

1: David McPhail's Animals A to Z by Scholastic | Scholastic

*David McPhail's Animals A to Z [David McPhail] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A collection of twenty-six paintings of animals--from armadillo to zebra--also encompasses objects whose names begin with the same letter as the animal.*

The Aye Aye is not only the largest nocturnal primate in the world but is also one of the most unique and is in fact so strange in appearance, that it was thought to be a large species of Squirrel when it was first discovered. In the mid s the Aye Aye was finally recognised as being a species of Lemur but was classified in a group of its own as their closest Lemur relatives remain a mystery even today. However, these incredibly unique animals are severely threatened throughout much of their natural habitat and were thought to be on the brink of extinction by , primarily due to them being killed instantly by local people who believe that seeing an Aye Aye is very bad luck.

Aye Aye Anatomy and Appearance The Aye Aye is a primate that is most closely related to Lemurs but is one of the most unique animals on the planet due the fact that it possesses a number of very distinct adaptations. Their body and long tail are covered in coarse, shaggy black or dark brown fur with a layer of white guard hairs that helps them to blend into the surrounding forest in the dark. The Aye Aye has very large eyes on its pointed face, a pink nose and rodent-like teeth with incisors that grow continuously to ensure that they never become blunt. Their large rounded ears are incredibly sensitive giving the Aye Aye excellent hearing when listening for grubs beneath the tree bark and are able to be rotated independently. The Aye Aye has long and bony fingers with sharp pointed claws on the ends to help when dangling from branches, but it is the middle fingers on their front feet which are their most distinctive feature. Much longer than the others, these fingers are opposable with a double-jointed tip and a hooked claw on the end and are used for both detecting grubs in dead wood and then extracting them.

Aye Aye Distribution and Habitat Historically, the Aye Aye inhabited the coastal forests of eastern and north-western Madagascar but by they were thought to be almost extinct with only a few scattered individuals known to still be found there. The Aye Aye prefers dense, tropical and coastal rainforest where there is plenty of cover but they are also known to inhabit secondary forest, bamboo thickets, mangroves and even coconut groves along the eastern coast of Madagascar. However, along with the persecution of the Aye Aye by local people they are severely threatened in their natural environment by habitat loss.

Aye Aye Behaviour and Lifestyle The Aye Aye is a nocturnal and arboreal animal meaning that it spends most of its life high in the trees. Although they are known to come down to the ground on occasion, Aye Ayes sleep, eat, travel and mate in the trees and are most commonly found close to the canopy where there is plenty of cover from the dense foliage. During the day Aye Ayes sleep in spherical nests in the forks of tree branches that are constructed out of leaves, branches and vines before emerging after dark to begin their hunt for food. The Aye Aye is a solitary animal that marks its large home range with scent with the smaller territory of a female often overlapping those of at least a couple of males. Male Aye Ayes tend to share their territories with other males and are even known to share the same nests although not at the same time , and can seemingly tolerate each other until they hear the call of a female that is looking for a mate.

Aye Aye Reproduction and Life Cycles It was previously thought that the Aye Aye had a very strict breeding season in the same way as other Lemurs when they actually seem to breed throughout the year, depending on the when the female comes into season. When a female is ready to mate she calls to male Lemurs who are known to gather around her and will fight aggressively between one another for breeding rights. After a gestation period that lasts for about five months, a single infant is born and spends its first two months in the safety of the nest, not being weaned until it is at least 7 months old. Young Aye Ayes will remain with their mother until they are two years old and leave to establish a territory of their own. A female Aye Aye is thought to be able to start reproducing when she is between 3 and 3.

Aye Aye Diet and Prey The Aye Aye is an omnivorous animal that feeds on both other animals and plant matter, moving about high up in the trees and under the cover of night. Males are known to cover distances of up to 4km a night in their search for food, feeding on a variety of fruits, seeds, insects and nectar. They are however specially adapted to hunt in a very unique way as they use their elongated middle finger to tap dead wood in search of

the hollow tunnels created by wood-boring grubs, listening for even the slightest sound with their sensitive bat-like ears. Once the Aye Aye has detected its prey it uses its sharp front teeth to gnaw a hole into the wood before inserting the long middle finger, hooking the grub with its claw and extracting it filling the same ecological niche as a Woodpecker. The Aye Aye is also known to use this long digit to eat eggs and coconut flesh and is thought to be the only primate to use echolocation when searching for food.

Aye Aye Predators and Threats

The secretive and tree-dwelling lifestyle of the Aye Aye means that it actually has very few natural predators in its native environment , with the agile and equally nocturnal Fossa being their most ferocious natural predator along with Birds of Prey and Snakes that hunt the smaller and more vulnerable young. Humans are in fact the biggest threat to the Aye Aye as populations have been obliterated in much of their native forests due to superstition from local people who believe that it is a bad omen to see one. In other areas where they are not feared in this way, the Aye Aye is hunted as bushmeat.

Aye Aye Interesting Facts and Features

Although the Aye Aye is a solitary animal , males have very loose territories that can overlap those of a number of others. They build their nests high in the trees and will rarely sleep in the same one two nights in a row which means that one territory can contain numerous nests, with up to six thought to be found in just one tree. The Aye Aye is thought to be one of the creepiest creatures in the world with its name believed to have come from the cry of alarm when a person spotted one. Despite now being found in more areas of its once vast range, Aye Aye population numbers were once so low that they were actually thought to be extinct in the wild until when they were rediscovered.

Aye Aye Relationship with Humans

The main reason why Aye Aye population numbers have been critically low for years is that local people think that they are just too weird and many believe that seeing one is very bad luck indeed. One story says that if an Aye Aye points its long middle finger at you that you will die, and other stresses that seeing one will lead to the death of a villager. The only way of stopping this in both cases is to kill the Aye Aye as quickly as possible which has led to the extinction of populations in certain areas. Today though, the Aye Aye is also faced with the increasing size of towns and villages that encroach on its native habitats with some individuals forced to invade crops to get food, which often leads to them being shot. They are also severely threatened by deforestation for the logging industry and to clear land for the creation of agricultural plantations. Numbers have increased somewhat since the s and small populations have been sighted in more areas of their natural range however, they are still greatly threatened by the Human activity going on around them. A number of captive populations can be found around the world in breeding programs to try and save the Aye Aye from complete extinction.

2: David McPhail's Animals A to Z by David McPhail (, Hardcover) | eBay

Animals are just one part of this wonderful picture book that contains 26 engaging illustrations, each one an entire world of color and whimsy in which nearly every detail corresponds to a featured letter.

Aardvark Location Aardvark Aardvark Classification and Evolution Aardvarks are small pig-like mammals that are found inhabiting a wide range of different habitats throughout Africa, south of the Sahara. They are mostly solitary and spend their days sleeping in underground burrows to protect them from the heat of the African sun, emerging in the cooler evening to search for food. Their name originates from the Afrikaans language in South Africa and means Earth Pig, due to their long snout and pig-like body. Aardvarks are unique among animals as they are the only surviving species in their animal family. Until recently it was widely believed that they were most closely related to other insectivores such as armadillos and pangolins but this is not the case with their closest living relatives actually thought to be elephants.

Aardvark Anatomy and Appearance Aardvarks have a unique appearance amongst mammals and indeed all animals as they display physical characteristics of a number of different animal species. They have medium-sized, almost hairless bodies and long snouts that make them look distinctly pig-like at first, with thick skin that both protects them from the hot sun and also from being harmed by insect bites. They are able to close their nostrils to stop dust and insects from entering their nose. They have tubular, rabbit-like ears that can stand on end but can also be folded flat to prevent dirt from entering them when they are underground. Aardvarks have strong, claws on each of their spade-like feet that along with the fact that their hind legs are longer than their front legs, makes them strong and capable diggers able to excavate vast amounts of earth at an alarming rate. Due to the fact that they spend most of their lives underground or out hunting in the dark at night, they have poor eyesight but are able to easily navigate their surrounding using their excellent sense of smell to both find prey and to sense potential danger.

Aardvark Distribution and Habitat Aardvarks are found in a wide variety of different habitats throughout sub-Saharan Africa from dry deserts to the moist rainforest regions. The only stipulation other than having good access to plenty of food and water is to have good soil in which they can dig their extensive burrows. Despite being highly skilled at digging in sandy or clay soil types, rockier regions prove more of a challenge to create their underground homes so the aardvark will move to another area where soil conditions are better suited to digging. Their burrows can be up to 10 meters 33 ft long in a home range that can be anywhere from 2 to 5 kilometres square. Their burrows often having multiple entrances and are always left head first so they are able to identify potential predators easily using their keen sense of smell.

Aardvark Behaviour and Lifestyle Aardvarks are mainly solitary animals that come together only to mate and are never found in large groups. They live in underground burrows to protect them both from the hot daytime sun and from predators. Aardvarks are nocturnal mammals, only leaving the safety of the burrow under the cover of night when they go in search of food and water, often travelling several miles in order to find the biggest termite mounds guided by their excellent hearing and sense of smell. Despite often having a large burrow comprised of an extensive network of tunnels, aardvarks are also known to be able to quickly excavate small temporary burrows where they can protect themselves quickly rather than having to return to their original dwelling.

Aardvark Reproduction and Life Cycles Aardvarks have specific mating seasons that occur every year. Depending on the region in which the aardvark lives young can be born either in October to November, or May to June in other areas. Known to have babies most years, female aardvarks give birth to a single offspring after a gestation period that usually lasts for around 7 months. Baby aardvarks spend the first two weeks of their lives in the safety of the underground burrow before beginning to venture out with their mother under the cover of night. Young aardvarks live with their mother in her burrow until they are around six months old when they move out to dig a burrow of their own. Although their lifespan in the wild is not entirely clear, aardvarks tend to live for more than 20 years in captivity.

Aardvark Diet and Prey The diet of aardvarks is mainly comprised of ants and termites, with termites being their preferred food source. Despite this though, they are known to also eat other insects such as beetles and insect larvae. Aardvarks are built to be insectivores, with strong limbs and claws that are capable of breaking into the harder outer shell of termite

mounds very efficiently. Once they have broken into the mound they then use their long, sticky tongue to harvest the insects inside and eat them whole without chewing as they are then ground down in their muscular stomachs. One of the armadillo's most distinctive features is the fact that they have columnar cheek-teeth that serve no functional purpose at all. With some larger ant species that need to be chewed they use the incisors that are located towards the back of their mouths. Armadillos are also able to use the same techniques to break into underground ant nests. Armadillo Predators and Threats Despite the fact that armadillos are nocturnal animals that live in the safety of underground burrows, they are threatened by a number of different predators throughout their natural environment. Lions, leopards, hyenas and large snakes most notably pythons are the main predators of armadillos but this does vary depending on where the armadillo lives. Their main form of defence is to escape very quickly underground however, they are also known to be quite aggressive when threatened by these larger animals. Armadillos use their strong, sharp claws to try and injure their attacker along with kicking the threatening animal with their powerful back legs. Armadillos are also threatened by humans who hunt them and destroy their natural habitats. Armadillo Interesting Facts and Features Armadillos use their long, sticky tongue to lap up to 50, insects a night from inside termite mounds or underground ant nests. Their worm-like tongues can actually grow up to 30 cm in length meaning they can reach more termites further into the mound. Their love of insects has actually led armadillos also being known as Antbears! Interestingly enough, armadillos are also thought to get almost all of the moisture they need from their prey meaning that they actually have to physically drink very little water. Armadillo Relationship with Humans Due to the fact that they spend the daytime hours hidden in the safety of their underground burrows, only emerging under the cover of night to hunt for food, armadillos are very seldom seen by many people. In some regions though, they are hunted by people for food and are becoming increasingly affected by expanding human populations as more of their natural habitats disappear to make way for growing settlements. Despite the fact that population numbers of armadillos most certainly declined in some countries, in others, their numbers remain stable and they are often commonly found in both protected areas and regions with suitable habitats. They are however becoming increasingly affected by habitat loss in both the form of deforestation and expanding towns and villages. Due to their incredibly elusive nature, exact population sizes are not fully understood.

3: Account Suspended

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4: David McPhail's Animals A to Z (, Hardcover) | eBay

David McPhail's Animals A to Z Author: David McPhail From Publishers Weekly For each letter of the alphabet, a host of animals familiar and exotic (, and a variety of inanimate objects as well), are integrated into a single composition.

5: David McPhails Animals A to Z, David McPhail. (Paperback) Used Book available for Swap

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David McPhail's Animals A to Z Written and Illustrated by David McPhail A collection of twenty-six paintings of animals--from armadillo to zebra--also encompasses objects whose names begin with the same letter as the animal.

7: Aye Aye (Daubentonia Madagascariensis) - Animals - A-Z Animals

DAVID MCPHAILS ANIMALS A TO Z pdf

David McPhail's Animals A to Z has 34 ratings and 8 reviews. Paul said: McPhail honors the intellectual capacities of younger readers by offering the let.

8: David McPhail's Animals A to Z by Scholastic | Scholastic

A solitary swan sails silently under a starry www.enganchecubano.com McPhail's humor is apparent in his picture of a ketchup-eating kangaroo, but so is his sense of mystery in his rendering of an owl clutching fast to an orange.

9: Aardvark (Orycteropus Afer) - Animals - A-Z Animals

Get this from a library! David McPhail's animals A to Z.. [David McPhail; Scholastic Inc.] -- The artist's illustrations present a painting of at least one animal for each letter of the alphabet.

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