Animals on the Move

Animals on the Move is a new book from Animal Planet that takes readers on a journey around the world to meet some of the most amazing animals on Earth.



Animals on the Move (Animal Planet Animal Bites)

by Swapna Reddy

Screen Reader

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 5 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 80 pages

Lending : Enabled



: Supported

From the fastest land animal, the cheetah, to the largest land animal, the African elephant, this book is packed with fascinating facts and stunning photography.

Readers will learn about the incredible adaptations that animals have evolved to help them move through their environment. They'll also learn about the threats that animals face, and what we can do to help them.

Animals on the Move is a must-read for anyone who loves animals, nature, or photography. It's a book that will inspire and amaze readers of all ages.

Cheetahs: The Fastest Land Animals

Cheetahs are the fastest land animals on Earth. They can reach speeds of up to 70 miles per hour in just a few seconds.

Cheetahs have a number of adaptations that help them run so fast. Their long, slender bodies are aerodynamic, and their large nostrils and lungs allow them to take in more oxygen.

Cheetahs also have unique paws that act like shock absorbers, helping them to maintain their speed even when running over rough terrain.

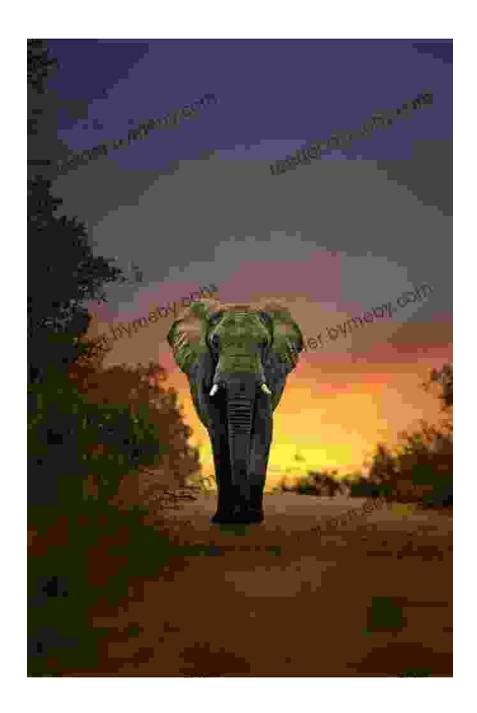


African Elephants: The Largest Land Animals

African elephants are the largest land animals on Earth. They can weigh up to 13,000 pounds and stand 13 feet tall at the shoulder.

African elephants have a number of adaptations that help them to survive in their environment. Their thick skin protects them from predators, and their large ears help them to dissipate heat.

African elephants also have long trunks that they use for breathing, drinking, and smelling.



Animal Adaptations

Animals have evolved a wide range of adaptations to help them survive in their environment. These adaptations can include physical features, such as the cheetah's long, slender body, or behavioral adaptations, such as the African elephant's ability to live in herds.

Some of the most common animal adaptations include:

- Camouflage: Many animals use camouflage to hide from predators or prey. For example, the chameleon can change its color to match its surroundings.
- Mimicry: Some animals mimic other animals or objects to deceive predators or prey. For example, the firefly uses its light to attract prey.
- Poison: Some animals produce poison to protect themselves from predators. For example, the poison dart frog produces a deadly poison that it uses to defend itself.
- Speed: Some animals have evolved to be very fast, which helps them to escape from predators or catch prey. For example, the cheetah can reach speeds of up to 70 miles per hour.
- **Strength**: Some animals have evolved to be very strong, which helps them to defend themselves or attack prey. For example, the African elephant can lift up to 13,000 pounds.

Threats to Animals

Animals face a number of threats, including habitat loss, pollution, and climate change.

Habitat loss is one of the most serious threats to animals. As humans continue to develop and expand, they are encroaching on the natural habitats of animals. This can force animals to move to new areas where they may not be able to survive.

Pollution is another major threat to animals. Animals can be poisoned by pollutants in the air, water, and soil. Pollution can also cause habitat loss, as it can make areas uninhabitable for animals.

Climate change is also a major threat to animals. As the climate changes, animals are forced to adapt to new conditions or face extinction. Climate change can also cause habitat loss, as it can change the climate of an area so that it is no longer suitable for animals.

What We Can Do to Help Animals

There are a number of things that we can do to help animals. One of the most important things is to protect their habitats.

We can also reduce pollution by using less energy, driving less, and recycling more.

We can also support organizations that are working to protect animals. These organizations work to protect animal habitats, reduce pollution, and educate the public about the importance of animals.

By taking these steps, we can help to ensure that animals have a healthy future.



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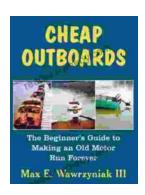
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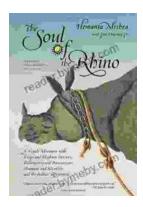
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