

The image is a collage of four photographs of animals. The top-left photo shows a crocodile with its mouth open, revealing sharp teeth. The top-right photo shows a vibrant red and blue macaw perched on a branch. The bottom-left photo shows a spotted deer standing in a forest. The bottom-right photo shows a sea turtle swimming in blue water with yellow fish in the background. The title text is overlaid on the top two photos.

The Animals

In The World

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A pink axolotl is the central focus, swimming in a dark, rocky underwater environment. The background is filled with various shades of green and brown, suggesting a natural habitat. The text is overlaid on the image in a bright yellow, 3D font.

**ANIMALS
IN DANGER
OF EXTINCTION**

IBERIAN LINX

The iberian linx, is a critically endangered species of felid. The iberian linx is most prevalent in the iberian peninsula located in Southern Europe.



REPRODUCTION

During the mating season the female leaves her territory in search of a male.

The period of gestation is 2 months. The kittens become independent at 7 to 10 months old, but remain with the mother until around 20 months old.



Habitat

Iberian lynx were distributed over the entire Iberian Peninsula as recently as the mid-19th century. In the 1950s it was divided between a northern population, running from Galicia and parts of northern Portugal and extending to the Mediterranean, and a southern population, in various parts of Spain.

CHAMELEONS

CHAMELEONS' NATURAL HABITAT

Chameleons are slow-moving, tree-dwelling lizards known for their colour-changing properties and their long, sticky tongue.

Depending on the species, they can range from 3 to 27 inches in length.



GEOGRAPHY

In the wild, chameleons are primarily located in Madagascar and Africa. They may also be found in Asia, the Middle East and in the southern parts of Europe.



WHAT DO CHAMELEONS EAT?

Some of the foods that are eaten by chameleons include crickets, wax worms, meal worms, moths, and grasshoppers.

They are insectivorous and have the ability to change colour in response to communication, temperature, and defence.

Axolotl

BEHAVIOUR

What is very interesting to experts is that the Axolotl is able to regenerate body parts. When they are attacked by predators, they can release one of the appendages to escape. Before long that appendage will grow back. They can be boring to watch though as they often don't move for several hours at a time. When they do move they are slow.



REPRODUCTION

The Axolotl is mature for mating at the ages of 1 year of age. The females can lay up from 100 to 300 eggs per season. There isn't very much known about what draws mates to each other.



Land Animals

THE CHEETAH

The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is a large feline inhabiting most of Africa and parts of the Middle East. The cheetah can run faster than any other land animal— as fast as 120 km/h, covering distances up to 500 m, and has the ability to accelerate from 0 to 100 km/h in three seconds.

DESCRIPTION

The adult cheetah weighs from 21 to 72 kg. Its total head-and-body length is from 110 to 150 cm.

RANGE AND HABITAT

They are found in Africa or southwestern Asia. The cheetah live in areas with vast expanses of land where prey is abundant

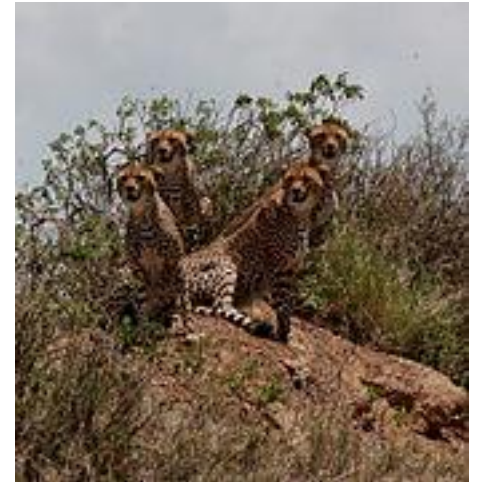
REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOUR

Females live alone, except when they are raising cubs. Females give birth to up to nine cubs after a gestation period of ninety to ninety-eight days. Cubs leave their mother between thirteen and twenty months after birth. Life span is up to twelve years in the wild, but up to twenty years in captivity.

DIET AND HUNTING

The cheetah is a carnivore, eating mostly mammals under 40 kg, like gazelle, zebras... Cheetahs hunt in groups.

The cheetah is a diurnal hunter.



THE DEER

Deer are a ruminant mammal. Male deer of all species and female reindeer grow and shed new antlers each year.

DESCRIPTION

Deer weights generally range from 30 to 300 kg. Nearly all deer have a facial gland in front of each eye. All male deer have antlers. Sometimes a female will have a small stub.

RANGE AND HABITAT

Deer are widely distributed, with indigenous representatives in all continents except Antarctica and Australia. Deer live in a variety of biomes ranging from tundra, tropical rainforest and forests.



REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOUR

The gestation period is anywhere up to ten months. A doe generally has one or two fawns at a time. The fawns are only cared for by the mother and stay together for about one year. A male usually never see his mother again.

DIET AND HUNTING

Deer are selective feeders. They are usually browsers, and primarily feed on leaves. Deer select easily digestible shoots, young leaves, fresh grasses, soft twigs, fruit, fungi, and lichens.

THE FOX

Foxes are omnivorous mammals. Foxes are small-to-medium-size canids (slightly smaller than a medium-size domestic dog), with a flattened skull, upright triangular ears, and a long bushy tail.

DESCRIPTION

Male foxes, and weigh, on average, around 5.9 kilograms while female foxes, at around 5.2 kilograms. In the wild, foxes can live for up to 10 years.

RANGE AND HABITAT

Various species are found on almost every continent. They live around the world in many diverse habitats including forests, grasslands, mountains, and deserts.

REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOUR

Typically, they live in small family groups. In winter, foxes meet to mate. The typically gives birth to a litter of 2 to 12 pups. Both parents care for their young through the summer before they are able to strike out on their own in the fall.

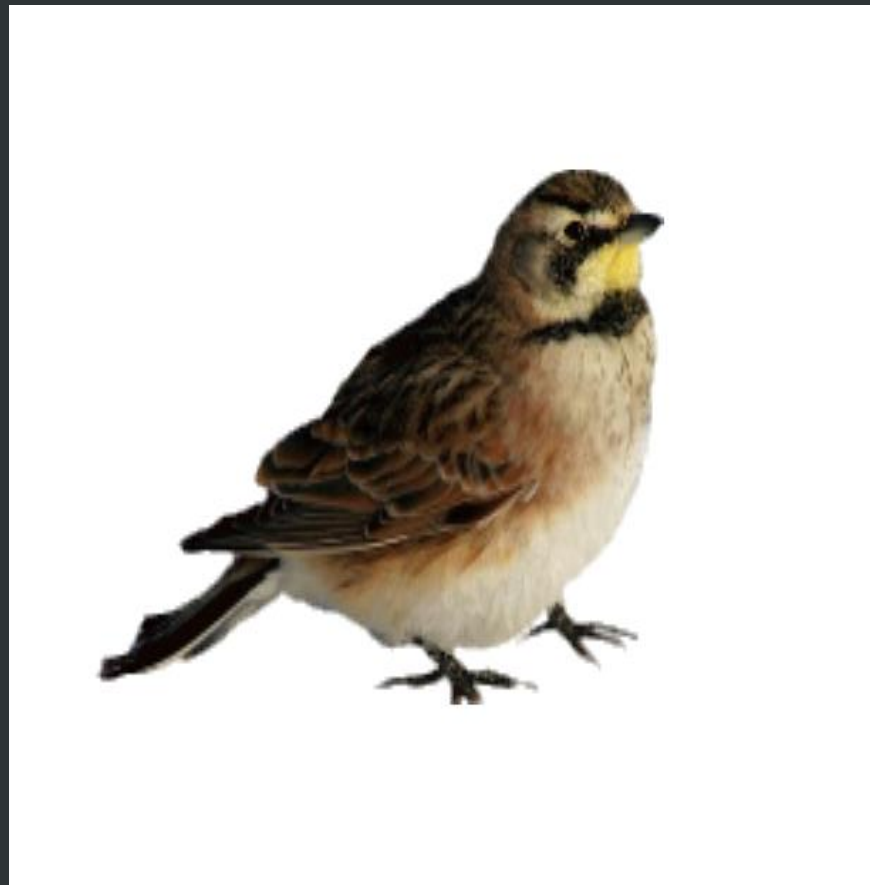
DIET AND HUNTING

Foxes are omnivores and predators. The diet of foxes is largely made up of invertebrates and small mammals, reptiles (such as snakes), amphibians, scorpions...



FLYING ANIMALS

- Lovebirds
- Eagles
- Fly squirrels



LOVEBIRDS

A Lovebird is one of 9 species of the genus agapornis.

They are a social and affectionate type of small parrot.

7 species are native from the African continent, and the Grey-headed Lovebird is native from Madagascar.

Lovebirds live in small flocks.

They eat insects, figs, grass, seeds, fresh foods, cereals, fruits and vegetables. The Black-collared Lovebird has also a special foodstuff: a native fig from its own habitat.

Lovebirds are 13 to 17 centimeters in length and 40 to 60 grams in weigh.

Lovebirds are very vocal birds, making loud, high-pitched noises, some make noise all day.



EAGLES

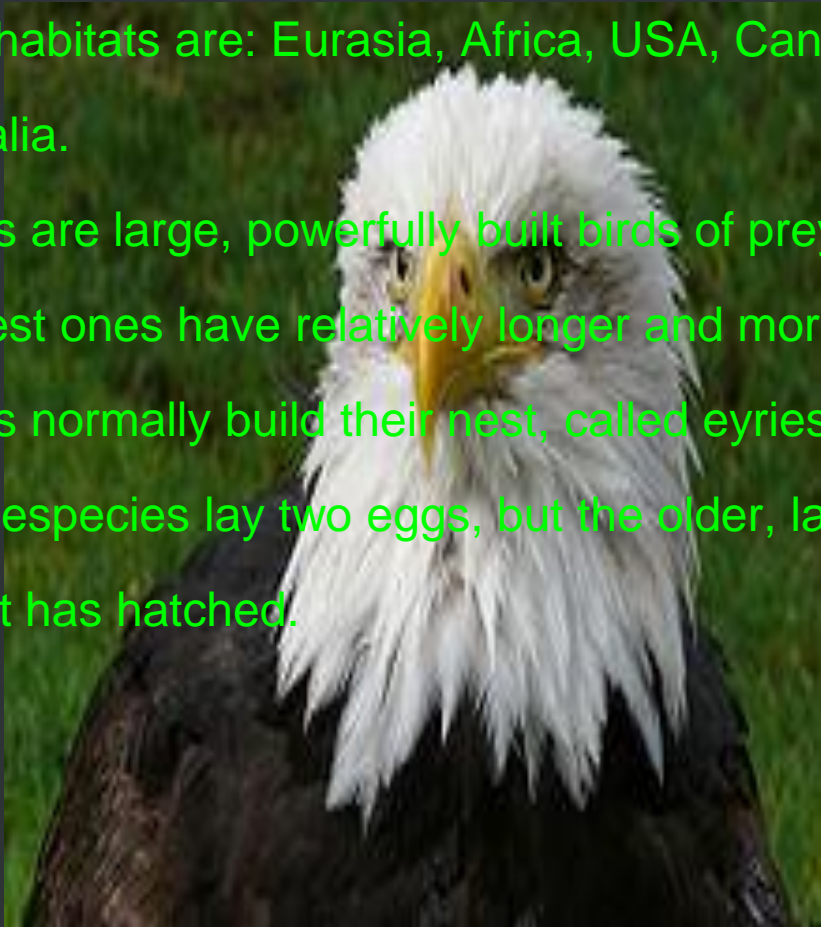
It's a common name for some members of the bird family Accipitridae.

Their habitats are: Eurasia, Africa, USA, Canada, Central America, South America and Australia.

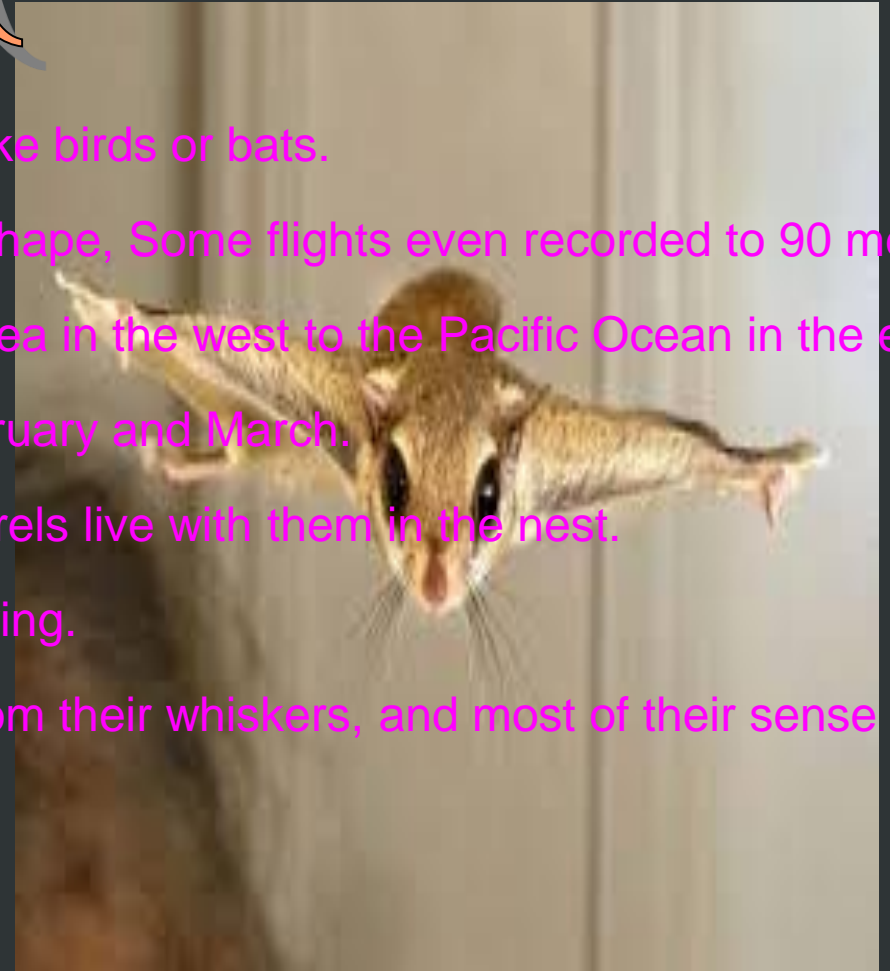
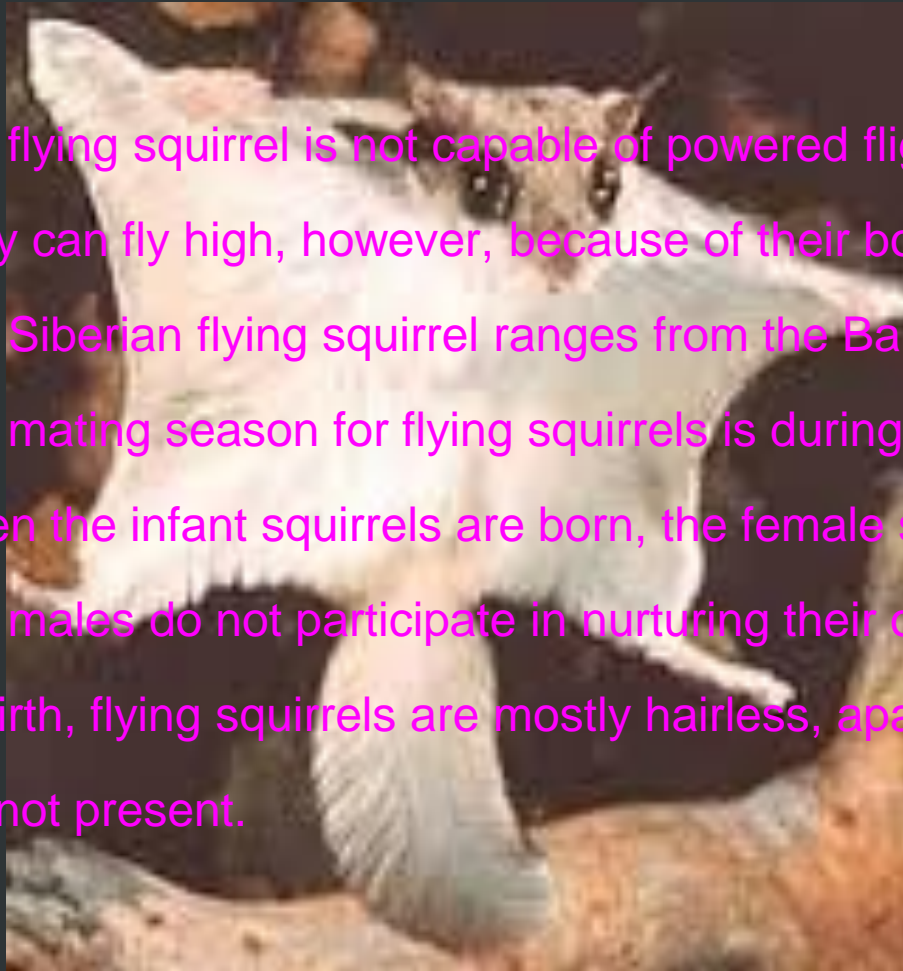
Eagles are large, powerfully built birds of prey, with a heavy head and beak; even the smallest ones have relatively longer and more evenly broad wings and more direct, faster flight.

Eagles normally build their nest, called eyries, in tall trees or on high cliffs.

Many species lay two eggs, but the older, larger chick, frequently kills its younger sibling once it has hatched.



FLYING SQUIRRELS



The flying squirrel is not capable of powered flight like birds or bats.

They can fly high, however, because of their body shape, Some flights even recorded to 90 meters

The Siberian flying squirrel ranges from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east.

The mating season for flying squirrels is during February and March.

When the infant squirrels are born, the female squirrels live with them in the nest.

The males do not participate in nurturing their offspring.

At birth, flying squirrels are mostly hairless, apart from their whiskers, and most of their sense are not present.



SEA ANIMALS



Sharks

Dolphins

Killer Whales



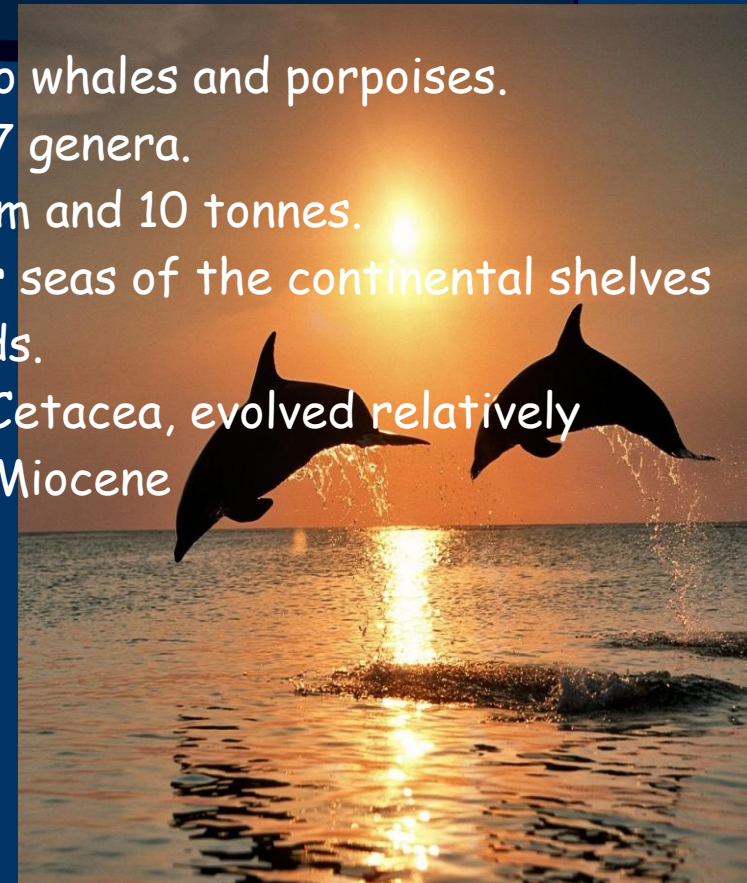
SHARKS

- Sharks are a group of fish characterized by cartilaginous skeleton
- Modern sharks are classified within the clade Selachimorpha and are the sister group of the rays
- The earliest known sharks date from more than 420 million years ago
- Since then, sharks have diversified into over 470 species.
- They range in size from small 17 centimetres in length to reach 12 metres.
- Sharks are found in all seas and are common to depths of 2.000 metres



DOLPHINS

Dolphins are cetacean mammals closely related to whales and porpoises. There are almost forty species of dolphins in 17 genera. They vary in size from 1.2 kg. And 40 kg upto 9.5m and 10 tonnes. They are found worldwide mostly in the shallower seas of the continental shelves. They are carnivores , eating mostly fish and squids. The family Delphinidae, the largest in the order Cetacea, evolved relatively Recently, about ten million years ago during the Miocene



KILLER WHALES

Orcas, or Killer Whales, are the largest of the dolphins and one of the world's most powerful predators.

They feast on marine mammals such as, sea lions, and even whales, employing teeth that can be four inches long.

They are known to grab seals right off the ice. They also eat fish, squid, and seabirds.



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