



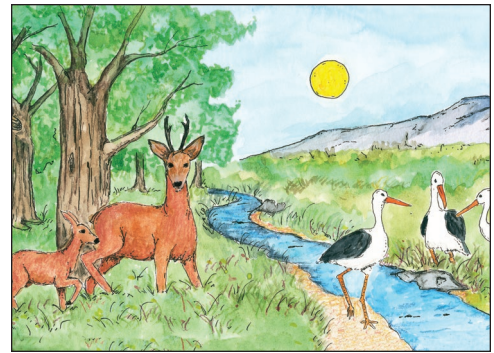
Animal Flashcards from THE WORLD GOD MADE



ROE DEER

The Roe is native to the British Isles but now is widespread throughout Europe. A relatively small deer, the bucks' antlers rarely have four points or more. And as most other deer species around the world, they feed on grass, leaves, berries, and sprouts.

EUROPE



BLACK FOREST, GERMANY

The Black Forest is a mountainous region in south-western Germany. Waters flowing from these mountains form both the Danube (Europe's second longest river) and Neckar rivers.

EUROPE



SHORT-EARED OWL

The Short-eared Owl is one of the few owls that is active in daylight. A mating pair will build a nest on the ground, usually hidden in tall grasses. As the pair care for their young, the male hunts, mostly rodents, and brings them to the female. She then feeds the young.

EUROPE



ADONIS BLUE BUTTERFLY

The male is a brilliant blue and the female is chocolate brown. In its caterpillar form it feeds almost exclusively on Horseshoe Vetch. Adonis was the human lover of the Greek goddess Aphrodite.

EUROPE



WHITE STORK

As one of Europe's biggest birds, their range stretches from northern Europe all the way down to South Africa. A mating pair build a huge stick nest and usually care for a clutch of four eggs. Some nests have been in use for hundreds of years and are used by multiple pairs. Storks eat anything from grubs and earthworms to frogs and fish.

EUROPE



YOSEMITE, UNITED STATES

Yosemite is a national park in California. It is known for its towering ancient trees, iconic waterfalls, and granite mountains, especially El Capitan and Half Dome.

NORTH AMERICA



CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE

Found only along the west coast of North America, these Chickadees, like their cousins, forage through pines and other evergreens for food. They use fur to make their nests. Scientists have found rabbit, coyote, deer, skunk, cat, horse, and cow hair in these nests.

NORTH AMERICA



MOLE

With their large-clawed paws, almost invisible eyes and ears, and need for less oxygen, moles are particularly adapted to survive underground. Even though many gardeners view them as pests, they provide necessary soil aeration. Their favorite food is the earthworm.

NORTH AMERICA



BLACK BEAR

Found across the North American continent, Black bears can survive in a variety of habitats and on a versatile diet. These bears will eat just about anything, including berries, fish, larvae, baby deer, elk and moose, human garbage, pet food, fruit, and of course honey. Throughout most of the year they roam alone. And a mother bear will ferociously defend her cubs.

NORTH AMERICA



DOG FACE BUTTERFLY

The state insect of California, this butterfly has a narrow range which consists of most of California and the Baja peninsula. Their name comes from the wings of the male have a pattern similar to the profile of a dog's head.

NORTH AMERICA



CHIPMUNK

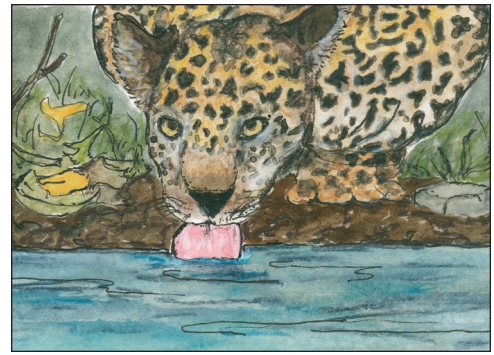
This cute rodent is a member of the squirrel family. Of the 25 species of chipmunks, only one (the Siberian chipmunk) lives outside of North America. They often burrow dens underground but sometimes make their home in tree cavities or abandoned bird nests. Their favorite foods are seeds and berries.

NORTH AMERICA



ANGEL FALLS, VENEZUELA

At a height of 3,212 feet, Angel Falls is the world's tallest uninterrupted waterfall. The falls were named for James Angel, an American explorer. Recently, the Venezuelan government renamed it Kerepakupai Meru, the indigenous Pemon Indian language for the waterfall.



JAGUAR

This near threatened big cat is the largest cat in the Americas. Unlike most cats, Jaguars don't mind water. Being a natural swimmer allows them to enjoy both water prey (fish, turtles, and caimans) and land prey (deer and capybara). The female raises between one and four cubs on her own. The babies get their teeth by one month.

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA



MONARCH BUTTERFLY

A beautiful orange and black butterfly, this insect makes a breathtaking migration of up to 2,800 miles from the northern US to Central and South America each year. According to the FWS and NOAA this is an endangered species. The primary reason for its decline is the fact that the caterpillar has a singular food source, the milkweed.



GIANT RIVER OTTER

The Giant River Otter is the world's largest otter with some growing up to six feet long. Their powerful tails, webbed feet, and water-repellent fur make them majestic and expert swimmers. Sometimes referred to as a river wolf, they compete with Jaguars and Caimans for prey such as fish, crustaceans, caimans, and anacondas. The IUC recognizes them as endangered and even extinct in a few South American countries.

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA



CAPYBARA

Earth's largest rodent, the Capybara can weigh up to 140 pounds and grow to be over 4 feet long. They are comfortable both on land and in the water. They have webbed feet and can hold their breath for up to five minutes. The Capybara is a social animal, moving around in packs of up to twenty, and is even friendly with ducks and herons. The ducks and herons eat parasites of the Capybara's skin.



SCARLET IBIS

An unmistakable brilliant bird which inhabits most of South America, the Scarlet Ibis use their curved bills to probe the mud feeding on crustaceans, mollusks, fish, frogs, and even small snakes. When it comes to parenting the young, both the male and female work together to feed, defend, and train the chicks until they are able to survive on their own.

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA



MT. FUJI, JAPAN

Iconic, snowcapped, and perfectly conical, Mt. Fuji is one of the most recognizable mountains in the world. This active volcano is southwest of Tokyo and is Japan's tallest mountain. Temples and shrines surround this sacred mountain, and ascending the peak has been a religious practice for centuries.



VEGETABLES

Eggplant, onions, soybeans, and tomatoes

As one of the largest onion producers in the world, onions are widely used in much of Japan's traditional cooking. Additionally, eggplant or aubergine are grown prolifically in Japan and enjoyed in many dishes. Even though the tomato is one of the most popular vegetables it is not used in traditional cooking. Japanese consider soybeans a staple, as it is used as an oil, tofu, flour, soy sauce, and miso.

ASIA

ASIA



ORIENTAL STORK

A close relative of the White stork of Europe, the Oriental stork has been hunted and had its habitat destroyed leading to it being classified as endangered. They tend to stick to themselves except to breed. They enjoy eating fish, frogs, insects, small birds, and reptiles. Late fall they migrate to eastern China for the winter.



MT. KILIMANJARO, TANZANIA

As the tallest mountain in Africa, Mt. Kilimanjaro stands at over 19,000 feet. Even though it is on free standing mountain, it has three volcanic cones (Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira). While one of the easiest ascents of the world's tallest mountains, a hiker will experience five distinct ecological zones, ranging from "the equator to Antarctica".

ASIA

AFRICA



ZEBRA

As members of the horse family, this black and white striped equid is recognized worldwide. Their strips, unique to each individual, help protect them from predators such as a lion or a leopard. When being chased by a predator the males protect the mares and foals with powerful kicks (the most powerful in the animal kingdom) which can injure even a lion. A zebra's kick is powerful enough, that if landed right, can knock a lion unconscious.



GIRAFFE

The giraffe is the tallest living land animal. A huge and powerful heart is necessary to pump blood up the giraffe's long neck. Its blood pressure is the highest of any mammal (220/180). When a giraffe spreads its legs and bends down to drink, a series of valves regulate the flow of blood up the neck and into the head to prevent brain damage from the powerful blood flow.

AFRICA

AFRICA



GOLD-BANDED FORESTER BUTTERFLY

This butterfly feeds on rotting fruit and tree sap. It can be found year-round throughout East and South Africa.

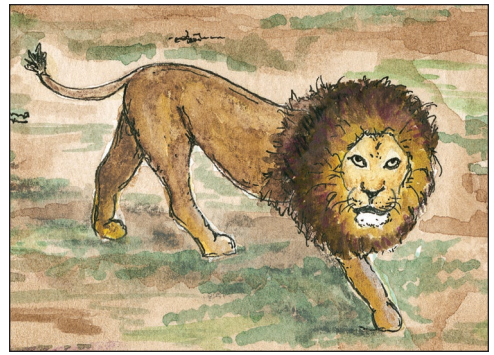
AFRICA



WHITE STORK

While primarily a migratory bird who breeds in Europe and over winters throughout Africa, a few pairs have been known to give up the trip back to Europe to breed, and nest and raise their young in Africa. And no wonder the migratory trip can be over 12,000 miles one way.

AFRICA



LION

The “King of the Beasts” comes in second in size to its feline cousin, the tiger. In ancient times, they roamed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. However, how they are only found in parts of Africa, and a wildlife sanctuary in India. Unlike the world’s other cats, the lion lives in groups, or prides. As meat-eaters, lions will prey on a variety of animals, but they primarily hunt hoofed animals, such as wildebeests, zebras, and antelopes.

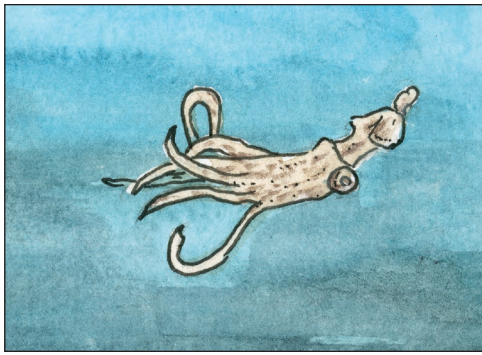
AFRICA



GREAT BARRIER REEF

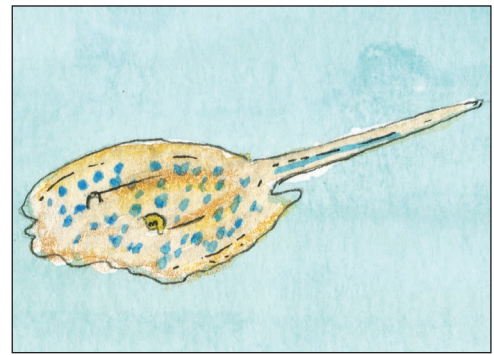
The Great Barrier Reef stretches across 135,000 square miles off the coast of Australia. Within the Great Barrier Reef, there are thousands of smaller reefs and about 900 islands. As the world’s largest concentration of coral, there are over 400 different types of coral and is home to over 9,000 species from venomous snakes to algae. Climate change warms the ocean water, which cause algae to produce toxins which in turn bleaches the corals. This along with pollution, runoff and coastal development threaten this vast biodiverse ecosystem.

OCEANIA



BIGFIN REEF SQUID

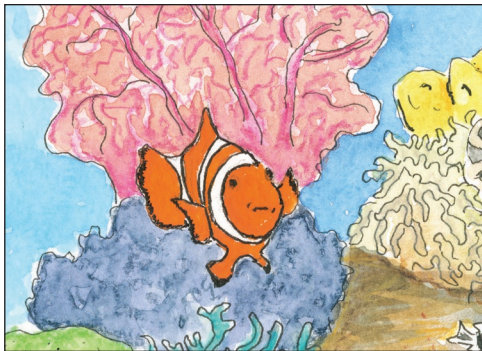
With over 300 species of squid in the world, the Bigfin Reef Squid is one of the few that enjoy more shallow waters along the shoreline and coral reefs. They grow extremely fast, reaching maturity in approximately 140 days, and live approximately 300 days. Their favorite food is prawns. And like other squid and octopi, they can change color using chromatophores.



BLUESPOTTED RIBBONTAIL RAY

This stingray, as most rays, has two poisonous spines at the tip of their tail. They glide along the sea floor looking for prey such as shrimp and crabs. In order to find these small animals, the Rays use electroreception, which picks up on the electrical field around the prey in the sand. Rays give birth to live offspring, often being born in litters of seven. And just like the Zebras in Africa, each Ray's markings are unique.

OCEANIA



CLOWNFISH

This bright orange with white and black stripes is broadly recognized due to Disney's *Finding Nemo*. As omnivores they feed on plankton, small invertebrates, and algae. They have a symbiotic relationship with sea anemones, from which they rarely venture more than a dozen inches. The anemone keeps the Clownfish safe, and in return the Clownfish removes waste and cleans the anemone. All mature Clownfish are male and have the ability to change their sex to female when the need to breed arises. And depending on the female, she can lay between and 100 and 1,000 eggs in a single time.

OCEANIA

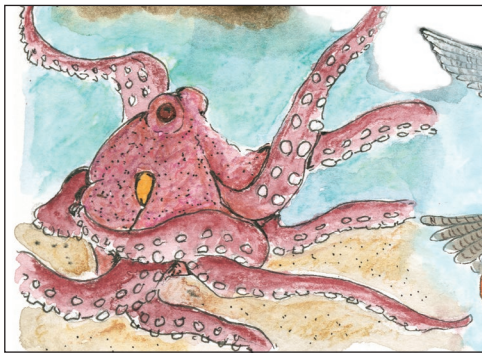
OCEANIA



ANGLERFISH

Another *Finding Nemo* species, the Anglerfish is a strange and mysterious inhabitant of the deep ocean. Living miles below the surface they are well equipped to find what prey are around. They use a pulsing light as a lure to attract crustaceans and small fish. They also use the pulsing light to find a mate. Males are much smaller than the female, and he bites into his mate to fertilize the eggs.

OCEANIA



OCTOPUS

This amazing, eight-armed creature of the ocean change color to blend into their background, the suction cups on their legs to move and feed and can shoot ink at potential predators. They are generally solitary and enjoy eating crabs, shrimps, and lobsters. They sometimes even feed on small sharks. The octopus has three hearts. And their blood is copper based rather than iron based like humans.



GREEN SEA TURTLE

This endangered sea turtle lives through the warm ocean waters. While the other species of sea turtles are omnivores, eating small fish and crustaceans along with seaweed and algae, the Green Sea Turtle only feeds on algae and seagrass. They can live up to 70 years and grow to weigh over 350 pounds. And even though they can remain underwater for over two hours, one of their main threats is drowning as a result of entanglement with fishing gear.

OCEANIA

OCEANIA



BLACKTIP REEF SHARK

With its telling black tipped fin, the Blacktip Reef Shark is among the most common sharks within the waters of the Great Barrier Reef. They enjoy feeding on small fish, snakes, seabirds, squid, and octopi. They pose no threat to humans but have been known to mistake a human leg for food. The Blacktip Reef Shark gives birth to live young each year in the warm waters off the coast of Australia.

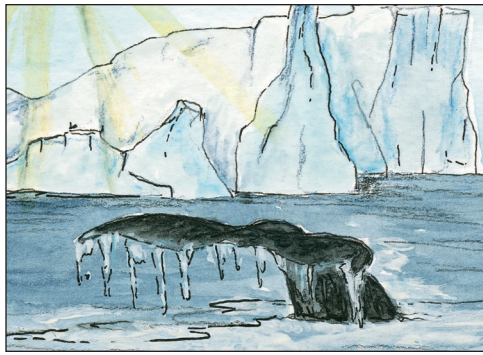


ANTARCTICA

Populated primarily by scientists and some tourists, Antarctica is the seventh continent and is virtually an ice-covered landmass. The ice of Antarctica contains 90% of the world's ice, and 70% of the world's freshwater. The South Pole is located within the boundaries of the continent.

OCEANIA

ANTARCTICA



WHALE

About eleven species of whale call the waters around Antarctica home. While Killer Whales, or Orca, swim the world's waters, 75% of the world's Killer Whales live in Antarctica. Blue Whales, the largest creature to ever exist on earth, has been known to swim through these the southernmost waters. Whales come to these waters to feed on the rich and expansive population of krill. Humpback Whales, like the Zebra of Africa and the Bluespotted Ribbintail Ray, have unique white markings on their bellies and tails.



EMPEROR PENGUIN

The Emperor Penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all penguin species. The entire population lives in Antarctica and the surrounding waters. The father bird keeps the egg warm and cozy for the 65 days it takes to mature and hatch. In the freezing temperatures, they huddle together to keep warm, rotating the inner and warmer birds outward and the colder birds to the interior. They feed on fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and krill.

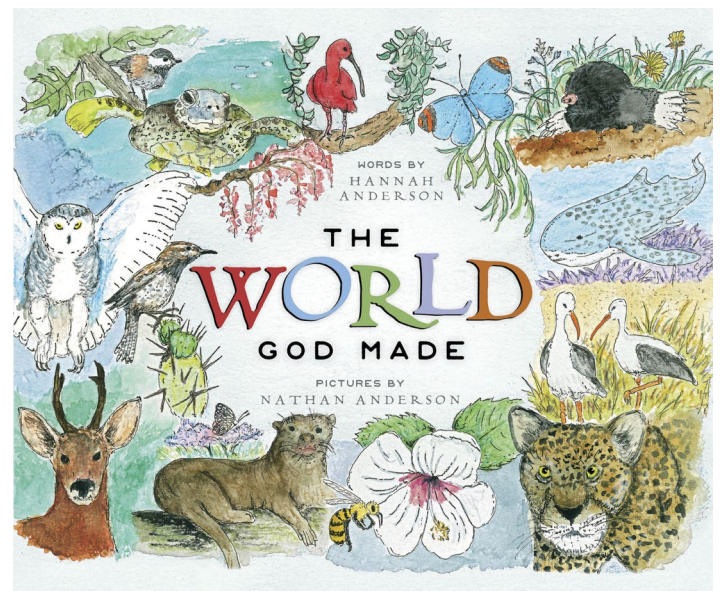
ANTARCTICA

ANTARCTICA



WEDDELL SEAL

Because they breathe air, they must regularly come up to ice cracks and holes. In the summer months the cracks and holes are plentiful. However, in the winter months many of the air holes disappear. The seals use their teeth to break the ice. Sometimes this wears their teeth down so they are unable to feed to keep the holes open. They spend much of their time under the ice to protect themselves from Killer Whales and Leopard Seals.



ANTARCTICA