

Μικρός μαγικός φακός

Στο βασίλειο ΤΟΙ, πολύ πολύ μακριά, υπάρχει ένας μεγάλος βασιλιάς που πάντα ξεχνάει και ο οποίος μια ημέρα αποφάσισε να στείλει 4 πολεμιστές του να βρουν όλα τα είδη των ζώων που υπήρχαν στο βασίλειο.

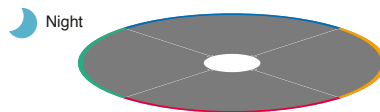
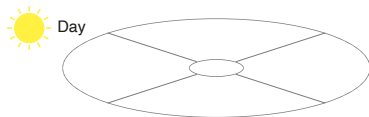
Μέρα και νύχτα, αυτοί οι πολεμιστές περπατούσαν μέσα σε σκοτεινά δάση για να βρουν όλα τα ζώα! Βούτηξαν σε βαθείς ωκεανούς, έψαξαν πολύ μακριά στον ουρανό, κι έσκαψαν βαθιά μέσα στη γη.

Έχοντας μαζί τους μικρούς μαγικούς φακούς, οι πολεμιστές ξεκίνησαν το ταξίδι τους.



Οδηγίες

Ο πίνακας έχει δύο πλευρές, μία με μαύρο και μία με λευκό φόντο. Το λευκό είναι για να παίξετε κατά τη διάρκεια της ημέρας και το μαύρο κατά τη διάρκεια της νύχτας. Οι παίκτες επιλέγουν το μαύρο ή το λευκό φόντο ανάλογα με το παιχνίδι που θα παιχτεί.



Προετοιμασία παιχνιδιού

Αφού αφαιρέσουν το προστατευτικό φιλμ στη μαύρη πλευρά, οι παίκτες πρέπει να σχηματίσουν το ταμπλό ενώνοντας τους τέσσερις πίνακες σε σχήμα έλικα και τοποθετώντας στο κέντρο, το στρογγυλό μίνι ταμπλό .

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: Αφαιρέστε το προστατευτικό φιλμ και όχι τη διαφάνεια με τις εικόνες!

Οι παίκτες επιλέγουν το μαγικό φακό και τις βεντούζες του ίδιου χρώματος, ανάλογα με το χρώμα που υπάρχει στην άκρη του κάθε πίνακα. (Ο φακός δεν είναι απαραίτητος κατά τη διάρκεια της ημέρας.)

Κανόνες

[Παίζοντας μέρα]

1. Βάλτε τη λευκή πλευρά του ταμπλό προς τα πάνω.
2. Τοποθετήστε τις κάρτες στοιχείων στο κέντρο του ταμπλό (με την πλευρά του χρωματισμένου περιγράμματος προς τα πάνω).
3. Ένας παίκτης πρέπει ν' ανοίξει το πρώτο φύλλο στοιχείων.
4. Όλοι οι παίκτες αναζητούν ταυτόχρονα τα τρία μοτίβα στο φύλλο. Μόλις ένας παίκτης βρει ένα μοτίβο, μπορεί να τοποθετήσει πάνω του τη δική του βεντούζα. (Οι υπόλοιποι παίκτες δεν μπορούν πλέον να επισημάνουν το ίδιο μοτίβο.)

5. Όταν βρεθούν και τα τρία μοτίβα, αυτός ο γύρος τελειώνει και δίνονται μετάλλια στους παίκτες ανάλογα με το χρώμα των βεντουζών στο ταμπλό.

6. Αφού αποδοθούν όλα τα μετάλλια, το παιχνίδι τελειώνει και ο παίκτης με τα περισσότερα μετάλλια κερδίζει.

[Παίζοντας νύχτα]

1. Βάλτε τη μαύρη πλευρά του ταμπλό προς τα πάνω.
2. Κάθε παίκτης κάθεται μπροστά από το ταμπλό με το ίδιο περίγραμμα χρώματος με το φακό του και, στη συνέχεια, παίρνει τη στοιβα των καρτών-στοιχείων του δικού του χρώματος (με την πλευρά του χρωματισμένου περιγράμματος προς τα κάτω.)

Οδηγίες

[Παίζοντας νύχτα]

- Εκτός του παιχνιδιού σε κύκλο, μπορείτε να ενώσετε τα κομμάτια του ταμπλό σχηματίζοντας μια λωρίδα, έτσι ώστε οι παίκτες να παίζουν αντικριστά.
- Με τη βοήθεια του μαγικού φακού, θα είναι ακόμα καλύτερα!
- Άλλοι τρόποι για να παίξετε:

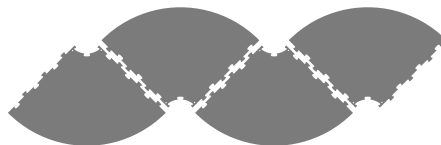
A. Ομαδικά: Οι παίκτες μπορούν να φτιάξουν ομάδες. Οι κανόνες του παιχνιδιού δεν αλλάζουν και το σκορ αφορά όλη την ομάδα.

B. Ατομικά: Επίλεξε μερικές κάρτες στοιχείων τυχαία και υπολόγισε πόσο χρόνο χρειάζεσαι για να βρεις τα μοτίβα. Σημείωσε το χρόνο σου ώστε την επόμενη φορά να είσαι γρηγορότερος.

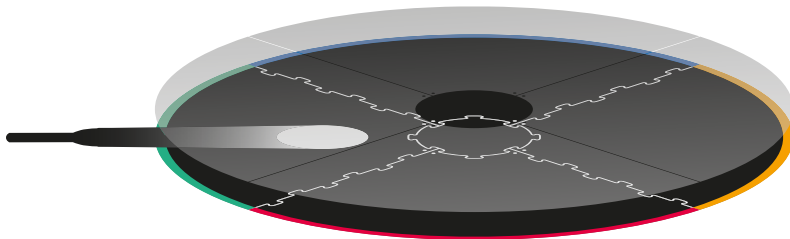
3. Όλοι οι παίκτες, στη συνέχεια, αναποδογυρίζουν ταυτόχρονα μια κάρτα στοιχείων. Βρείτε τα μοτίβα στην κάρτα στοιχείων με το φακό, και σημειώστε τα με τη βεντούζα σας.

4. Ο παίκτης που θα εντοπίσει πρώτος σωστά και τα τρία μοτίβα της κάρτας του κερδίζει μετάλλιο και τελειώνει ο γύρος. Το παιχνίδι συνεχίζεται, και οι παίκτες ανοίγουν το επόμενο φύλλο κ.ο.κ.

5. Όταν ανοιχτούν όλα τα φύλλα, το παιχνίδι τελειώνει και ο παίκτης με τα περισσότερα μετάλλια είναι ο νικητής.

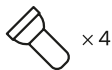


Πώς παίζεται:



Περιεχόμενα:

Μικροί φακοί



Ταμπλό



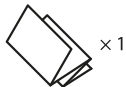
Βεντούζες



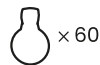
Κάρτες στοιχείων



Οδηγίες



Μετάλλια



Προτεινόμενη ηλικία: 3 ετών+

Διάρκεια παιχνιδιού: ≥10 λεπτά

Αριθμός παικτών: 1 - 4

Δεξιότητες που εξασκεί αυτό το παιχνίδι:



Παρατηρητικότητα:

Βελτίωση της παρατηρητικότητας και της αντίληψης του περιβάλλοντος μέσω της ανάγνωσης οδηγιών αλλά και ανάπτυξη της λογικής σκέψης.



Συγκέντρωση:

Έλεγχος των οδηγιών και των καρτών, ενίσχυση της επιμονής, της συγκέντρωσης και της μνήμης.



Κοινωνικοποίηση:

Τα ομαδικά παιχνίδια αναπτύσσουν την επικοινωνιακή δεξιότητα των παιδιών και τη συναισθηματική νοημοσύνη.



Κινητικότητα:

Λεπτή κινητικότητα και οπτικοκινητικός συντονισμός, εξάσκηση της ισορροπίας και της ταχύτητας.



Small magical flashlight



In the distant TOI Kingdom,
there is a forgetful old King, who fell to interest one day
and sent four warriors to find all kinds of wildlife.

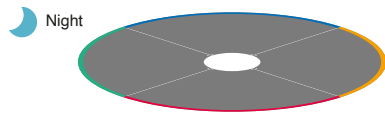
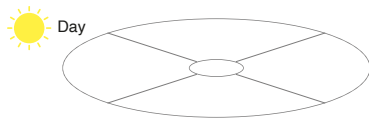
Day or night, to find all wild animals in the world
these warriors walk through dark primary forests;
they dive into deep blue oceans;
they search the faraway sky;
they dig the moist soil...

Equipped with the magic little flashlights,
these warriors set out on their journey...



Game introduction

The completed board is divided into two sides, black background and white background. The white is for finding it out in the daytime, and the black is for finding it out at night. The players select the black or white background according to the game to be played.



Game preparation

After tearing the protective film on the black side, players should put together the four fan-shaped boards with the central board.

Players select the small flashlight and suction cups of the same color as the boards accordingly. (The flashlight is unnecessary during the daytime.)

Game rules

Find in out during the daytime

1. Put the white side of the board upwards;
2. Stack the clue cards on the center of the game board (with the side of colored border upwards);
3. A player should open the first clue card;
4. All players then look for the three patterns on the card at the same time. Once a player find the pattern, he/she can mark it with his/her own suction cup. (The rest of the players can no longer mark the pattern.)

5. When all three patterns are marked, this round ends and medals are awarded to the players according to the color of suction cups on the game board.

6. After all medals are presented, the game is over and the player with the most medals wins.

Find it out at night

1. Put the black side of the board upwards;
2. Every player sits in front of the fan-shaped board with the same color border as his/her

flashlight, and then takes the stack of clue cards of his/her own color (with the side of colored border downwards.)

3. All players then turn over a clue card at the same time; Find the patterns on the clue card with flashlight; And mark patterns with his suction cup.

4. The player who first correctly marks all three patterns on the card win a medal.

5. After all cards are turned over, the game is over and the player with the most medals wins.

Find it out at night

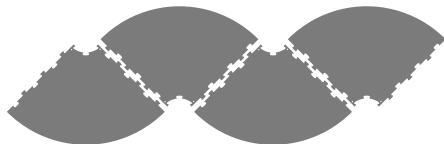
· In addition to being able to form a circle shape, you can change the angles to grow the strip and play face to face!

· With a small magical flashlight, it would feel more wonderful.

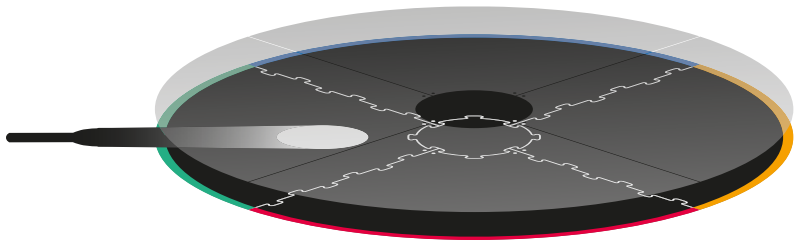
· Other methods to play:

A. Team competition: Players can make their teams independently. The process rules are unchanged, and the score is calculated on the whole team.







B. Individual timing: Select a few clue cards randomly, and calculate how long it takes to find the patterns on the card. Make a note of your time to make progress more obvious.



See how to play



Game accessories:

Small flashlights	 × 4	Assembling & inserting game board	 × 5	Suction cup	 × 12
Clue card	 × 60	User manual	 × 1	Medal	 × 60

Recommended age: 3 years +

Playtime: ≥10 minutes

Number of players: 1 - 4 people

The focuses of this educational toy



Observation

Enhance the observation and perception of the environment through the search for instructions, enlighten logical ability.



Sociality

Enhance the observation and perception of the environment through the search for instructions, enlighten logical ability.



Concentration

Put in instructions and think of card checks, develop patience, concentration and memory.



Reactivity

Fine movement and hand-eye coordination, train balance and induction speed.

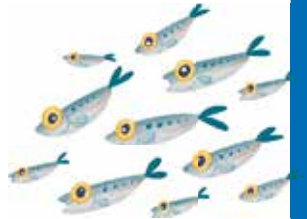


Wildlife Encyclopedia



The warriors of the TOI Kingdom compiled this wildlife encyclopedia, to record a variety of information about the wild animals they discovered during their expeditions.

With this wildlife encyclopedia, you can know better about the fantastic birds, the sea animals that swim freely, the funny jungle animals, and the weird burrowing animals!





001-045
Birds



046-090
Marine Animals



091-135
Jungle Animals



136-177
Burrowing Animals

001 Black-naped blue flycatcher



Wearing a charming navy blue coat, the black-naped blue flycatcher looks like a cute blue elf. The male flycatcher has a black spot on its head and a moon-shaped black band on its chest, while the female one does not.



004 Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Haliaeetus leucocephalus with "white hair" on its head is the national bird of America. Its claws are strong and can firmly grasp its prey, its bright yellow hook beaks are pointed and sharp, allowing it to tear open its prey easily. It is a large raptor with beautiful and magnificent appearance.

002 Owl



As the name suggests, the owl has a head very similar to that of a cat. Their eyes are not on the sides of the head like other birds, so they can only keep turning their heads when they want to observe the surroundings in all directions. Fortunately, their head can turn 270°.



005 Bluebird

The bluebird is a kind of robin dressed in a beautiful blue "coat". Like other similar birds, it is good at "singing" and lays blue eggs. They inhabit the mountains and grasslands of North America, and migrate from Mexico to the northernmost part of Alaska in the United States in winter.



003 Upupaepops

Upupaepops is covered with pink-brown feather on its head with black spots on the top. This pinch of feathers is usually attached to its head. When it is frightened or excited, such feather will stand on the end like an unfolded feather fan and an Indian headwear.



006 Vulture

As the name suggests, most of the vultures have bare heads with no feathers. They feed on carrion, but they will not be infected by the bacteria thanks to their strong stomach. The gastric acid inside can not only dissolve bones, but also dissolve metals such as copper, which helps eliminate germs out of question.



007 Swallow

The swallow looks like a "gentleman" wearing a white shirt and a black suit, and the forked tails like scissors are also their conspicuous marks. They like to eat insects such as mosquitoes and flies, and are beloved beneficial birds.



008 Cassowary

The cassowary is the world's third largest bird after ostrich and dromaius novaehollandiae. There is a bone "helmet" on the head to protect the bald head. Legend has it that they can swallow hot coals and kill people, so they are also known for "killing chickens" and "cassowary chickens".



009 Thunderbird

Thunderbird has different feather colors in different seasons. In winter, the feather becomes as white as snow, and in spring and summer, it becomes gray or brown with horizontal spots, blending with the color of vegetation in the surrounding tundra area.



010 Flamingo

From a distant place, the flamingo looks like a dazzling fire, but it is not innate. They like to eat shrimp, algae, etc., rich in astaxanthin, and therefore a bright flaming red "coat" is formed over time.



011 Atlantic Puffin

The Atlantic puffin looks a bit like a parrot, so it is also called the "sea parrot". They have a peculiar face and clumsy fins, with black and white colors similar to penguins, and can dive into 70 meters of water to catch prey.



012 Red-crowned crane

The red-crowned crane has a red spot on its head, flying in the air like white elves, elegant and graceful. In China, red-crowned cranes represent good meanings such as auspiciousness and longevity, and they are also the mounts of gods in mythology.



013 Kingfisher

The kingfisher is generally covered with verdant and smooth gorgeous feathers on its back, and reddish-brown feathers on its abdomen. They are small and exquisite, and manage to stop firmly on the slender reeds; they fly at an extremely rapid speed, so it is difficult for ordinary people to capture the moment when they are fishing.



014 Woodpecker

Woodpeckers peck tree trunks with long and sharp beaks, but some are not to find bugs to eat. Some peck holes in oak trees to store acorns; while others peck tree trunks to suck the sweet sap.



015 Magpie

Once heard the sound of magpies, good things will happen. In China, the magpie is a symbol of auspiciousness and is popular among people. In the myth of the Cow Boy and the Weaving Girl, the magpie is also the "messenger" for the two people to meet at the bridge of magpies on the Chinese Valentine's Day.



016 Snow owl

The snowy owl is pure white, looking like a cloud of snow from a distance, and it is sometimes covered with dark horizontal spots. They have a "beard" on their beaks, under almost full coverage, and different from other nocturnal owl members, they can come out during the day and night.



017 Cardinal

The overall appearance of the male cardinal is bright red, with black face; the female one, varying widely from the male cardinal, is gray-brown. Both male and female cardinals have spiked feathers that stand above their heads like a fan.



018 Onychorhynchus sp.

The male onychorhynchus sp. living in the Americas has a magnificent and domineering "feather crown", like a black fan dotted on the edge and in the center; the female one has a very short crest. As a "royal family", it is a picky eater, and likes to eat beautiful dragonflies and butterflies.



019 Shrike

Small and cute shrikes are actually fierce and violent. They have an olecranon, and like to eat small beasts, birds, lizards, insects, etc. They also stick their prey on the spines, tear the meat off to eat.



020 Crow

Most of the crows are dark all over. They like to eat carrion, and their cry is miserable, sounding like they are giving an obituary notice, so people regard them as ominous birds and must hide away when they see them.



021 Crested Ibis

The crested ibis is an endangered bird distributed in East Asia. Its whole body is white, and when flying, the pink under the wings stands out. The bare skin from the top of their heads to their cheeks is bright red. During breeding, the crested ibis will peck the pigment secreted by itself with its long pointed beak, staining the neck and shoulder into gray-black.



022 Mandarin duck

Yuan refers to the male bird, and Yang refers to the female bird. The color of the male bird is complex and gorgeous, while the female one looks gray-brown as a whole. People always see mandarin ducks in pairs, so they like to compare them to romance.



023 Chloebia gouldiae

The chloebia gouldiae is covered with colorful feathers, as if it has been dyed with various colors of paint, and its tail is forked like a swallow. It is easier to distinguish the gender of an adult bird, since the color of the female bird is darker than that of the male bird.



024 Swan

Most of the swans are as white as snow, elegant and graceful, and have a sweet voice. Since they have only one partner in their lives, whether they are in the East or the West, people always regard them as a symbol of purity, loyalty, and nobility.



025 Mallard

The neck of the male mallard is green with a bright metallic luster under the light, and there is an obvious white "necklace" on the neck; while the female one has light brown feathers and dark black markings.



026 Golden pheasant

Golden pheasant, also named rooster, is a kind of bird unique to China. The male golden pheasant has a dazzling "blonde hair", a red belly, and a colorful body; relatively speaking, the female one is not equally amazing, and its feather is similar to the color of tree trunks and the ground.



027 Dromaius novaehollandiae

The dromaius novaehollandiae, unique to Oceania, is the world's second largest bird, next to the ostrich. They look just like ostriches, so they are also called "Australian ostriches". After the female emu magpie lays the dark green egg, the male one takes on the heavy responsibility of incubation, during which, it doesn't eat or drink, and rely entirely on their own fat to sustain their lives.



028 Superb bird of paradise

The male superb bird of paradise is almost completely black, with only metallic blue feathers on the chest and on the top of the head. When coming across a dreamt female one, the male bird will unfold its "shawl" on its back and dance with blue feathers on its chest. From the front, its black face looks strange with blue eyes and blue beak.



029 Emperor penguin

The emperor penguin is the largest member of the penguin family, with some orange-yellow feathers under its black head. The parenting task is completed by Father Emperor Penguin. There is a pouch between the legs and the lower part of the abdomen of the emperor penguin, helping maintain the temperature required for incubation in the severe cold.



030 Green peafowl

The male green peafowl has emerald green and beautiful feathers and a well-developed tail screen, which is usually closed. When the screen is opened, however, it looks like a feather fan full of gorgeous "eyes". The female one has no tail screen, and its feather is dark brown, not as beautiful as the male green peafowl.



031 Golden eagle

Except for the beautiful golden feathers on the neck, the rest of the golden eagle is almost plain dark brown. It is a well-known bird of prey that is distributed all over the world. It is huge, fierce and mighty, and has sharp beak and pointed claws. Even wolves cannot match for it.



034 Ostrich

The ostrich ancestors were able to fly. However, as they lived in open grasslands and desert environments, their flying ability gradually degraded, and they became taller and were better at running. And it is the largest bird in the world.



032 Hummingbird

When the hummingbird flies, its wings vibrate and buzz. It likes to eat nectar, just like a bee. That is where the name comes. Most members of the hummingbird family weigh only a few grams. While the hummingbird is the world's smallest bird, lighter than a fifty-cent coin.



035 Blue-footed booby

The blue-footed boobies are distributed on the west coast of the Americas, and have a pair of eye-catching blue feet that resemble duck feet. When looking for a mate, a male blue-footed booby will perform a peculiar "foot-raising dance". Whoever has bluer and higher feet will be more favored by females.



033 Toucan

As the name suggests, the toucan has a very large beak, which accounts for about one-third of its length, like a knife. It eats fruits, seeds, insects, bird eggs and chicks.



036 Goura Victoria

The male and female goura victorias have the same gray-blue color as a whole. Among all the birds, their crests are the most gorgeous, like a phoenix crown on the head, and a bit like the tail screen of a peacock. They can't fly and mainly inhabit the rainforest.



037 Lyrebird

The lyrebird, unique to Oceania, has a long tail feather when it spreads out, like a western harp. That is where the name comes. They can not only sing and dance, but also imitate the sounds of various birds, car horns, and axe logging, which are literally "linguists" among birds.



038 Pelican

The pelican has a well-developed laryngeal pouch under its slender beak, so that people can recognize them at a glance. With a big mouth, it runs up to take a bite whatever it sees, regardless of its size. When the pelican opened its beak and laryngeal pouch, it is a bit like a toilet.



039 Terpsiphone incei

The male terpsiphone incei has chestnut and white long feathers like a ribbon on the tail, while the female one does not have. Our ancients often put it together with bats, meaning "blessings and longevity".



040 Temminck's tragopan

The male temminck's tragopan with a blue face has gorgeous feathers, and is covered with pearl-like spots; however, the female one, not as good-looking as the male temminck's tragopan, is gray-brown as a whole and has pearl-like spots on the body.



041 Seagull

Seagulls are the most common seabirds. They are "harbor cleaners" who will help people on the ship work out the discarded leftovers; they are also "nautical safety forecasters". Experienced people will judge safety and find a way out according to its habits.



042 Kiwi

The kiwi lives in New Zealand and is the only bird in the world without wings. Its body looks like a kiwi, which looks extremely peculiar. They are timid but full of curiosity. If someone nearby does not close the door, they may sneak into the house at night, and take away the keys and spoons as toys.



043 Bird of paradise

Most male birds of paradise are gorgeous and colorful in appearance, with beautiful ornamental feathers born on the head and wings or extremely long tail feathers on the tail. It is considered to be a "divine bird" that lives in the "paradise" and feeds on the nectar of the dew.



044 Macaw

Macaws live in tropical regions of America, and they are the most beautiful and colorful parrots, and the largest parrots. Their beak is very hard and powerful, like a sickle, which can peck nuts and suck out the flesh with their tongues. The macaw has no feathers on its face, and its face turns red when they are excited.



045 Frigate bird

The frigate bird is good at flying, so it garners the reputation of "flying champion". There is a red laryngeal pouch in the male bird's throat. When coming across a dreamt female one, it will inflate its pouch. The frigate bird snatches the hard-hunted food by other birds, so it is also called the "robber bird".



046 Chiton

Chiton is a kind of primitive shellfish, and its color is similar to that of rocks and creatures attached to them, which is a good camouflage. They have layered shells on their backs, much like watermelon worms on land, and they can also roll into balls like watermelon worms.



047 Polyipnus

Due to the reaction caused by the catalysis of luciferase in the body, the polyipnus can glow, which help it trap food, attract a mate, contact other similar birds, and confuse the enemy in the dark and deep sea.



048 Killer whale

There are black and white killer whales, very intelligent carnivores. They are at the top of the marine food chain, and even great white sharks cannot match for it. With the terrifying nickname "killer whale", however, it generally does not attack people.



049 Dolphin

Dolphins are good friends of humans. They have beautiful streamlined bodies, and are the fastest mammals in the water. They can not only make pleasant sounds, but also emit ultrasonic waves that cannot be heard by humans, and take advantage of ultrasonic waves for echolocation.



050 Oarfish

The oarfish has red fins, and is the longest bony fish in the world, generally 3 meters long. Normally, this kind of fish lives in the deep sea and is not seen at all. Their appearance is often accompanied by disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis, so they are also called "earthquake fish".



051 Flying fish

Flying fish can fly, however, in fact, they cannot fly like a bird flapping its wings, but glide through the air. Flying fish jumping out of the water for gliding are not trying to breathe the fresh air on the sea, but to escape predators.

052 Dugong



The dugong is huge, about 3 meters long, but it is a vegetarian and mainly feeds on sea grass and seaweed. In the hazy night, the female dugong floats on the water with her forefoot holding her baby and breastfeeding, in which case it looks like a woman and is misunderstood as a mermaid.

053 Tuna



Tuna, a bit like torpedoes, swim ceaselessly throughout their lives, which will suffocate and die if they stop swimming. It rushes all over the world, with no fixed habitat, so it is also called "the fish without borders". The upper part of the bluefin tuna is dark blue, with deep dark fin, and it is the largest in the tuna family.

054 Giant clam



The giant clam is the largest bivalve shellfish in the ocean, with an average shell width of 1.2 meters and a weight of up to 20 kilograms, which is known as "king of shellfish". Although the clams considered to be "killer shells", they actually feed on algae and does not pose a threat to humans.



055 Walrus

The walrus, like an elephant, has a pair of long tusks. This pair of tusks can be used not only as a weapon, but also to help the walrus go ashore. When the walrus climbs onto the ice from the water, it will first pierce its long teeth into the ice and then pull its body up.

056 Lionfish



The pectoral and dorsal fins of the lionfish spread out like a circle of long hair on the head of a male lion. They have 13 poisonous thorns on their backs. If people are stabbed by these thorns, they will suffer breathing difficulties and even faint, but they will generally not die. Lionfish mostly live in the temperate reefs or coral reefs near the coast.

057 Sailfish



The dorsal fin of the sailfish is long and high, like a flying flag; the mouth is slender and sharp, like a sharp sword. They are one of the fastest fish in the ocean. When swimming, they will retract their tall dorsal fins so as to reduce resistance.



058 Blue Whale

Blue whales are the largest surviving animals on the planet. Their bodies are 20 to 30 meters long, but they prefer to eat small krill that is a few centimeters long, and they can swallow more than 2 million of krill in one bite. They are rarely in groups, and most of them travel alone or in groups of two or three.



061 Flounder

The flounder generally lies on its side, with both eyes growing on the side of the body facing upward, featuring a unique asymmetric structure among fish. However, the eyes of the newly-hatched flounder, like other fish, grow symmetrically on both sides of the head.



059 Sea snake

Sea snakes and cobras are closely related, almost all of which are highly venomous snakes. Their tails have become flat oars to adapt to life in the sea. There are valves in the nostrils of sea snakes. They close the valves during diving so as to prevent seawater from pouring into the nasal cavity.



062 Sea hare

The sea hare has tentacles like rabbit ears on its head. It is a kind of conch, however, its shell has degenerated into an inner shell. Since its body is translucent, its body color depends on the color of seaweed. In addition, they are hermaphrodite creatures



060 Coral

Coral is a bright, beautiful, and branch-like gem, formed by the bones secreted by coral polyps. Coral polyps are usually only a few millimeters, and usually tens of thousands of them gather and live on the seabed. The new generation of coral polyps will be automatically fixed on the bones of the ancestors, and after generations of accumulation and changes, coral reefs are thus formed.



063 Giant spider crab

The giant spider crab, the largest crab in the world, is only thirty or forty centimeters in length, but its legs can grow to several meters. The ten long legs are slender and sharp, especially the pair of front claws, which are as powerful as steel tongs.

064 Great white shark



Great white sharks have triangular canine teeth up to 10 centimeters long, and the edges are densely serrated like a saw. Located at the top of the food chain, they are fierce and cruel, with no opponents in the sea except killer whales, and they will attack humans.

065 Turtle



It is well known that turtles enjoy longevity lives and can live up to 150 years old. Turtles lay eggs on the beach, and the eggs are generally spherical. Upon incubation, if the temperature in the nest is high, female turtles will be incubated; and if the temperature is low, male turtles incubated. Baby turtles will return to the open arms of the sea.

066 Cannonball fish



Cannonball fish looks like a cannonball with a spine on its back, much like the trigger on a gun, so it is also called "trigger fish". Their eyes are far away from their mouths, which can prevent them from hurting their eyes when they eat sea urchins and starfish.

067 Ocean sunfish



Ocean sunfish often floats to the surface of water for "sunbathing", so it is also called "sunfish". They are clumsy and poor at swimming, and are easily eaten by predators. Ocean sunfish lays the most eggs at one time of all fish, up to 300 million.

068 White whale



White whale is white all over with a very prominent forehead. They can make hundreds of sounds such as the roar of beasts, screams of women, and bells, which are literally "ventriloquist experts." They are social animals and migrate northward in groups during summer, from three to five groups to tens of thousands of groups.

069 Hermit crab



Hermit crabs do not have their own shells, however, they will take conch shells, shells and other animal shells as their own in order to protect their soft tails. As they grow, they will crawl out to find the "new house", instead of the unsuitable "old one".

070 Manta ray



When a manta ray swims in the sea, it resembles a bat flying at night, a kite flying on the sea, and a magic carpet in fairy tales. Although they have the nickname "devil fish", they swim elegantly with docile temperament, and they are actually not scary at all.

071 Hammerhead shark



The hammerhead shark has two protrusions on the left and right, like a "T" as a whole, and each protrusion has an eye and a nostril. Their eyes are 1 meter apart, which is awfully conducive to observing the surrounding conditions, and they can see all the ambient conditions in 360° with no dead ends by swinging their heads back and forth.

072 Electric eel



As the name suggests, the electric eel discharges, just like a "high-voltage line" in the water. The voltage generated can be as high as several hundred volts, and the maximum voltage of the American electric eel is more than 800 volts, enough to electrocute a cow



073 Clownfish

Clownfish has special mucus on the surface of their bodies, so they can live together and keep in with poisonous anemones. They mainly live in coral reefs and rocky areas in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. A male clownfish can emerge as a female clownfish, however, a female one cannot turn into a male one.



074 Sea horse

Sea horse has a head and neck similar to that of a horse, and looks like a dragon without limbs as a whole. They live in coral reefs, and because they are poor at swimming, they hook seaweed, corals, etc. with their curly tails. Male sea horse assumes responsibility for fertility, and the male one has a pouch for incubating baby sea horse.



075 Parrotfish

Parrotfish are colorful, and have a mouth like a parrot's beak. They mainly live around coral reefs. They have very sharp teeth and can bite hard corals and convert them into sand to be excreted from the body, which plays a pivotal role in the ecosystem of coral reefs.



076 Sardine

The sardine school consists of tens of thousands of sardines who like "group living". When they migrate in groups, the quantity could exceed 1 billion, like a long black river, looking spectacular.



077 Frogfish

"Bi" means "lame", so frogfish is also called "lame fish". They don't know how to swim, but they crawl on the shallow sea with two-legged pectoral fins. However, they are good at camouflage and can fit into the surrounding environment without being noticed, and some species can change color.



078 Starfish

A starfish generally has five arms and is a five-pointed star, just like the stars in the sea. They master "replication". If the starfish is torn into several pieces and thrown into the sea, each piece will regenerate and grow into a complete starfish.



079 Boxfish

The boxfish looks like a box with thick and hard scales, so it swims at a very slow speed. Don't be fooled by the dull appearance of the boxfish. Actually, they secrete toxins when they feel dangerous, and they are more toxic than the pufferfish and may even kill themselves.



080 Sea urchin

Sea urchins look like hedgehogs covered with thorns, and therefore are known as "assassins in the sea". They have a wide range of feeding habits. Some eat meat, some are vegetarian, and others eat organic debris. They have a very long life span of 100 years, and even 200 years or longer.



081 Seal

Seals have blue-black spots on their bodies, and each has sharp claws, like a leopard. They have short necks and forelegs, so they can't raise their heads and stand up like sea lions, but only move forward on the ground; their ears are so degraded that there are only two holes left, which can open and close freely when swimming.

082 Mantis shrimp



The mantis shrimp has a pair of feet that resemble the tool arms of a mantis. That is where the name comes. When they are caught, colorless liquid will be ejected from the abdomen, so they are also called "peeing shrimp". Mantis prawns are delicious, and the mantis shrimp we often eat is one of the mantis prawns.

083 Cichlid



Cichlids are colorful, most of which are bad-tempered. They like fighting and don't like other fish appearing on the territory, but they are extremely kind to their offspring, and some even incubate fish eggs in their mouths.

084 Monkfish



The monkfish looks ugly and scary, with a "fishing rod" on its head. There is a small luminous "lantern" at the top of the "fishing rod" to attract curious fish. They can have a full meal easily at the right time.

085 Napoleon fish



Napoleon fish is a giant fish that lives in tropical coastal waters, generally up to 2.5 meters in length and 190 kilograms in weight. There is a protrusion on their forehead, and two eyebrow-like stripes behind their eyes. A fraction of adult female fish may emerge as male one at a certain period of time.

086 King crab



The king crab has a round scoop-shaped body, with a long slender tail. They have lived on the earth for more than 400 million years, and are therefore called "living fossils". Their blood is blue, and people often use their blue blood for toxin testing.

087 Octopus



The octopus is the "master of camouflage" in the animal kingdom. Like a flexible chameleon, it can change its color and structure to deceive other animals. They have a strong regeneration capacity, and if their tentacles are broken, new ones will grow out quickly.

088 Portuguese man-of-war

The Portuguese man-of-war has a bladder that resembles a monk's hat, shining blue-purple brilliance in the sun, which floating on water can easily be regarded as a plastic bag or balloon. Keep away because it is highly toxic.



089 Butterfly fish

Butterfly fish live in warm waters, and they love to dress up and confuse people. Most of them hide their eyes in the stripes on their heads and leave a striking fake eye behind or on the dorsal fin. When the predator mistakenly believes that the fake eye is on the head and thus attacked, the butterfly fish seized the chance to slip away.



090 Nautilus

Nautilus has a colorful spiral shell, shaped like a parrot's beak. They have lived on the earth for more than 500 million years, and their appearance hasn't changed much over the years. They are known as "living fossils" in the ocean.



091 Blue morpho



Blue morphos live in Central and South America, with brilliant blue wings. When a predator approaches, their wings will flap quickly and produce a flash of light to scare the predator away. They do not like to eat nectar, but extract the juice of ripe fruits.

092 Giant anteater



Giant anteaters can grow up to 2 meters in length, with a long tongue of 60 centimeters long. There are small barbs on its tongue that can crush their prey. They prefer to eat termites than ants, and occasionally eat some fruits as complementary food.

093 Gorilla



The gorilla lives in Africa and is the largest member of the primate family. It stands up to the height of an adult, and has different fingerprints. Although they look fierce, even lions and leopards are afraid of them, they are vegetarians and never attack humans.

094 Bulldog bat



The bulldog bat has a bunny-like mouth, and a pair of long and pointed large ears. The small bulldog bat is only about 7 centimeters long, and the large bulldog bat is only 10-13 centimeters long. They mainly feed on insects, and the big bats usually catch and eat small fish like water birds.

095 Okapi



Okapi looks a bit like a horse, and in particular, the black and white patterns on its limbs look like zebras. They hardly sleep, and a 5-minute nap can give them a whole day of energy. Their tongues are actually blue, up to 30 centimeters in length

096 Koala



Koalas, also called "koala bears", are Australia's national treasures. They sleep for 17-20 hours a day, topping the list concerning sleeping time in the world. They eat eucalyptus leaves to obtain 90% of the water they need, and only drink water when they are sick and upon drought.



097 Flying squirrel

Flying squirrels, also called "flying mice", have furry patagium between their fore and hind limbs. When they spread their limbs, they can glide in the air like a flying carpet, making it difficult for predators to catch them. Except for nuts, fruits, sprouts and insects, they also feed on small birds.



098 Monitor lizard

The monitor lizards are fierce and aggressive. As a powerful weapon, their long and thick tail is often used to whip the enemy. In the monitor lizard family, the Komodo monitor is the largest, with an average length of 2 to 3 meters.



099 Moose

Moose is the largest deer in the world, taller than most rhinos. Only male moose has horns, the largest among deer, and they are very strange in shape, not a branch shape, but like a flat lace shovel.



100 Civet

Civets are not cats, and they are very different from cats in terms of face shape and habits. They usually hide in dense bushes by day and come out by night. Most civets have scented gland, which can secrete aromatic substances.



101 Theraphosa blondi

The theraphosa blondi is the largest spider in the world, with a length of nearly 30 centimeters. Its 8 eyes are highly myopic. They can weave super sticky nets, which can not only hold small insects, but also trap small and medium animals such as birds, frogs, and lizards.



102 Elephant

Elephants are extremely smart. They can tell whether there is a danger from human speech, and they can also tell if the speaker is a man, a woman, or a child. They can also communicate with infrasound waves that cannot be heard by humans, and can generally travel 11 kilometers without interference.

103 Halloween crabs



Halloween crabs are colorful, usually with a black upper shell, blood-orange legs, bright purple front chela, and two yellow spots behind the eyes, with which, it looks like celebrating Halloween.

104 Capybara



The capybara is the largest member of the guinea pig family, with a length of more than one meter. Since they cannot well regulate their body temperature, they are soaked in water half of the day. They have a super good temper, as if they can get along well with any animal.

105 Hyena



Hyenas are not dogs. They have sharp and powerful teeth, and like playing the bully. They are female-dominant social animals, often hunting prey or fighting each other in groups. They are under strict hierarchy, and the largest and best piece of meat must be eaten by the "female leader".



106 Leontopithecus rosalia

The leontopithecus rosalia looks like a reduced version of a lion, especially the hair on their head, which is the same as the mane on the neck of a male lion. Their hair is soft and long, exuding a sunset-like color.



107 Jesus lizard

Jesus lizards, also called "basilisk lizards", have a long and slender body, sturdy hind limbs, and a membrane that can be opened or closed at the bottom of their soles. When this lizard runs into danger, it will jump into the water, and utilize the trick of escape, "running on water."

108 Leopard



Although the leopard has the spotted pattern of a panther, it is closer to a tiger and larger than a panther, so it is also called "jaguar". The leopard is the most powerful animal in the Americas, and it even feeds on the crocodile.

109 Red panda



Red pandas have nothing to do with giant pandas. They look like cats, their bodies are reddish-brown, and their fluffy tails have rings. However, like giant pandas, red pandas also like to eat arrow bamboo.

110 Trachemys dorbignyi



Trachemys dorbignyi is also called "spotted turtles". The carapace is dark green, and the skin exposed outside the carapace has irregular yellow-green stripes. They are sensitive and timid, and will quickly hide underwater when the surrounding water is too loud or vibrates.

111 Giant panda



Giant pandas are "China's national treasures". Although they are charmingly naive and mainly eat bamboo, they still have sharp teeth and are dangerous carnivorous bears. They spend half of their time eating, and almost the remaining half of their time sleeping.

112 Wild boar



Overall, wild boars are dark brown or black, and they have two long and pointed tusks, which are usually used to plow soil and trees to find food. When faced with danger, this pair of tusks becomes their powerful weapon.

113 Malay tapir



It looks very strange. With a round and plump body, it looks loopy. Its nose is relatively long, and looks a bit like that of an elephant; the black and white color on the body is also very similar to that of a giant panda. They are generally 1.8 meters to 2.5 meters long, and are the largest members of the tapir family.

114 Tarsier



On the small face of the tarsier, there is a pair of big round eyes, like wearing a pair of extra-large glasses. Their bodies are about the length of a human palm, but their tails are longer than their bodies. Tarsier's eyeballs cannot move, but their heads are very flexible and can be turned back.



115 Orchid mantis

Orchid mantis generally lives in orchid clusters and looks like a pink orchid. It can also adjust its color according to the colors of the surrounding flowers, so that they can easily attract prey by deception.



118 Jungle cat

Compared with other wild cats, jungle cats have longer limbs and shorter tails. There is a tuft of hair on their pointed ear tips. The coat color of their whole body is almost the same without obvious markings, which is darker in winter than in summer.



116 Horned frog

There is a small protruding triangle above each of the two eyes of the horned frog. Its skin is gorgeous, and a large mouth takes up nearly half of the body. They are brutal, and sometimes eat the same kind. And they kill many frogs with milder temperaments.



119 Loris

The loris moves very slowly, and only moves a bit faster when under attack, so it is also called "slow loris". They are the only venomous monkeys. They have venom glands on their elbows, and they will project venom when in danger.



117 Cougar

The size of a cougar is similar to that of a leopard. Although it is called a "lion", it does not have a loop of hair like a male lion's neck, regardless of sex. The adult cougar has a single body color, but the cubs have dark spots on their bodies.



120 Giraffe

Giraffes only live in Africa, and love to eat leaves and buds. Their necks are ridiculously long, and to transport blood to the brain, the heart needs a lot of blood pressure, so their blood pressure is twice that of humans. When sleeping, they often lean their heads on the branches to avoid fatigue due to their long necks.



121 Anaconda

Anaconda is the largest of the snakes, with a length of 5-10 meters and a weight of up to 220 kilograms. They need summer dormancy, potentially related to the drying of waters. They can be buried in silt to reduce the evaporation of water in the body.



124 Alpaca

Alpacas look a bit like sheep with elongated necks. Although they are usually gentle, well-behaved and human, they may spit at you unhappily if you keep staring at or touching them. In South America, alpaca is domesticated as a high-quality wool-producing animal.



122 Pigmy hippopotamus

Pigmy hippopotamus is also called "pygmy hippopotamus". They are much smaller than ordinary hippos and about the same size as pigs, but they are much less dependent on water than hippos.



125 Langur

Langurs like to move on tall trees and feed mainly on leaves. The newborn baby langurs are white, with a black stripe on the back, and some have a + sign. Most monkeys have cheek pouches, but langurs do not.



123 Caiman

Although the name of the caiman is domineering, it can only be considered small- and medium-sized in the crocodile family, most of which are one or two meters long. There is a protruding transversum between the eyes of the caiman, like a spectacle frame worn by humans.



126 Sumatran rhino

The Sumatran rhino is the only rhinoceros with two horns on its nose, and is the smallest of the five rhinos. They are covered in long reddish brown hair, but they are usually covered in mud. It is an extremely endangered species, with fewer than 100 remaining in the world.



127 Sika deer

The sika deer has a chestnut red coat color in summer, and has many white spots that look like plum blossoms. That is where the name comes. However, in winter, their coat color becomes smoky brown, and white spots fade away.



128 Sun bear

The sun bear is the smallest member of the bear family. It is black all over and is usually dotted with a "U"-shaped white marking on its chest. Their tongue is more than 20 centimeters long, which is particularly convenient for digging out honey and licking termites; the sharp claws bend like a sickle, making it a tree climber.



129 Three-toed sloth

Three-toed sloths live in the tropical rainforests of Central and South America. They move very slowly and can only climb 6 centimeters per second at the fastest. They are lazy to eat, drink and move, but no matter how lazy they are, they will go down the tree and defecate, and leave after covering the feces with leaves. Sloths get water from the leaves and almost never drink water.



130 Poison dart frog

Poison dart frogs mainly live in tropical rainforests. Although they are colorful and only a few centimeters long, they are extremely poisonous. Take the golden poison dart frog, one golden poison dart frog has enough toxin to kill 10 adults. The toxicity of poison dart frogs mainly comes from their staple food - spitting spiders.



131 Gibbon

Gibbon has long and strong arms. They are good at hooking their bent fingers on the branches, swinging their arms alternately. Like a human family, the gibbon family consists of a couple and several children.

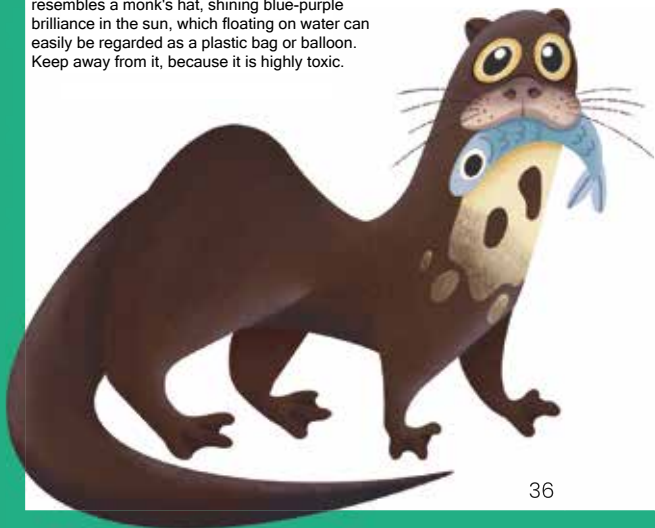


132 Baboon

Baboons are abundant and widely distributed in Africa. Every morning, the baboons welcome the rising of the sun in the first place, and they are very pious, so the ancient Egyptians considered them as the "Son of the Sun God."

133 Portuguese man-of-war

The Portuguese man-of-war has a bladder that resembles a monk's hat, shining blue-purple brilliance in the sun, which floating on water can easily be regarded as a plastic bag or balloon. Keep away from it, because it is highly toxic.



134 Bengal tiger

Bengal tigers are the most widely distributed and most abundant tigers all over the world, and chief among the distinguishing features is the very thin tail. The white tiger is a variant of the Bengal tiger, with black stripes on a white ground, a bit like a zebra pattern.



135 Chameleon

Chameleons can change their skin colors with changes in background, temperature and mood, which is not only good for hunting and avoiding danger, but also adjusts body temperature and conveys information. For example, when it feels cold, the skin color will darken; during the demonstration, the color will become brighter, etc.



136 Dormouse

Dormouse develops the hibernation habit. That is where the name comes. They do not store food for the winter, but eat as much food as possible to store fat for the winter. During hibernation, they have been asleep without eating or drinking, and can lose nearly half of their weight.



139 Cicada

Cicadas live in the soil in the form of larvae for most of their lives. They usually stay in the soil for several years or even more than ten years before breaking through the soil. The two front legs of the cicada larvae are strong and powerful, and can dig in the ground.



137 Termite

Termites are not members of the ant family, but the "close relatives" of cockroaches. Their tentacles are not bent into two sections, but rosary-shaped, which looks like bunches of candied haws. The termite has an unusually huge white belly and lays 30,000 eggs a day, a huge "oviposition machine".



140 Beaver

The beaver is one of nature's most outstanding "civil engineers", with the most powerful engineering talent of damming. These dams not only protect their love nests, but also deliver numerous benefits to the environment and other small creatures.



138 Toad

Toads are covered with lumps on their backs. These lumps secrete white venom. Although it is not as poisonous as the poison dart frog, it can also scare its predators.



141 Earthworm

Earthworms master "replication". After being cut into two segments, each segment will regenerate and grow the missing part. They can improve the fertility of the soil by drilling, feeding, defecation, etc., so they are called "ecosystem engineers".



142 Raccoon

Raccoons have two large "dark circles", which are in sharp contrast with their white face, and have black and white or yellow and white rings on their tails. They pay close attention to hygiene. No matter what they eat, they wash prey first.



143 Chinchilla

The chinchilla has a head like a rabbit and a tail like a squirrel. It is one of the few "expressive" animals that can express happiness, anger, sorrow, and joy, and is widely beloved.



144 Bamboo rat

The bamboo likes to eat bamboo. That is where the name comes. They are mainly active at night, eating less and sleeping more during the day. However, they are especially afraid of direct sunlight. When they are exposed to direct sunlight under the high ambient temperature, bamboo rats may suffer heatstroke, and some even die within half an hour.



145 Hamster

The hamster has a cheek pouch on each cheek, which can temporarily store food like a warehouse and vomit them out when they reach a safe place. Unlike the rat that tries to run across the street, many types of hamsters gain wider popularity and are kept as pets because they are cute and peculiar, small and easy to raise, and have a small smell.



146 Lynx

Lynx looks like a cat, but is much larger. It has a short tail and a tuft of towering black hair on the tip of its ears. Their nests are mostly built in rock cracks, stone caves or tree holes. Lynxes are cunning and cautious by nature. When in danger, they will quickly escape to trees to hide, and sometimes fall to the ground and pretend to be dead.



147 Echidna

The echidna is covered with spines like a hedgehog, and rolls into a ball when in danger. They have a long tubular mouth, and its long tongue can easily penetrate into the ant nest and eat termites or ants. They live in crevices in rocks or caves dug by themselves during the day, and come out at dusk and at night.



148 *Gopherus polyphemus*

Gopherus polyphemus can dig holes like gophers to avoid the sun or the cold. That is where the name comes. They have powerful front legs and can dig deep caves, and they generally live in caves with a depth of 11 to 15 meters. They are very drought-tolerant, and can hardly eat, drink or excrete for a long time.



149 *European water vole (Arvicola amphibious)*

European water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) generally lives on both sides of the river, and is both a good swimmer and a hole-digging master. They have a huge and complex cave system, and the entrance to the cave is generally hidden under the water on the shore. Unlike most nocturnal mice, they come out during the day and night.

150 Centipede



The centipede consists of many body segments, with each segment of a pair of hook-like feet, so it is also called "millipede". Bitten by a centipede, you will suffer redness, swelling, pain, and even headache, fever, vomiting, convulsions, etc., but generally there are no life-threatening risks.



151 *Eriocheir sinensis*

Eriocheir sinensis is the hairy crab we usually eat. It likes to live in caves or hide in gravel and grass. They instinctively dig holes to defend against enemies. Hairy crabs usually hide in the cave during the day, and only move out of the cave to look for food at night.



152 Burrowing owl

The burrowing owl is a small owl that lives in caves on the ground, and it decorates its nest with foul-smelling animal feces. They have brown feathers with white spots, two long legs and two thick white brows.



153 Olm

Olms are also called "blind newts" because they have been living in dark caves formed by groundwater. Their eyes are degraded and they can't see anything. It breathes through its gills, but can also stretch its nostrils out of the water to take in air.

154 Dung beetle



Dung beetles, commonly known as curled beetles, like to eat excrement and roll it into a ball and push it into their cave to hide and enjoy. It is a "hercules" in the animal kingdom, and can push objects weighing 1141 times its own weight, which is equivalent to a 70 kilogram person pushing an object weighing 79.87 tons with its bare hands.

155 Pangolin



The pangolin wears a sturdy scale "armor". When in danger, it hugs its head and curls itself into a ball. Therefore, it is hard for birds and beasts to catch them and feed them on. Pangolins cannot dig through mountains, at most they can dig a several-meter deep hole.

156 Mole



Mole lives underground all year round. A pair of sharp claws is powerful, making it easy to dig up the soil. Since they live underground, their ears and eyes are degraded, but their sense of smell is super sensitive, which can even discern directions by smell.



157 Black bear

Black bears are mostly black, including *selenarctos thibetanus* and *ursus americanus*. Black bears in the north develop the hibernation habit. They sleep in caves throughout the winter, without eating or moving, and spend the day by consuming fat. They do not move out of the cave until March and April of the following year.



158 Mink

Mink generally refers to American mink, with sparse fur in summer and denser and darker fur in winter. There are scent glands near the anus, which can release an unpleasant odor to drive away the enemies. Mink fur is smooth, shiny, thick and warm. However, humans take full advantage of this feature to brutally hunt and kill them.

159 Armadillo



Armadillo is also known as "armored rat", whose scaly "armor" is harder than pangolins, with which even bullets can be bounced off. When in danger, they will quickly dig out a cave to hide in, and use the tail armor to block off the hole completely, or curl up into a ball.

160 Ant



Ants live in groups, and there are thousands of ants in an ant nest. They are generally divided into queen ant, male ant, worker ant, and soldier ant. Like human society, different types of ant have different social division of labor.

161 Warthog



Warthogs have prominent warts under the eyes, and male warthogs have a pair of smaller warts on their noses than female ones. They have 4 sharp and terrifying tusks, which can even stab predators such as lions and leopards. They are good at digging holes, and live in holes digged by themselves or other animals.

162 Hare



Compared with domestic rabbits, hares have longer ears and more developed limbs for monitoring and escape. They are highly concealed. When hiding and not moving, their colors are mingled with the surrounding weeds. You cannot notice them even if you are only one meter away.

163 Fox



Foxes have a pair of large, upright triangular ears and a long hairy tail for balance. Most of them emit a pungent odor from scent glands at the base of the tail. They are shrewd and timid by nature, and live in trees or soil caves during the day and go out for food at night.

164 Spider



Spiders are generally divided into three types: hunting spiders, netting spiders, and cave spiders that like to hide in sand or holes. Cave spiders form a net at the entrance of the cave, but the net is not sticky and is only used to sense the size of the prey.

165 Honey badger



Honey badgers like to eat bee larvae and pupae. They are active at dusk and at night, and stay in burrows to rest during the day. They are the most daring animals in the world, and even dare to go head-to-head with leopards and lions. They are very smart and able to find and attack the weakness of the enemy.



166 Bat

Bats are the only mammals that can fly, and they rely on ultrasound echoes for locating. They look like a "poison tank" full of viruses. However, their own developed immune system can suppress and "coexist" with the virus.



167 Ochotona daurica

The ochotona daurica looks like a little rabbit without a tail, with big round ears and clear white edges. They are the mammals with the shortest gestation period in the world. Female ochotona daurica can give birth to a litter as long as 15 days of pregnancy.



168 Aardvark

Aardvark has a pig-like nose and rabbit-like long ears. They are solitary and live in caves about ten meters or even tens of meters deep. They like to eat termites and can easily smash the sturdy and unusual termite nests. In addition, they can eat 50,000 termites in one night, simply a "termite terminator"



169 Skunk

The skunk is very eye-catching with white stripes on its black fur. They rest in the burrow during the day, and come out at dusk and night. They spray a foul liquid to attack the enemy, making the victim blind for a short time. Its strong odor can be smelled within 800 meters.



170 Cricket

It is said that crickets have a history of at least 140 million years. They are usually solitary, and two male crickets bite each other together, based which, the ancients invented a form of entertainment "cricket fighting."



171 Macaco

Macaco, good at digging holes, is nocturnal animals, mainly feeding on insects. A group of macaco is just like a small human society, with internal ruler, the custom of welcoming the sun in the morning, and a rich daily life, such as wrestling, running, and singing.

172 Hedgehog



The hedgehog's entire back is covered with needle-like spikes, which can not only resist enemies and act as a buffer when falling, but also pierce the food on the thorns and take it away when looking for food. They have a well-developed sense of smell, and rely on their noses to smell when they go out for food and play.

173 Snake



The snake's body keeps growing until they die, but its epidermis will not grow, so they shed their skin several times a year. Temperature below 0° is fatal to snakes, so they have to go to the ground to hibernate at the end of autumn. ◦

174 Badger



Badgers have great digging skills, and the dirt they can dig in a minute is enough to cover their bodies. They pay special attention to hygiene. Their cave is always clean and there are no debris or feces. If they want to urinate, they ran to the special toilet near the entrance of the cave.



175 Homarus Americanus

The Homarus Americanus, also called "Boston lobster", is huge, with the largest one of about 1 meter in length. With a pair of huge pliers thicker than a human arm, other marine animals dare not easily provoke them. They are quite long-lived, and it is estimated that they can live for 100 years. They generally live in shallow sea rocks or burrow in the bottom of gravel.

176 Platypus



The platypus is a magical animal unique to Oceania. Their mouths and feet look like ducks', and their bodies and tails like beavers'. When they were born, they were eggs, but they grew up by drinking milk after hatching, so they are not fully evolved mammals.

177 Rat



Among the mammals, the rat that tries to run across the street has the strongest reproductive ability. They are near-sighted, and their tentacles are their "guide rods", so they like to run along the walls. They can bite objects, steal food, and spread germs, so they are natural enemies of humans.

 **WARNING:**

CHOKING HAZARD-Small parts.
Not for children under 3 years.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:

ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΠΝΙΓΜΟΥ- Μικρά κομμάτια
Ακατάλληλο για παιδιά κάτω των 3 ετών.

