

Chapter 1 : They Live - Wikipedia

Oct 15, 2018 · This has been the year medical cannabis hit the mainstream. The government has announced that it is relaxing laws on when cannabis medicines can be prescribed by doctors, following high-profile.

Snow Leopards are one of the most beautiful and mystical wild cats. Snow leopards are also very elusive and few people have seen them in the wild. They are rare and endangered and live in some of the most extreme high altitude and cold climate on earth. Read and enjoy many astounding snow leopard facts on this page. How many Snow Leopards are left in the wild? Researchers and conservationists estimate there are only between 2,000 to 3,000 snow leopards still surviving. Why are snow leopards endangered? The IUCN is an international organisation dedicated to conservation of animals and their habitat. It keeps an updated Red List of Threatened Species of all animals on our planet and their status in terms of numbers based on scientific research. It has listed snow leopards as endangered for many years. It is a sad fact that the biggest threat to snow leopards like most other endangered animals are humans. Humans have for centuries hunted them for their fur and their bones; fur to wear as coats and hats, and bones to be used in traditional medicines. Humans also destroy snow leopard habitat and food sources by killing the prey animals they need to feed on. When the natural wild prey animals are not available snow leopards will often kill and eat domestic livestock like sheep and goats belonging to villagers they share the mountains with. When this happens the villagers will in turn kill the snow leopard to protect their livestock, which is often the only resource standing between them and poverty. The future of snow leopards. Losses to poaching were most severe in the former Russian republics during the 1990s. Conditions there have improved marginally for the animal but the illegal trade is estimated to be continuing as demand for body parts from China is growing. Some countries have designated snow leopard areas as National Parks. However often these are too small to conserve viable snow leopard populations, as there are not enough prey animals in the area for them to feed on. Also it must be remembered, even if there is an estimate of snow leopard numbers still in the thousands, many live in such small populations, cut off from prospective mates by human populations, war zones and geography, that it is unlikely they will breed and reproduce. Many conservation programs in the wild however, are working to halt the decline of the snow leopard. Find out how they work on this Blog on the Projects Page. Snow Leopards are well adapted for their severe environment. Snow leopards are smaller than the big cats and generally weigh between 28 and 55 kilos. The body length is around 75 to 100 cm with the tail length being almost the same length. The tail is long and thick and helps the cat keep itself warm as it wraps the tail around the body during sleep. Also the long tail helps each snow leopard keep balance and speed as it races down rocky inclines of mountains in pursuit of prey like wild sheep and goats. Snow leopard fur with rosettes close up The fur is beautiful, long and thick, the base color of which varies from smokey gray to yellowish tan, with whitish underparts. The dark gray to black round markings are called rosettes and these are also on the head and legs and tail. Sadly the beauty of this fur is one reason the animal is endangered as it is often hunted for its pelt to be made into coats, although this is illegal in all range countries. Other ways that snow leopards are adapted for living in cold mountainous environments include their stocky bodies, thick fur and ears that are small and rounded, all of which help to minimise heat-loss. Their paws are very wide, this distributes their weight better for walking on snow, with fur on the underside to increase traction on unstable rock and shale surfaces. Size of home territory. Snow leopards are generally shy, even within their own species and will only seek out other snow leopards during mating season. Home ranges vary greatly in size. In Nepal , where prey is abundant, there may be between 5 to 10 cats sharing an area of 50 square km. But in regions where prey animals are scarce 5 cats would need an area of 1,000 square km to find enough prey animals to live on. More snow leopard facts about their natural habitat. Snow leopard range countries. Snow leopards typically inhabit rugged terrain such as steep slopes with bluffs, ridges broken by outcrops, and valleys interrupted by cliffs, with arid and semi-arid shrublands and grasslands. In Mongolia and on the Tibetan Plateau, the snow leopard can be found in flat country, especially if rock ridges and ledges provide protective travel routes, and outcrops provide sufficient cover. During winter it will often descend to lower elevations in search of prey, but in summer it moves back up the mountain to the steepest and most

remote terrain. Birth Season – Mating usually occurs between late January and mid-March. Gestation period is between 13 and 15 weeks. Births usually occur in June or July and litters size can vary from 1 – 5 but usually 2 – 3. The cubs will open their eyes when they are about days old. Early Development – The cubs eat their first solid food when they are about 2 months old, and months later begin to follow their mother when she goes hunting. They learn to hunt with the mother at least through their first winter and then leave the mother at 18 – 22 months of age. The young siblings might remain together briefly but then each will go its separate way. Maximum reproductive age -some snow leopards have reproduced up to 15 years in captivity. Maximum age – snow leopards have been known to live up to 21 years in captivity. In the wild however they will only live to about 9 or 10 yrs. In Mongolia they also prey on wild Bactrian camels and gazelles. However, their staple prey, without which they could not survive in most areas, consists of blue sheep and ibex. They will also eat marmots, a small mammal that looks a little like a cross between a meerkat and a rabbit. Until recently not much was known about specific diet but studies have shown blue sheep and marmots as the most important prey in summer, supplemented with deer, hares and an occasional bird. Photo Wikipedia Snow leopards will also prey on livestock where it is not well protected. Other research suggests an adult snow leopard might need 20 – 30 adult blue sheep annually and kill a large prey animal every 10 – 15 days. When a snow leopard kills a large animal like an ibex it may take it many days to eat it. In Ladakh, in northern India, however, it seems the animal is more nocturnal because here it has to survive largely on domestic livestock and therefore needs to be wary of human retribution. In the wild they use it to communicate when meeting for mating. Video is called Snow Leopard Hello! The National Geographic web page on snow leopards has an audio file where you can hear the sound a snow leopard makes. Check it out here. More intriguing snow leopard facts – a cat in a league of its own. Snow leopards have in the past been classified alone in the *Uncia* genus. Now however they have been shown to be related to tigers and are classified with *Panthera*. See snow leopards and tigers sister species story here. Snow leopard facts and snow leopard myths. The Snow Leopard Conservancy has researched and helped snow leopards for almost 3 decades. But they have also collected some beautiful stories and myths from the local people that share snow leopard habitat high up in the Himalayas. Read these mystical myths and legends on the Snow Leopard Conservancy website. The most astounding snow leopard facts Snow leopard facts 1. Snow leopard facts 2. Snow leopards live alone most of their lives. Snow Leopard facts 3. Snow leopards can walk over 30 kilometers per day. Snow Leopard facts 4. Snow leopards have the longest tail of any cat. Like Us on Facebook.

Chapter 2 : Map of where bears live in North America

Now they're gonna let us have it good if we just help 'em. They're gonna leave us alone, let us make some money. You can have a little taste of that good life too.

Problems playing these files? Large male alligators are solitary territorial animals. Smaller alligators can often be found in large numbers close to each other. The largest of the species both males and females defend prime territory; smaller alligators have a higher tolerance for other alligators within a similar size class. Alligators move on land by two forms of locomotion referred to as "sprawl" and "high walk". The sprawl is a forward movement with the belly making contact with the ground and is used to transition to "high walk" or to slither over wet substrate into water. The high walk is an up on four limbs forward motion used for overland travel with the belly well up from the ground. However they can not walk on their hind legs for long distances. They may kill larger prey by grabbing it and dragging it into the water to drown. Alligators consume food that cannot be eaten in one bite by allowing it to rot, or by biting and then spinning or convulsing wildly until bite-sized chunks are torn off. This is referred to as a "death roll". An alligator with an immobilized tail cannot perform a death roll. The muscles that close the jaws are exceptionally powerful, but the muscles for opening their jaws are comparatively weak. It is common today to use several wraps of duct tape to prevent an adult alligator from opening its jaws when being handled or transported. This has led some people to the practice of approaching alligators and their nests in a manner that may provoke the animals into attacking. In Florida, feeding wild alligators at any time is illegal. If fed, the alligators will eventually lose their fear of humans and will learn to associate humans with food, thereby becoming both a greater danger to people, and at greater risk from them. When young, alligators eat fish, insects, snails, crustaceans, and worms. As they mature, progressively larger prey is taken, including larger fish such as gar, turtles, and various mammals, particularly coypu and muskrat, [15] as well as birds, deer, and other reptiles. They will even consume carrion if they are sufficiently hungry. In some cases, larger alligators are known to ambush dogs, Florida panthers and black bears, making them the apex predator throughout their distribution. In this role as a top predator, it may determine the abundance of prey species, including turtles and coypu. Alligators, unlike the large crocodiles, do not immediately regard a human upon encounter as prey, but may still attack in self-defense if provoked. The mating season is in late spring. In April and May, alligators form so-called "bellowing choruses". Large groups of animals bellow together for a few minutes a few times a day, usually one to three hours after sunrise. The bellows of male American alligators are accompanied by powerful blasts of infrasound. The sex of the offspring is determined by the temperature in the nest and is fixed within seven to 21 days of the start of incubation. Nests constructed on leaves are hotter than those constructed on wet marsh, so the former tend to produce males and the latter, females. The natural sex ratio at hatching is five females to one male. She will provide protection to the young for about a year if they remain in the area. Adult alligators regularly cannibalize younger individuals, though estimates of the rate of cannibalism vary widely. A rare albino alligator swimming Alligators, much like birds, have been shown to exhibit unidirectional movement of air through their lungs. For a tidal breathing animal, such as a mammal, air flows into and out of the lungs through branching bronchi which terminate in small dead-end chambers called alveoli. As the alveoli represent dead-ends to flow, the inspired air must move back out the same way it came in. In contrast, air in alligator lungs makes a circuit, moving in only one direction through the parabronchi. The air first enters the outer branch, moves through the parabronchi, and exits the lung through the inner branch. Oxygen exchange takes place in extensive vasculature around the parabronchi. The two kinds of white alligators are albino and leucistic. These alligators are practically impossible to find in the wild. They could survive only in captivity and are few in number. Alligator farm and Alligator meat Alligators are raised commercially for their meat and their skin, which when tanned is used for the manufacture of luggage, handbags, shoes, belts, and other leather items. Alligators also provide economic benefits through the ecotourism industry. Visitors may take swamp tours, in which alligators are a feature. Their most important economic benefit to humans may be the control of coypu and muskrats.

Chapter 3 : Kilcher Family Homestead

They Live is a American science fiction horror film written and directed by John Carpenter. The film stars Roddy Piper, Keith David, and Meg Foster. It follows.

How Striped skunks are usually solitary animals, meaning that they live alone. Skunks only interact with each other during winter, when they are mating, or when a mother is taking care of her new babies. Adult skunks are generally quiet animals, but young skunks tend to be more playful and make more noises. Other noises a skunk will make are hisses, growls, screeches, grunts, squeals, and the clicking of its teeth. What Is Their Life Cycle? Skunks are polygamous animals that breed in late winter, usually in February and March. On average, the female will carry the babies for about 60 to 75 days before giving birth to a litter of four to six baby skunks, known as kits. The mother skunk raises her babies alone for about eight months before they are ready to go off on their own. Male skunks do not stay to help raise the kits, and some have even been known to kill their own young. When striped skunks are born, they are mostly pink with faint black and white traces and very little to no fur. The baby skunks are completely blind and do not open their eyes until they are three weeks old. The kits produce musk when they are only eight days old, but they are unable to spray intruders until they reach about three weeks old. They will leave the den and venture out with their mother for the first time when they are between six and eight weeks old. Striped skunks reach sexual maturity at a year old, and it is at this age that they are finally ready to leave their mother. Skunks generally live to be two or three years old in the wild, but they may live up to ten years in captivity. Skunks are nocturnal animals, meaning they are active from dusk to dawn. After sleeping the days away in its den, a skunk spends its nights searching for food. If a skunk is seen during the day, it is usually assumed that it has rabies, but mother skunks will search for food for their babies in the daylight if it is absolutely necessary. If a skunk does have rabies, some common signs include aggressive behavior, drooling, paralysis, stumbling, and little to no effort of concealing itself. When winter comes, six or seven females will share a den together. Generally males spend the winters alone, but they may board with the females. Although skunks are not true hibernators, they spend much of their time sleeping during the winter. Animals in torpor are able to wake much more easily than those in hibernation, so the skunks may wake up every few weeks or after a month or two, rather than sleeping through the whole winter. Skunks drift in and out of this deep sleep for about a day period, relying on body fat and sharing body heat with the others to stay warm. If a skunk wakes up on a warmer day, it may decide to search for food before returning to its state of torpor. When the winter is over, mating season begins and skunks begin living normally once again. For more information, see the References and Further Reading page. You know what happens when I feel threatened

Chapter 4 : Roddy Piper - IMDb

A homeless drifter discovers a reason for the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor: a conspiracy by non-human aliens who have infiltrated American society in the guise of wealthy yuppies.

Photos They may have fans thanks to their reality TV series, but the Kilcher family can show visitors that homesteading still holds more sway with them than Hollywood. The Last Frontier, documenting how they and their sons continue to live off the land much in the way their father, Yule, did when they were growing up. Yule had come to Alaska in the s, to escape wartime tensions in his native Switzerland. When Alaska granted him acres near Kachemack Bay to homestead, it was definitely still pioneer times in those parts. As he and his wife Ruth reared their eight kids, they did so without electricity or indoor plumbing. Looking for a place to stay while in Homer? He also produced the first documentary of life on a homesteadâ€”A Pioneer Family in Alaskaâ€”which he exhibited all over Europe during the s. In the s, he served in the Alaska Senate, while Ruth, a poet and writer, penned a regular column for the Anchorage Daily News. During their downtime, they turned to musicâ€”singing, and playing guitar and piano. Over the years, Atz became famous around Alaska as a cowboy poet and singer-songwriter of folk, bluegrass and westernâ€”as well as being an expert yodeler. He and other family members still get together to perform from time to time. A Living Museum Over the years, the homestead has grown to acres, and a few conveniences have come along, too like a road that goes to Homer. Today, assuming you call ahead for an appointment, you can visit the homestead and see a little about what life is like behind the scenes of the reality show. The eight siblings own the homestead jointly in a trust, protected by a conservation easement. One of the main log cabins has been turned into a living museum, where you can take a guided tour by one of the siblings. One revelation most fans of the show might have is that the family really is a lot bigger than what you see on TV: Atz and Otto have six sisters, none of whom are officially on the show, but many of whom still live on or near the homestead. Sister Mossy, for instance, has produced folk albums of her own, and also runs Seaside Farms on the homestead, where you can pick raspberries in early fall, or stay overnight in a cabin, campsite or a youth hostel. The youngest sister, Catkin, also has a cabin on the homestead that she rents out to travelers. Homesteading Depending on when you come to the homestead, you might be able to try your hand at a little basic homesteading yourself. The Kilchers periodically offer art and music workshops, or workshops where you go birding, pick mushrooms, make wild berry jam, or learn about building fences. Come in July, and you can participate in the annual Homestead Games, featuring races, games, home-cooked food and music. Advance notice is necessary, please call

Chapter 5 : Northern Cardinal Habits, What they Eat, Where they Nest, Mating Habits and Video

readings exercise. It is a logic puzzle. (Note: This is an online version of my worksheet entitled Main Street.)

WildLife Where Do Crocodiles Live in the Wild – Crocodile Habitat and Distribution Get ready for the most exciting facts about where do crocodiles live in the wild and how they are widely distributed. Crocodile Crocodylinae is a large reptile that speaks high of its furious and uncompromising nature when it comes to potential predators. They occupy a wide range of habitats and have cosmopolitan distribution throughout Africa, Americas, Australia, and Asia. Crocodiles predominantly exist in shoreline habitats, and would rather live in shallow and deep waters. Apart from human encroachments, there are some micro-environmental features that do influence the crocodile distribution. It is known to occupy diverse habitats including river mouths, mangrove swamps, salt lakes, and fresh waters. American crocodiles have just been noticed in Grand Cayman, which means that it might swam from Cuba to these waters. Besides, scientists have also discovered a Cuban crocodile hybrid in the Cancun region. Some experts believe that the presence of American Alligators in the brackish waters north of Florida makes American crocodiles redundant which is not quite true; it is the climate that exterminates crocs from these waters and not the alligators. American crocs, however, share some of the common traits with American alligators in that both species are vulnerable to cold temperatures and inhabit exclusively in tropical regions. The intense cold in southern Florida led American Crocodiles to death. Crocodiles demand steady temperatures in the tropical waters which is why their numbers are limited in southern United States. They can also withstand water containing high salt contents. Some of these species are also sighted in the island of Trinidad and they are often confused with American crocodiles. Previously, it was believed to occupy diverse habitats ranging from riparian habitats including tropical forests to the streams of Andes foothills. Presently, they inhabit Llanos savannah and allied with seasonal freshwater rivers. No more than individuals are surviving today and they are considered critically endangered species. They mainly build their habitats in rivers, creeks, wetlands, and billabongs. They can survive in waters where saltwater crocs cannot such as they are likely to live in Kakadu National Park, under dry rocky conditions. Many of these species inhabit Katherine Gorge since they do not come in direct conflict with saltwater crocodiles in these regions. They fancy living in isolated places which are secluded. Their habitats are found in freshwater marshes, swamps, in lakes, and in rivers. A handful number of species also exist in brackish waters but these habitats are considerably different from that of freshwater habitats. Morlete crocodile also dwell in the grassy savannas in Yucatan Peninsula. They do not like rain or flooding seasons since they have to move elsewhere. The young are protected in dense cover from potential predators and they do not expose themselves unless become adults. The territory of these species often overlaps with that of American crocodiles. Distinct populations are also found in Madagascar and Senegal. They became extinct in Seychelles in the 19th century. They inhabited the southern and western parts of Sembirano to Port Dauphin. Seldom do they exist in the Comoros and Zanzibar. While in East Africa, they live in marshes, dams, rivers, and lakes. Some of them have adapted to dwelling in caves. It can tolerate saltwater but is not commonly found in brackish coastal waters. Some of the species also exist in Southern Iraq. It is the only crocodile being found in Pakistan and Iran. It is abundant in India and has outnumbered even large crocodiles like saltwater crocodile throughout India. Two to three decades before, the largest concentration of mugger crocodiles exist in South India in Amaravathi Reservoir and Tamil Nadu. The Amaravathi Reservoir being the largest industry in India accommodates 60 adults and 37 young. In Pakistan, around to individuals exist in rivers and the coastal waters of Baluchistan and Sindh. Sadly speaking, they were forced to leave their native habitats in s and s due to drought. They are becoming extinct in this range. It is a freshwater crocodile that prefers to live in marshes, rivers, and lakes. It chooses slow-moving water instead of fast-flowing deep sea waters. They are also found in man-made reservoirs and irrigation canals. It is known to migrate great distances in pursuit of suitable habitats. It chases a prey on land for short distances. The mugger crocodile is a close relative of Cuban crocodile. These narrow-snouted gharials rarely exist in the Indian Subcontinent and eastern coast of India. The largest population, however, is found in the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary Odisha but is found in less numbers in

the Sundarbans of India and Bangladesh. In these places, you may commonly find large crocodylian species thriving in the waters of Daly, Adelaide, and Mary Rivers. Australia alone houses , to , saltwater crocodiles. They are distributed all the way from Northern Territory to the south of Rockhampton in Queensland. They cover virtually all the major habitats ranging from estuaries to the mangroves. Their range tends to become overlap with that of New Guinea crocodiles. The saltwater crocodile was once widespread all throughout south-east Asia but is now extinct in this range. It is believed to go extinct in much of its habitats in Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos, Vietnam. It is critically endangered in Myanmar but is relatively stable in Irrawaddy Delta. They also disappeared from Mekong Delta in the s. In Malaysia and Indonesia, the population is erratic. Not a single individual is now found in Bali, komodo, and Lombok. For the reason that saltwater crocodiles generally travel great distances they rarely show up in regions farther from their typical range. They are known to migrate towards southern tip from northern Queensland in the warmer days. During wet season, however, they spend most of their time in freshwater swamps including rivers and other tropical waters. The males are highly dominant and they fiercely occupy territories. Their habitats are found in freshwaters like lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, swamplands, and oxbow lakes. Previously, it existed in the Caribbean and the Cayman Islands. They seem to favor freshwater habitats such as marshes, rivers, and swamps.

Chapter 6 : Snow Leopard Facts

This feature is not available right now. Please try again later.

You know, you look like your head fell in the cheese dip back in Frank Armitage[edit] The steel mills were laying people off left and right. They finally went under. We gave the steel companies a break when they needed it. You know what they gave themselves? Bearded Man on TV[edit] Look around at the environment we live in. Carbon dioxide, fluorocarbons, and methane have increased since Earth is being acclimatized. They are turning our atmosphere into their atmosphere. They are dismantling the sleeping middle class. More and more people are becoming poor. We are their cattle. We are being bred for slavery. We could be pets, we could be food, but all we really are is livestock. The poor and the underclass are growing. Racial justice and human rights are nonexistent. They have created a repressive society and we are their unwitting accomplices. Their intention to rule rests with the annihilation of consciousness. We have been lulled into a trance. They have made us indifferent to ourselves, to others. We are focused only on our own gain. Other[edit] Graffiti: They live, we sleep Subliminal Messages on Billboards and Magazines: The world needs a wake-up call. They own everything, the whole god-damn planet. They can do whatever they want! Your wristwatch has malfunctioned. This entryway is temporary and will disappear in 10 seconds. Dialogue[edit] Frank: I got a job now and I plan on keeping it. You better start doing the same! So how you gonna make it? I just want the chance. I believe in America. I follow the rules. Yeah, if any of them are still alive. How long have they been there? Where do they come from? What do these things want? The earth is just another developing planet. What is wrong with having it good for a change? You can have a little taste of that good life too. Now, I know you want it. We all sell out every day. Might as well be on the winning team. Maybe they love it â€” seeing us hate each other, watching us kill each other off, feeding on our own cold fucking hearts. Taglines[edit] You see them on the street. You watch them on TV. You might even vote for one this fall. And what do they want? About They Live[edit] When you put the sunglasses on you see the dictatorship in democracy, the invisible order which sustains your apparent freedom. The sunglasses function like a critique of ideology. They allow you to see the real message beneath all the propaganda, glitz, posters and so on. When you put the sunglasses on you see the dictatorship in democracy, the invisible order which sustains your apparent freedom.

Chapter 7 : They Live () - Watch full free online

Aliens are systematically gaining control of the earth by masquerading as humans and lulling the public into submission.

This map shows the overlapping geographic ranges of three types of bears that inhabit North America - polar bears, black bears, and grizzly bears also known as brown bears. This is what most black bears in North America look like. Black bears can be found as far south as central Mexico and as far north as northern Alaska and most of Canada. In the United States black bears are common in the east, along the west coast, in the Rocky Mountains, and in parts of Alaska. They are also found in a few small areas in the southwest and southeast. Black bears are the most timid and least dangerous of the bears found in North America. They will try to avoid humans as much as humans try to avoid them. If they know of any easy food source they will use it, but they generally travel at night to avoid detection. Not all black bears have black fur. Their fur color ranges from black to light brown, making color a poor method of identification. The size of a bear can help identify it. The average male black bear can range from about one hundred fifty pounds up to about five hundred fifty pounds. Another characteristic is that black bears generally have larger ears than a grizzly. Physical and behavioral characteristics from bearlife. Wikipedia article on brown bears. Wikipedia article on polar bears. Polar bear characteristics described by Polar Bears International. Generally they are called grizzly bear when they are inland. In coastal regions of Alaska and Canada they are generally referred to as brown bear. These bears are much more aggressive than a black bear. While the majority of their living range is Alaska and Northwestern Canada, they are also found in small areas of the lower 48 states, including: Many people visit Yellowstone National Park just to get a glimpse of these magnificent beasts. The coastal brown bears are generally larger than their inland grizzly bear counterpart. This is a result of the greater abundance of protein-rich food along the coast. While grizzlies eat meat and fish, their main diet consists of berries and plants. The best identifier for a grizzly bear is the large hump on their shoulders that is best seen while they are walking. Most grizzlies are a medium brown color, but they can range from a very dark brown almost black to a light honey brown color. A momma polar bear with two cubs following close behind. Polar Bear Polar bears are the largest of the three bears found in North America. They range from about seven hundred pounds up to about fifteen hundred pounds. Not only are they the largest bear found in North America, they are also the most dangerous to humans. Polar bears are easily identified by their white fur. They also have the hump on their shoulders like that of grizzly bear. Since plants and berries are not readily available where they live, they are considered more carnivorous than other bears. For most polar bears, seals are the main part of their diet.

Chapter 8 : Alligator - Wikipedia

When Do I Need Dialysis? In this Article They also ensure that you have the right amount of chemicals, Although it can make you feel better and live longer, it involves a lot of your time.

Tweet The Northern Cardinal, a frequent visitor to bird feeders, is one of the most admired backyard bird species. Every greeting card company in North America must use this bird's picture against a backdrop of snow during the Christmas season.

Description The male is a bright red bird with a pointed crest on the top of his head. The female is mostly buff brown in color with some red on her head, wings, and tail. Both have small black masks on their faces that surround the bill and eyes with the males more pronounced. Northern Cardinals have been steadily expanding their range north while also inching their way westward. This range expansion offers more bird watchers a chance to see and observe this bird. One of the explanations for this expansion is the proliferation of food available from people feeding birds. These birds are permanent residents throughout their range. While a somewhat secretive bird while nesting, you may still be able to watch from a distance. It has been my experience that if she feels threatened, the female bird will abandon her nest building and find a new location. Always watch from a distance. Mate-feeding continues through the egg-laying and incubation phases of breeding. This behavior is actually common to many of our backyard birds. The video to the right shows an example at the nest. Mate feeding is thought to be part of the pair bonding process. That is, it gives the female an idea of how well the male will provide food to their eventual young.

Do Cardinals Mate For Life? Typically pairs remain together the whole year. In winter the bond may be relaxed. Pairs often stay mated until one dies at which time the surviving mate will look for another partner. Mating for life is often used in field guides to describe this behavior.

Nesting Habits - Where They Nest The female builds the nest while the male keeps a close eye on her and the surrounding territory for predators and other males. The nest is made up of twigs, bark strips, vine leaves, rootlets, paper, and lined with vines, grass and hair. Favorite nesting locations are in dense shrubbery or among branches of small trees. Nests are built feet above ground. They do not use bird houses but I have seen them nest on abandoned feeders and other ledges that provide some cover. Here is some video of a nest we cammed live on the internet one season. The breeding season can run from March to as late as September. The female will lay eggs that are buff-white with dark marks. The female is the only one to incubate the eggs. The male's duty during this time is to feed her on the nest and protect their territory from intruders. This can be a dangerous time since the eggs or young are left alone. The female will incubate the eggs for 13 days. When the eggs hatch, both will feed the young. The young leave the nest in days after hatching. Often the young are unable to fly much the first day or two after fledging. Each season the pair will attempt to raise two broods. A new nest will be constructed for second broods by the female. The male continues to feed the first set of young for up to two weeks after leaving the nest. During this time the female will be incubating her second clutch. This will keep the male busy by continuing to feed the female, the first brood, and still protecting their territory. Any males born this season will initially look like the female but by winter they will have the more pronounced black mask, crest, and red feathers of adult males.

Cardinals and Cowbirds These birds are often parasitized by the Brown-headed Cowbird. The female Cowbird watches these birds as they build their nest and lay their eggs. While the female Cardinal is away, the Cowbird will visit the nest, remove an egg, and then lay one of her own eggs. Cardinals and Cowbird young are roughly the same size and grow at pretty much the same rate. What this means is, baby Cardinals have a better chance at survival with Cowbirds in the nest than other smaller species. Never remove a Cowbird egg because the female often returns to check on her egg. If her egg is gone she may cause more problems such as destroying more eggs. Sometimes Cowbirds may remove an egg lay one of their own eggs and then pierce remaining eggs.

Protecting Territory Cardinals birds often fight with their reflection in house windows and car mirrors. To see what you can do about this behavior check this page for solutions.

Feeding Habits - What Do Cardinals Eat The adults' food consists of insects, spiders, wild fruits, berries, and weed seeds. In winter, Cardinals eat more seeds and berries since insects are few. Preferring to perch while eating at bird feeders, the ideal bird feeder for them is a hopper style. Favorite seed types are, Black-oil Sunflower seed and Safflower

seed. You can see what these seeds looks like here: Around my home they make their last feeder visit at dusk. These birds tend to be very territorial in their feeding habits during the breeding season. Placing a couple of feeders out of sight from each other will allow more birds to feed at a time. One in your front yard and one in the back works well. In winter they are less territorial around bird feeders. Northern Cardinals are permanent residents throughout their range and do not migrate south. Their range has been expanding further North. A Heated Birdbath can help provide the drinking and bathing water they need all year. Bald Birds At some time or another you may see a male that has no crest or head feathers at all, the bird looks bald. This is not unusual and happens to many types of birds. Theories include parasite or dietary problems.

Chapter 9 : Facts About Groundhogs | Groundhog Facts | Havahart®

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Average Lifespan in the Wild: Groundhog Geography and Habitat Groundhogs are found in the majority of central and eastern United States, as well as in parts of Alaska and Canada. Known as an "edge" species, groundhogs prefer transitional areas where forest or woodland meets a well-vegetated open field or meadow. Groundhogs spend most of their time underground in complex burrow systems, which they dig in dry, well-drained soil. Most of the time groundhogs dig their burrows in areas with nearby cover such as fencerows, hedgerows, beside structures, home foundations or trees. In the summer and fall groundhogs increase their consumption to accumulate fat reserves, which they use to survive through their winter hibernation period. Some favorite foods include: Groundhogs are diurnal active during the day from spring to fall. Most activity occurs during the early morning and early evening hours, at which groundhogs emerge from their burrows to gather food. Groundhogs are true hibernators, entering a deep sleep in October and emerging in early spring. During this time, groundhogs survive on the fat reserves that they accumulate from their hefty summer and fall diets. Mating season begins in early spring, once groundhogs emerge from hibernation. Mothers give birth to kits, and these baby woodchucks remain with the mother for 2 months before becoming independent. With their long, sharp claws, groundhogs dig complex multi-chamber burrows that they use for hoarding food, nesting and hibernating. Groundhogs are mostly solitary animals, only seeking out other groundhogs to mate. However as a species, they work to protect each other. For example, they communicate with one another using high-pitched shrills to warn each other of approaching threats. Some signs of damage include: Other names for groundhogs include woodchucks, whistle-pigs and land-beavers. Groundhogs are skilled climbers and swimmers, which helps them to escape less-skilled predators. Groundhog burrows are so complex that each has its own "bathroom" chamber. Groundhog burrows are known to have been responsible for uncovering a historic village in central Ohio - now a famous archeological site.