

January, February 2014

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**Wildlife Magazine**

**Animal Abuse**

**Koalas**

**Wildlife news**

**Lemurs**

**\$5.00**

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# Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

Hello my name is Ashley Milletics; I am currently in 6th grade. My school is called Fox West Academy. I have one brother, named Tylor, and two cats, named Hailey and Tiger.

I decided to have my magazine on the topic of wildlife because I love animals and I have always been interested in wild animals. There was lots of hard work that went into this magazine from all the amazing writers.

My favorite article that i received for my magazine was one that Masin Kettner wrote. Masin's article is the one about koalas. The article is my favorite because koalas are my favorite animals. I was so excited that Masin wanted to write me an article about koalas. I really wanted an article about koalas in my magazine but I was too busy to write my own. I appreciate everyone who helped me do this huge project.

Honestly this was one of my favorite projects we did this year in project block. I loved how we had to work with lots of people to get all our stuff done. But i also thought there were some bad parts of the project. I really didn't like

how some people barely did any articles for each other and some people had to do almost twenty different articles to make up for the people who barely wrote any.

I don't want to keep you from reading any longer so go ahead and read. Goodbye.

Sincerely,

Ashley Milletics



# Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am in love with your magazine Wildlife! I was really happy about your last issue focusing on penguins. It was a cool twist to talk about those arctic animals. I personally love penguins, and I learned so much more about them from your magazine. I never knew there were 17 different species of penguins, so fascinating! My science teacher Mr. Laabs was really proud of my knowledge I showcased during our science presentation about arctic animals, and I gave ALL my credit towards your magazine! I get very excited every new month knowing I will be receiving your magazine issue! And also, thank you for your coupon you sent me for a free month issue, I really appreciate it! Thank you for your time reading this, I'm excited for more of your fantastic magazines to come!

-Written By Chelsie Andark

Dear Wildlife Magazine,

I am the biggest fan of your magazine Wildlife. Your magazine inspired me to help many wildlife animals that are close to being extinct. Just for an example, in an ad in your past magazine was about how to save polar bears from extinction, and I donate every month because I love polar bears. I thought it was so cool how I also got a free "I Help Save the Polar Bears" it made my donation even more rewarding. It makes me feel good that I'm saving many polar bears life's. Thank you for producing such a fantastic magazine.

Sincerely,

Payton Brennan



# Koalas

## Introduction to Koalas

The Australian creature where to begin? Well some topics you should know about would be their diet, their claws, their size, their care.

## Koala Diet

Koalas only eat eucalyptus leaves. Which is becoming a problem because more and more of the



eucalyptus trees are beginning to get cut down and used for houses and koalas

are losing a lot of food fast. Koalas also have a very slow metabolism to digest the eucalyptus leaves. By having that it doesn't give them as much energy, which is why they sleep 18-22 hours a day.

Eucalyptus leaves are also poisonous to most other animals.

## Koala Claws

Koalas have very sharp and strong claws. Their claws are made for climbing trees and hanging in them. They are also made so that koalas can swing and jump from tree to tree. Although they will take a while to get to the top since they are very slow.

## Koala Size

Koalas can vary in size but the average size is about 26 pounds. The fur that is on their body is thick and wooly and is thicker and longer on their back than on the belly. The life span of a koala is around 13-18 years.

## Koala Info

Koalas are born alive marsupials. Marsupials are animals that carry their young in a pouch on their stomachs. Koalas are herbivores which means they only eat plants (eucalyptus leaves). Koalas are also very nocturnal. They also have very good hearing but not so good eyesight. Baby koalas are called joeys. When the joeys are born they climb into their mother's pouch and stays there for around six months.

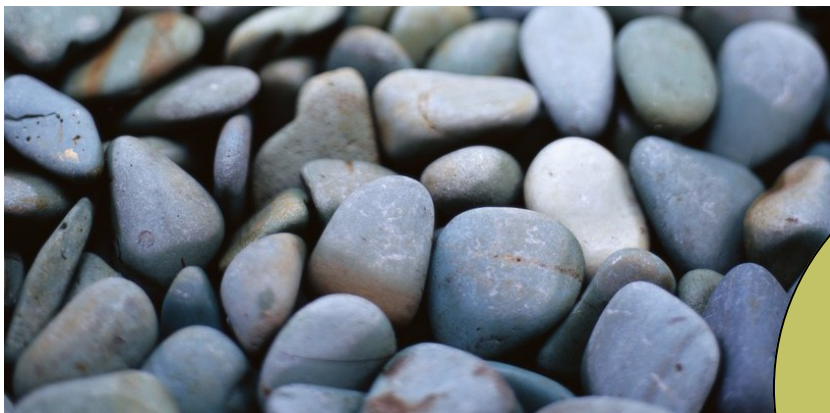
-Masin Kettner



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# The Cheetah with Lightning Speed

In the dry desert of Africa lives Copper the Cheetah. Copper lives in a rickety old barn with his Mom and his baby brother Ajax. Copper's family is very poor with barely any money for food and water. Copper has grown up learning to fend for his family and always putting his family before himself. He learned all of his traits from his father, who passed away when he was just 5. He learned how to become a caregiver, and take his father's place. Corrine his mother is his idol. She is a very strong cat, strong willed, and a very loving mother. She works as much as she can to just stay in the house they live in, and trying to handle Ajax as well which is very hard for her. And that's where Copper steps in. Copper feeds Ajax when his mom isn't home, burps him, and takes him for nice little walks.

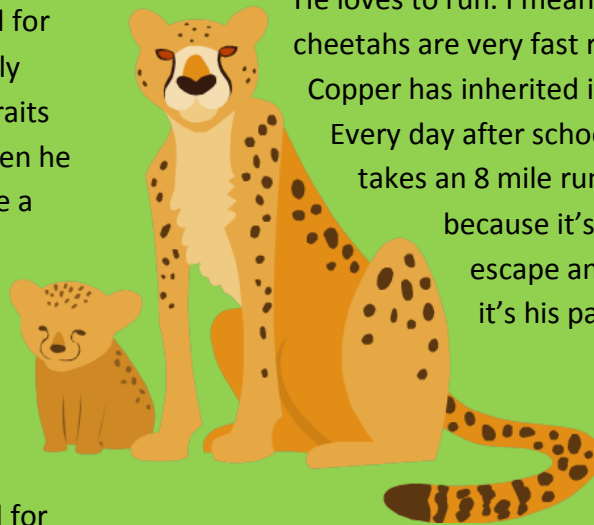
Copper hates school though; I mean he loves to learn; he loves science and loves gym class, but he hates the humiliation. Copper as I said before is very poor, so he doesn't have very nice clothes like the other cheetahs. He has ripped, frayed like jeans, and tattered brown button up t-shirts. People make fun of Copper every day just because of what he wears. Not because of

the nice person he is, but because of his appearance, and sadly this happens in real life as well. Copper will be sitting in class and get called such nasty things that hurt his feelings, he feels as if no one cares about him. He has only one escape though.

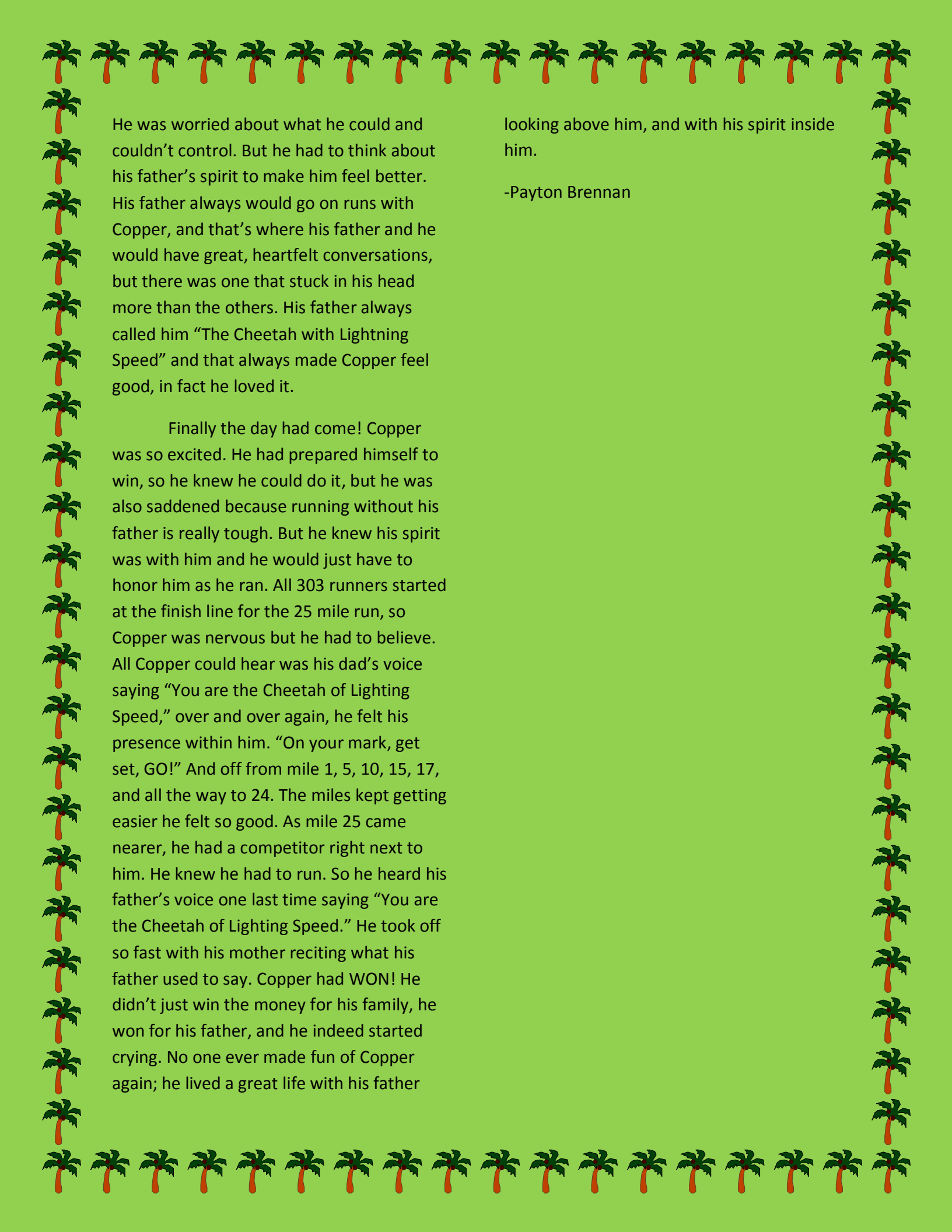
He loves to run. I mean we all know cheetahs are very fast runners, so Copper has inherited it as well.

Every day after school, Copper takes an 8 mile run, only because it's his only escape and because it's his passion.

One day he was running



home like usual, when Copper saw a flyer on Doug's Grocery Store, he was flabbergasted, or maybe overjoyed is the word. The flyer said "25 mile Run! Winner win's \$1000! Copper could not believe it. All he could think about was his family and what a difference it would make in their lives. That money would help to not have to go into the dry, dry desert and look for water and food; instead they would be able to buy it. Every day after school Copper stretched his run from 8 miles to 24 miles. All he could think about was his passion for running, and what the money would do for his family. He just kept his eyes on the prize.



He was worried about what he could and couldn't control. But he had to think about his father's spirit to make him feel better. His father always would go on runs with Copper, and that's where his father and he would have great, heartfelt conversations, but there was one that stuck in his head more than the others. His father always called him "The Cheetah with Lightning Speed" and that always made Copper feel good, in fact he loved it.

Finally the day had come! Copper was so excited. He had prepared himself to win, so he knew he could do it, but he was also saddened because running without his father is really tough. But he knew his spirit was with him and he would just have to honor him as he ran. All 303 runners started at the finish line for the 25 mile run, so Copper was nervous but he had to believe. All Copper could hear was his dad's voice saying "You are the Cheetah of Lightning Speed," over and over again, he felt his presence within him. "On your mark, get set, GO!" And off from mile 1, 5, 10, 15, 17, and all the way to 24. The miles kept getting easier he felt so good. As mile 25 came nearer, he had a competitor right next to him. He knew he had to run. So he heard his father's voice one last time saying "You are the Cheetah of Lightning Speed." He took off so fast with his mother reciting what his father used to say. Copper had WON! He didn't just win the money for his family, he won for his father, and he indeed started crying. No one ever made fun of Copper again; he lived a great life with his father

looking above him, and with his spirit inside him.

-Payton Brennan

# WILDLIFE NEWS

## MONKEY ESCAPE

There has been a monkey that escaped the Berlin Zoo in Berlin, WI. His name is Chester and he is brown with a tan stomach. He loves to hang in low trees and eat apples and bananas. If you see him call 1(920)555-6464.

## WILDFIRE

There has been a wildfire that went through the town of Hinckley, Minnesota, 418 trees were dead in an area of about 1,400. It is devastating. This happened because of the dry summer that it has been.

## PANDA BIRTH

There has been a panda birth in China. His name is ChoCho. He is 1.3 oz. and 6 ½ inches tall. His mother's name is Xoea and his father's name is Xoeye. ChoCho has a loving family and the zookeepers at Yoxory Zoo will help to keep ChoCho happy and healthy.

## TURTLE HATCHING

Recently on the East Coast there has been a sea turtle hatching. There are 7 baby turtles and 2 of them did not hatch yet. They are expecting to hatch by a week. The others are healthy and plan to get in the water when the others hatch.

## CROCODILE ATTACK

In Florida there was a crocodile attack. The crocodile attacked a Lady and her 2 children. The lady was 38 and one of the children is 2 and the other one is 4. The 4 year old is not hurt, the 2 year old just has some cuts, and the mom just has some cut and scratches. They will all be fine.

## CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

California is having a drought right now. This is happening because of the cold temperature that we have been experiencing and the rising of temperatures in a short period of time. The farmers cannot grow plant and/or crops to feed their animals and to put food in the stores. The Governor doesn't want anyone to start a campfire or any other fire because the dry conditions can make fires spread rapidly. They do not know when the drought will end.

## FLOWER DISCOVERY

Scientists have discovered a new flower. They called it Zicolace. The flower is orange on the outside and gradually turns purple in the inside. It is poisonous to ants and beetles, but it is safe for humans. The flower grows in rainforests. It blossoms around July. The flower likes to grow in the base of the rainforest. Its stem is green with a tint of purple and the stem will be about 12"-18" of the ground, and the flower's diameter is 7"-10" wide. Researchers are

hoping that this plant will solve the problem of chicken pox.

## Eagle Rescue

A man named Kris Roller saved an eagle from drowning in a lake. Here is his story. Kris's house is right on a lake so every day he goes down to the lake to play with his 2 sons. It was a normal day they would play on the shore then go on a boat ride around the lake. They got in the boat to take a ride and Kris sees an eagle flying in the sky. That eagle has been flying around there for years. Kris sees the bird go right above a tree. He sees some of the branches move and then he sees the eagle fall from the sky in the lake. He goes to look and see what it is about and he sees the eagle struggling in the water trying to fly. The eagle is stuck so Kris jumps in the water by the eagle and puts the eagle on the boat and lets it dry of. Kris then helps it fly up in the sky. The eagle was fine because of Kris.

# Camels

Camels are very fascinating creatures. The colors of their bodies are a light brown or a snow white with one-two humps. They reach up to 185 cm at shoulder height as an adult and they reach up to 215 cm hump height.

There are two different kinds of camels. One hump camels and two hump camels. The one hump camels (Dromedary) live in the deserts of Africa and Arabia. The two hump camels (Bactrian) live in the mountains of Australia.

Many people believe that a camel's hump stores water. They are wrong. A camel's hump stores fat. A well-fed camel's hump can weigh up to 80 pounds! The hump allows camels to live up to two weeks, without food. That is an extremely long time period. Their humps are very important, because food is very scarce in the desert.

The camel is the only mammal that has oval red blood cells. These blood cells are the main reason a camel can survive so long without water. As human blood cells clump together when we are dehydrated, camel's blood cells will flow when they are dehydrated.

As a camel travels through the desert, their nostrils can close against wind and sand. The shape of a camel's nostrils allows them



to retain water vapors to return it to the body as a fluid.

A camel's coat reflects sunlight and insulates them from the desert heat. A

camel's temperature ranges from 93 degrees Fahrenheit at night and 105 degrees during the day. Camels don't begin to sweat until they are over 93 degrees.

Camels have leathery mouths, because their mouths are leathery that can eat anything, no matter how prickly or pointy it is. The camel has three stomachs. The three stomachs digest all the food the camel eats. When camels eat green plants, it gives them moisture they need without drinking.

-Rachel Jahner

# Monkeys

Monkeys are separated into two groups called New World or Old World. The two groups are different but similar.

Old World monkeys live in Africa, and Central to Southern Asia. Old World monkeys are found in rainforests, islands, mountains, and deserts.

They are usually omnivores which means they can eat things like fruit, grass, eggs, leaves, and insects. Old World monkeys like in trees or on the ground. The two types are: Cercopithecidae (mostly African) and Colobinae (mostly Asian). Usually Old World monkeys are bigger (4-20 kg) than New World Monkeys. Their nostrils are close together and their nose faces down. They have only two premolars. Old World monkeys have opposable thumbs and nails on their fingers and toes. They are pregnant for 5-9 months and only have one baby at a time.



New World Monkeys came from Old World Monkeys or Apes about 40 million years ago. New World Monkeys are located in Central and South America. They are small to medium sized. New World Monkeys prefer to live in tropical rain forests and live in trees. They are mostly herbivores but they can eat some insects. They separated into five groups: Callitrichidae (smallest), Cebidae (small, eats fruit or insects), Aotidae (night time), Pitheciidae (live in Amazon), and Atelidae (medium in size with long tails).



They have a flat nose and nostrils that are far apart. They have three premolars. Their thumbs are in a line with their fingers and do not have fingernails. New World monkeys are pregnant for 4-5 months and twins are common.





# Save the trees!

**Thank you from the American Association of trees**



**Do you want to live in a world with no trees?  
You can't. Trees give us half of the worlds oxygen.  
I hope you know that we need oxygen to breath.**



# Giraffe and fun

A couple months ago I was in South Dakota, with my cousins, my parent, my grandparent, and my aunts and uncles.

My cousin was just getting potty trained. We had just got back in for an hour boat ride. My cousin yells, "Dad I need to go to the bathroom." And she just starts to tinkle. We had to clean up the mess then went to the zoo.

The next day we went to the zoo my right away me and my cousin noticed the big, tall, yellow giraffe and ran over. When we got over there we noticed there was a baby giraffe. My cousin yelled out with a happy glow "it's so cute."

We went up and petted the baby giraffe. He was so soft we could die. Everyone was around the giraffes so we walked away thinking we would come back.

We walked over to the Zebra and saw that there was a baby zebra. I guess there are a lot of baby's at the zoo.

We jogged over to the lion's cage and saw a baby lion. Then we ran to the monkey and saw that there was a baby monkey too. We fast walked over to the elephant's cage and saw there was a there was a baby there too.

My cousin was so excited to see all those animals so got so tired she forgot to go back to the giraffe cage; we went home sleep that night.

The next day my cousin remembered that she had forgotten to go back and see the giraffe. She was so scared that we had to take her back to get her to stop talking.

Once we got there she ran with very energetic leaps all the way there. This time there was no line, once we got up to the bars we both saw that the baby giraffe was not there we both gasped in freight.

I and my cousin found that building manger his name was Fred G., he told us that there has been a mishap the baby got a disease from one of the humans sneeze.

He was so nice that he lets us come back by the sick baby giraffe. He looked fine but I see where they were coming from I just hoped that he would be fine and I bet that was what my cousin was thinking too.

We asked to see when he would be out to see and he said that he would be out in a few days. My cousin was so excited that she was almost bouncing off the walls, I was almost too.

The next day we came back to see that the baby giraffes was so happy to be back in his cage. I and my cousin were so happy. She ever said that he winked at her; I said no but secretly thought he did. That proves that animals are awesome.

Lauren Halverson

# Lemurs

The word Lemur in Latin means spirit of nights. Lemurs are the smallest of the primates.

All lemurs have a long nose and four legs. All of them, but one species have long tails. Lemurs have thin fur due to where they live. They sit or they stand up, but they always walk on all fours.

There are ten different types of Lemurs. The Ring-Tailed Lemur, the Red Ruffed Lemurs, Indri Lemurs, Gray Mouse Lemurs, Golden-Crowned Sifaka, Coquerel's Sifaka, Collared Brown Lemur, Black Lemurs, Aye-Aye, and the Verreaux's Sifaka.

A Ring-Tailed Lemur has a series of black and white rings on its tail. The tail is very long and it helps them jump tree to tree. But, they don't hang from their tails, even though many people believe they have the power to. This type of Lemurs can hunt for food during the day or night. They stay close to each other when it is time for resting, but travel by themselves when hunting, with the exception of mothers and the younger lemurs. A Ring-Tailed Lemur lives along the forests and rivers of Madagascar.



Another species of a lemur is the Red Ruffed Lemur. These lemurs have a

reddish color of fur and a white puff of hair on the top of their heads. Their tail is black and is very long. A Red Ruffed lemur has a very dark black face and has a long snout. Fruit makes the biggest part of their diet, but when they do not have fruit they eat nuts or nectar. Their fur is very soft to the touch. These lemurs live in the northern part of Madagascar (Masoala).

The Indri Lemurs have round ears, a button nose, and small eyes. The region where they live decides their color. They could be completely black, brownish, and have areas of red and white on them. They tend to stay close to the Mangoro River, but you can also find them in many national parks. When you find one of these lemurs, you will find a pack of them.

Grey-Mouse Lemurs may experience changes of colors during their life. A reddish tint might appear to blend them into their surroundings. They also have a black stripe down their backs. Their fur is very soft to the touch. These lemurs live in the northern part of Madagascar (Masoala).

-Rachel Jahner

A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the page. The palm trees are arranged in a repeating pattern along the top, bottom, and sides of the page. Each palm tree has a green frond and a brown trunk with a small red fruit.

# Animal Abuse

Animal abuse is now being found out more than ever. It happens to wild animals that are in zoos, pets, and even dairy cows. Many organizations that are against animal abuse are sending workers to random farms, zoos, or places that hold wild animals captive. There are many cases of animal abuse a year. Almost none are reported. Less of them are approved for prosecution.


In El Centro, California, from 2011 to 2013 there were 31 cases of animal abuse submitted to the District Attorney. Out of those 31 cases only 18 were approved for prosecution. From those 3 years, the report rate went down significantly. In 2011, 16 cases were referred. Only 8 were approved for prosecution. It went downhill from there. 2012 had 9 cases submitted. Only five were approved. Then 2013 had 6 cases submitted with 5 approved.

This was over the course of 3 years, think of all the animal abuse cases that are reported to the District Attorney's of California over 3 years. Now think of the animal abuse of the major farms that are found by undercover agents. Now imagine all the household abuses of animals over 3 years. That's a large number. Now think. Take all the cases reported out and look at the number of cases that aren't reported. It's a large difference.

If you were to just look at this report you would think that the animal abuse rate is going down, or at least going down in El Centro. It may be true in El Centro, but it is very unlikely. In a website page on the Mercy for Animals website it shows undercover investigations and what they found. From 2002 to 2013 there were 29 cases of animal abuse that were from major food suppliers. These are only the one's of major food suppliers that were reported. From the 29, 5 were from 2013, 5 from 2012, 5 from 2011, and the rest were from 2010 to 2002.

We've talked about normal pet abuse and farm abuse, but we haven't talked about zoo animals. Zoo animal beatings are coming to public notice more and more often. Some of the stories are terrifying, sad, and just downright cruel. If you have a soft stomach you may not want to read the next couple pages.

Zoo animal abuse happens to many different animals and all over the world. Some animals are abused and have to live through the torture while some animal's torture is death itself. If your not afraid, read ahead and see what happens to unloved animals.



This is the story of Anne the Elephant. She was part of the traveling Bobby Roberts Super Circus in the UK. She is a 59 years old and has arthritis in her back right leg. Undercover footage shows Anne being chained up for hours at a time and being beaten up on her leg with arthritis. When in winter quarters she would be chained 24/7 for several weeks. She would barely be able to move for weeks and when they would come to beat her, she would not be able to escape.

Anne's story inspired the Environment Secretary of the UK, Carline Spelman, to ban all wild animals from the UK circuses. If you would like to see the undercover footage of Anne go to Youtube.com than search NRT circus owner convicted of abusing Anne the elephant. Warning: Do NOT watch this video if you have a soft stomach or do not like seeing animals beaten.

This story is not of 1 animal or 2, but 11 Siberian Tigers. The Shenyang Forest Wild Animal Zoo said that the food was too expensive. They than let 11 of their Siberian Tigers starve to death in cold, cramped metal cages in the first 3 months of the zoo when it opened in 2010. Another point to make the story even more chilling; Siberian Tigers are one of the most endangered species.

These are just a couple of thousands of stories of endangered animals. These stories are sad, but we can try and stop them. All you need is to speak up. Something Dr. Seuss said:

Unless someone like you  
cares a whole awful lot,  
nothing is going to get better.

It's not.

That's something we all need to live by.

-Hannah Ramshak

# Cherry's Story

Cherry the prairie dog is an adventurous little one. Cherry often gets scolded for her rather daring adventures she wants to take on. Her mother thinks Cherry is just the black duck in a bunch of yellow duck siblings. Cherry often feels sad that no one thinks his domineer is worth a hill of beans, he just feels let alone on this earth with being the weird prairie dog. And not inaccurately you could easily call Cherry the black duck in the group. All of Cherry's siblings are just normal prairie dogs while Cherry is a black tailed prairie dog. He loves being part of the wildlife because he has a sense of freeness. Cherry is often told his uniqueness is a bad asset, until now.

Cherry was just as a normal day skipping to school. He had his backpack around his shoulders with his head held high. Cherry loved school. He especially loved reading and all of his adventure stories with the thriller endings. He was coming close when Jen a prairie dog from school stopped Cherry. She said with such disgust, "Cherry get your weirdness away from me, I tell you it better not be contagious!" Cherry was hurt, but was used to this by his own family and friends. Cherry arrived at the school house with a lot less confidence, he felt just hammered down. Cherry could barely make it the rest of the day without thinking of the hateful remark. He began to think his uniqueness was now a bad thing. The school bell rang, and man was Cherry relieved. He just wanted to go hide in his holes he digs, and never go back anywhere. Today Cherry decided to take the long route home to clear his mind. Cherry felt his pep in his step dwindling down, the farther he kept walking, the more somber it became. Outside was Mrs. Tweetlebee. She was a very sweet and an inspiration to everyone. Mrs. Tweetlebee happened to see Cherry walking ever so sadly that she stopped him.

She said concerned "Cherry what's the matter my little adventurer?" "Thanks for the concern; you seem to be the only one caring. I'm starting to think that maybe my uniqueness is maybe terrible, just like I've been hearing." Cherry said with doubt. "Oh Cherry I was just like you when I was little. I know I'm a zebra and you're a prairie dog but hear me out. My Nana a powerful lady told me this because of your same reasoning's, be as unique as a zebras stripes, be yourself."

Today was the day just those simple words left a mark on Cherry's life. Every time he was told those remarks he would same "Be as unique as a black tailed prairie dog, be yourself." Those words stuck with him for the rest of his life. He never doubted his uniqueness, instead he embraced it. Cherry came on to be a motivational speaker and still comes back to Mrs. Tweetlebees quote.

-Payton Brennan



# Giraffes

Everyone see giraffes as tall animals with really long necks. Well that is not the case! Hi, I'm a giraffe expert Deborah Dodson here with some giraffe facts that will *stretch* your knowledge. Ha-ha get it? Stretch? Oh the puns I can make. I hope my jokes don't get to *lengthy*. Alright alright, but seriously, giraffes are some tall mammals. The tallest, actually. We all know they have long necks, but their legs themselves are 6 feet long. Matching those long legs are big feet. Giraffes have feet that are 12 inches across which are powerful enough to kill a lion. With those legs and feet these animals can run up to 35 miles per hour. To get to that speed they must start running young, and they definitely do. When baby giraffes are born, they can stand and walk within 30 minutes. Even more magnificent giraffes can run with their mothers within a few hours of being born. But how do you know if two giraffes are related? Is it by the spots? I can answer that with one word: no. Like human fingerprints, no two giraffe patterns are alike. If you can't tell if giraffes are related, how do you know how old they are? By their spots again. Well, yes actually. You can't exactly know their ages by their spots, but you can estimate at least. When giraffes are born, they have very pale spots, but as they get older, the spots get darker, making it easier to estimate age. But how old can a giraffe get? In the wild, giraffes live for an average of about 25 years. In captivity, giraffes can live

for about 30 years. If giraffes do live in the wild, they must adapt to their surroundings. To find giraffes in the wild, you might want to look in the Savannas of Africa. It is a great spot for giraffes to live. The tall trees are perfect for the plant-eating herbivores. Giraffes get their food from the leaves on these trees. In fact, giraffes only have to drink water every few days. This is because the leaves have enough water to maintain the giraffes' health. But how do they drink the water when they too? With their amazing tongues! It might sound weird at first, but listen to this. Their tongues can be as long as 20 inches, which is 5 times the length of the average human's tongue! And to top it all off, their tongues are dark blue! Giraffes are quite amazing animals, so why can't we learn more about them. I just went over the few things giraffes can offer. So if you want to become a giraffe expert like me, you better study up!

# A Badger's Life

Out in the beautiful wildlife are so many fascinating different animals. Today I chose to talk about none other than the American Badger, and no sir I'm not talking about Bucky.

## Characteristics

American Badgers have very flat bodies, with short legs, and a sort of triangular face, and a pointed nose. They tend to have brown and black fur with white around their cheeks. They also have small ears, and sharp claws.



## The Badgers Life Cycle

The American badger mates between July and August. The female badger gives

The mothers tend to have from 1 to even 5 babies.

## Area

Around the U.S. the American Badger can be found from the western coast to many other states like Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Ohio, and Michigan. Also quite fascinating is that the American Badger can also be found in some regions in Canada.

## Behavior

Dens and burrows are an essential part of the well-being of the American badger's life. A badger usually has lots of different dens and burrows. They use them for sleeping, hunting, storing food and for the mother giving birth. A

badger could possibly change dens every day, except when it has babies. Badger dens have one entrance with a pile of dirt next to it. When a badger is threatened, it will often back into a burrow and bare its teeth and claws. That way it will plug the entrance so the predator doesn't get in. The badger is well-protected from predators. The American badger has a very muscular neck, with loose fur to protect it when its taken by a predator. This gives the badger time to claw and bite then predator. When a badger is attacked, it also uses its voice. It makes sounds like hissing, growling, squealing, and snarling kind of noises. But for the most part the American Badger is well protected.

## Habitat:

The American Badger lives in open areas like plains and prairies, and possibly farmland or the edges of woods.

I think now you have learned a lot more about our states animal the American Badger. I hope you have enjoyed!

- Payton Brennan



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