

DISTANCE LEARNING PROJECT ONLINE MAGAZINE SERIES-2

Turkey - North Macedonia - Romania

HOW ABOUT



STRANGE ANIMALS?



About Strange Animals

Every year, scientists wade into jungles, deserts and museum collections to examine animals and, if they're lucky, discover a new species. Scientists are busy learning about these new animals, and whether these critters can inspire new materials, robots and medicines.

LET'S
Learn

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Electric Eel

The electric eel has an elongated, cylindrical body, typically growing to about 2 m (6 ft 7 in) in length, and 20 kg (44 lb) in weight, making them the largest species of the Gymnotiformes. Their coloration is dark gray-brown on the back and yellow or orange on the belly. Mature females have a darker color on the abdomen.

They have no scales. The mouth is square, and positioned at the end of the snout.



Pangolin

1. What is a pangolin, really?

Though many think of them as reptiles, pangolins are actually mammals. They are the only mammals wholly-covered in scales and they use those scales to protect themselves from predators in the wild. If under threat, a pangolin will immediately curl into a tight ball and will use their sharp-scaled tails to defend themselves.

2. What do pangolins eat?

Pangolins eat ants, termites and larvae and are often known as "the scaly anteater." Because they have no teeth, pangolins pick up food with their sticky tongues, which can sometimes reach lengths greater than the animal's body.

3. The most trafficked mammal in the world?

They certainly are one of the most trafficked mammals in Asia and, increasingly, Africa. Pangolins are in high demand in countries like China and Vietnam. Their meat is considered a delicacy and pangolin scales are used in traditional medicine and folk remedies. All eight pangolin species are protected under national and international laws. But there is still growing international **illegal** trade in pangolins.

Based on reported seizures between 2011 and 2013, an estimated 116,990-233,980 pangolins were killed, which represents only the tip of the trade. Experts believe that seizures represent as little as 10 percent of the actual volume in pangolins in illegal wildlife trade.

4. Is there any good news for pangolins?

Yes! In 2016, a treaty of over 180 governments announced an agreement that would end all legal trade of pangolins and further protect the species from extinction. However, illegal trade of the species continues. World Wildlife Fund, together with TRAFFIC, works to protect species from wildlife crime. In Asia, we work to reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products with campaigns and partnerships with governments



Tarsier Primat

The tails of these tiny animals, which live on the islands of Southeast Asia and whose body length is about 9-16 cm, are 13-28 cm the weight of these cute animals is only 60-160 grams . Its feathers are short and soft. According to their hands are large and their legs are long. These animals live on trees and they climb very fast. You cannot separate them from the tree. This is because it has very high palm holding properties.



Axolotl(Elenora Teacher)

COMMON NAME: Axolotl

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ambystoma mexicanum*

TYPE: Amphibians

DIET: Carnivore

AVERAGE LIFE SPAN IN THE WILD: 10 to 15 years

SIZE: Up to 12 inches

The axolotl (pronounced ACK-suh-LAH-tuhl) salamander has the rare trait of retaining its larval features throughout its adult life. This condition, called neoteny, means it keeps its tadpole-like dorsal fin, which runs almost the length of its body, and its feathery external



AYE AYE

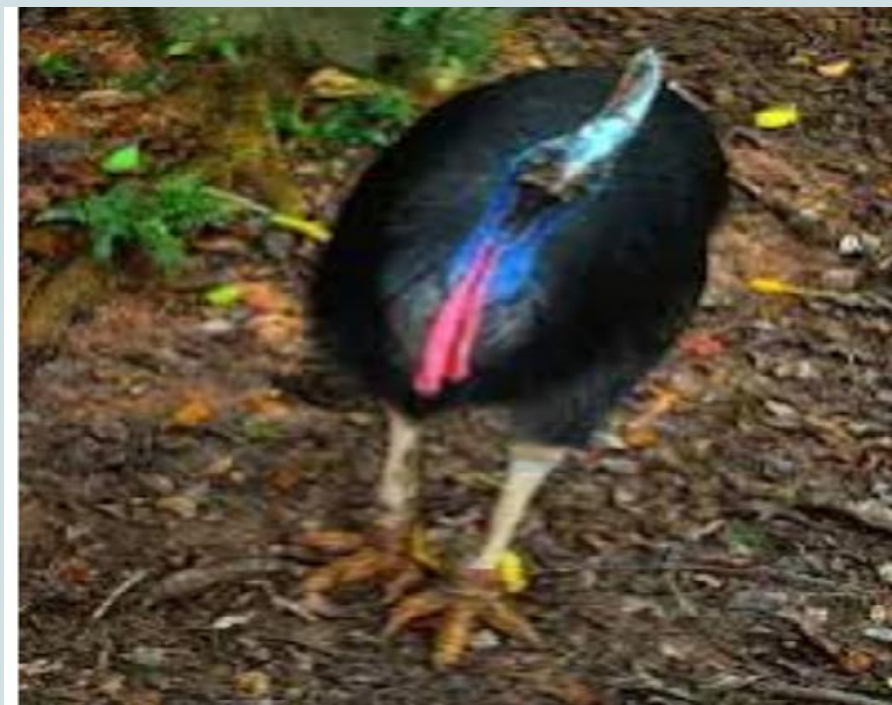
Among the primates, we can say that they are the biggest of the moon and moon animals that hunt at night but also live at night. The length of the lunar animal extends up to approximately 53 cm, which is included in its length. Their weight is up to 2.5 kg. His eyes are big and bright but also red. The tail of these animals with black fur is hairy just like the squirrel's tail. The teeth are long and sharp. Rats have a rodent structure like the teeth. The lunar animal feeds on insects and worms. It hits the bark of the tree, detects the worms, and thanks to its rodent teeth it removes the bark and drills holes.



Southern Cassowary

The Southern Cassowary is often heard long before the bird is seen, with its rumbling calls usually given in response to the sight of potential danger.

The Cassowary's large size, its large greyish helmet (casque) and the red wattle hanging from the neck, make it easy to identify. The feathers of the body are black and hair-like. The bare skin of the head and fore-neck is blue, while the rear of the neck is red. Both sexes are similar in appearance, but the female is generally larger than the male, with a taller casque, and is brighter in colour. Young Cassowaries are browner than adults, and have duller coloured head and neck. The chicks are striped yellow and black. If a Cassowary is approached it will generally stand its ground.



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About Strange Animals

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