

The lion is the national symbol of Kenya, the symbol of strength in Swahili its name is simba like in the lion king.

Lions are usually found in grasslands or savannas but would also find them in thick bushes or in woodlands.

### COMMUNICATION

The lion roar is the loudest sound from any cat - it can be heard from 5 miles away. Lions also communicate using body language, touch and scent.

### HUNTING

Lions hunt in groups and as they can only run fast for a short burst of time they must be close to their prey before they attack. The lionesses do most of the hunting.

### LOW COUNTRIES

Lions are mainly found in Africa, in the south of the Sahara and the north of South Africa. They are also found in India.



# LIONS

### APPEARANCE

Lions are tawny to sandy brown in colour. Males have manes and are bigger than the females. Cubs are faintly spotted on their lower parts.

### PRIDES

Lions are the only cats that live in groups, which are called prides. Prides could have up to 3 males and 12 females as well as the young. All the females in a pride are related because they stay with the pride as they get older. Males leave to take over another pride.

### Cubs

One strange fact is that all lionesses give birth at the same time. They give birth every two years. Young lions are called cubs and each group has at least 3 or 4 cubs. For the first 3 they drink milk.

### POPULATION

Kenya has only around 2000 lions left and there are 100 left each year. The loss of lions is mainly because of growing human settlements and increased farming. A lot needs to be done to make sure we don't lose these amazing creatures for ever.

### DIET

Lions usually eat wildebeest, zebra, buffalo and warthog.

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# ZEBRA

Zebra is black animal with white stripes. If you were to shave a Zebra bare from head to hoof you would find that their skin is black.

Zebra's are among the most recognizable of all mammals.

Zebra's live in Africa: grasslands, savannas and some mountain's regions.

Zebra's are social animals that spend time in herds.

The name "zebra" comes from the Old Portuguese word *zebra* which means "wild ass".

When a herd is attacked, zebra's form a semicircle, face the predator and watch it, ready to bite or strike should the attack continue.

Unlike their closest relatives, horses and asses, zebra's have never been truly domesticated.

Zebra's communicate with one another with sounds and facial expressions.

When a foal is born the mother keeps all other zebra's away from it for 2-3 days, until it learns to recognize her by sight, voice and smell.

Each zebra's stripes are as unique as fingerprints, no two are exactly alike.

Zebra's can run up to 40 mph. A foal can run with her mother in 1 hour after birth.

Zebra's sleep in shifts so that some members of the herd are always awake and alert.

When zebra's run as a herd the stripes help protect them by confusing predators with a dizzy display.

Predators: lions, hyenas, wild dogs, leopards and cheetahs.  
Zebra's favourite food is grass, but it can eat bark of



# ELEPHANTS

By

MARCELINO CASTRILLO 3K

Elephants are herbivorous and will eat leaves, twigs, fruit, bark and roots. They can consume as much as 150 kg of food and 40 L of water in a day!!!!!!!

Elephants can move both forwards and backwards, but cannot trot, jump, or gallop.

An approximately 20 year old African Elephant weighs around 4000-5000 kg and measures around 3 meters.

Elephant is capable of cracking peanut shell without breaking seed with its trunk!!!!

Elephants are capable swimmers. They have been recorded swimming for up to six hours without touching the bottom.

When underwater, the elephant uses its trunk as a snorkel.

Elephants can be found in Africa and Asia.

Fast-moving elephants appear to 'run' with their front legs, but 'walk' with their hind legs and can reach a top speed of 18 kmh (11 mph).

Elephant TRUNKS have multiple functions, including breathing, olfaction, touching, grasping and sound production.

TUSKS are used for digging for water, salt, and roots; debarking or marking trees; and for moving trees and branches when clearing a path. When fighting, they are used to attack and defend, and to protect the trunk.

Animal facts - elephant

