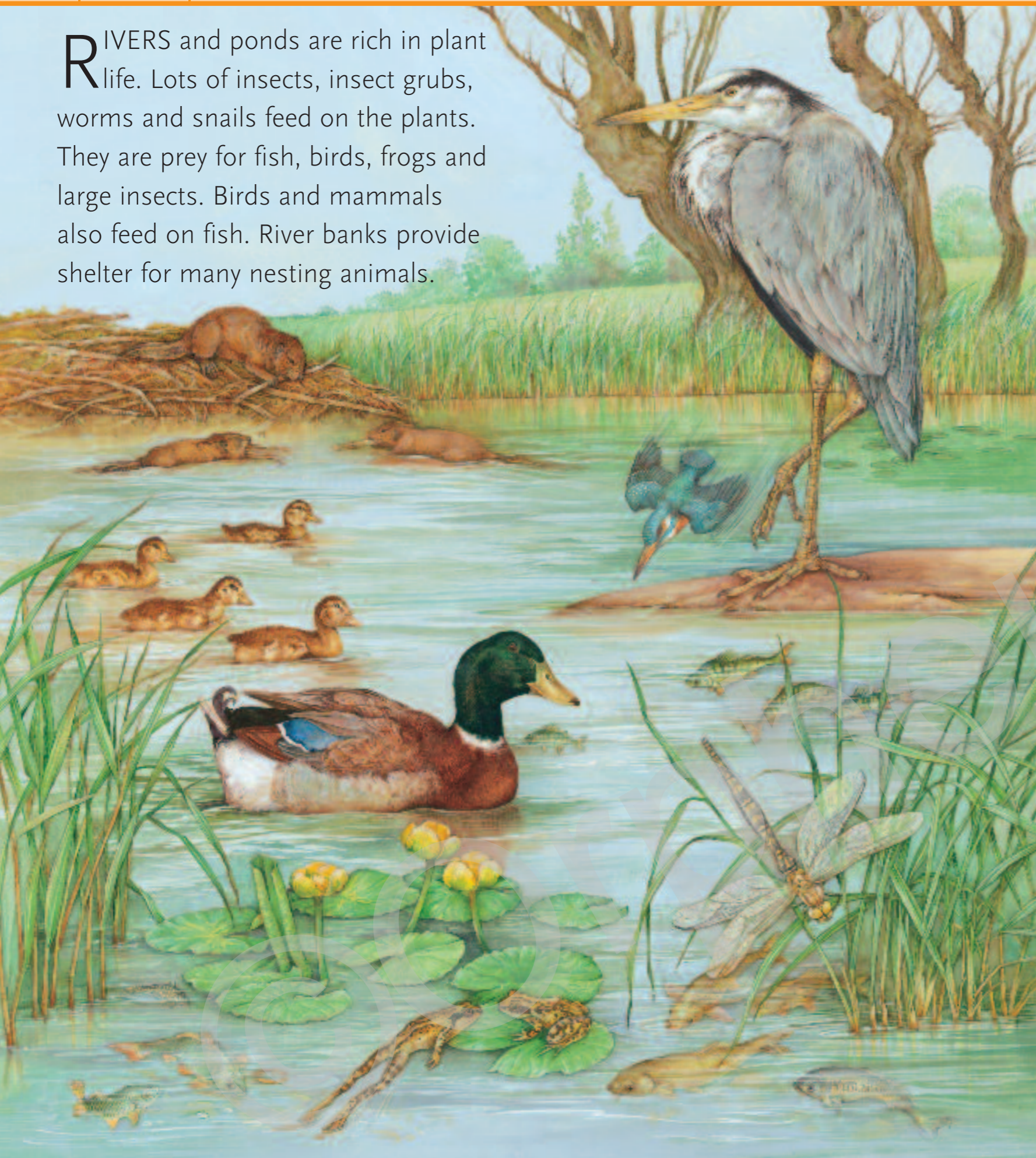
Horse

Horses used to be work animals on the farm. They pulled ploughs and carts. Today, this work is done by tractors. Horses are now used for riding. A horse's height is measured in the number of hands from the floor to its shoulder.





RIVERS and ponds are rich in plant life. Lots of insects, insect grubs, worms and snails feed on the plants. They are prey for fish, birds, frogs and large insects. Birds and mammals also feed on fish. River banks provide shelter for many nesting animals.



Beaver

Beavers have strong teeth. They use them to gnaw through and bring down tree trunks. The trunks then block, or dam, rivers. This allows beavers to build homes out of reach from predators.



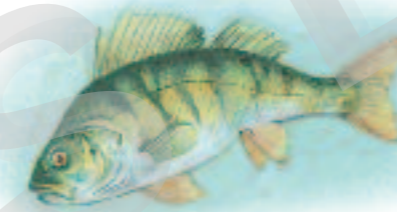
Duck

Ducks are water birds with short legs and flat beaks. They duck their head below the surface to find food such as grasses, insects and small fish. Male ducks, known as drakes, often have colourful plumage.



Fish

Fish spend all their time in the water. They do not have lungs to breathe air. Instead they take in oxygen from the water using gills.



Frog

Frogs live on land, but they lay their eggs, called spawn, in the water. These hatch out into tadpoles, which later grow into frogs.



Kingfisher

Kingfishers sit on branches just above the water, watching for their prey. Then they quickly dive into the water to grab a fish in their long beak.



Dragonfly

Dragonflies can fly at high speeds, hover and even fly backwards. They feed on other flying insects around rivers and ponds. They chase them in the air or pluck them off plants with their legs.

Heron

Hérons are birds with long legs. They wade through the water to catch fish and frogs in their long beak.

