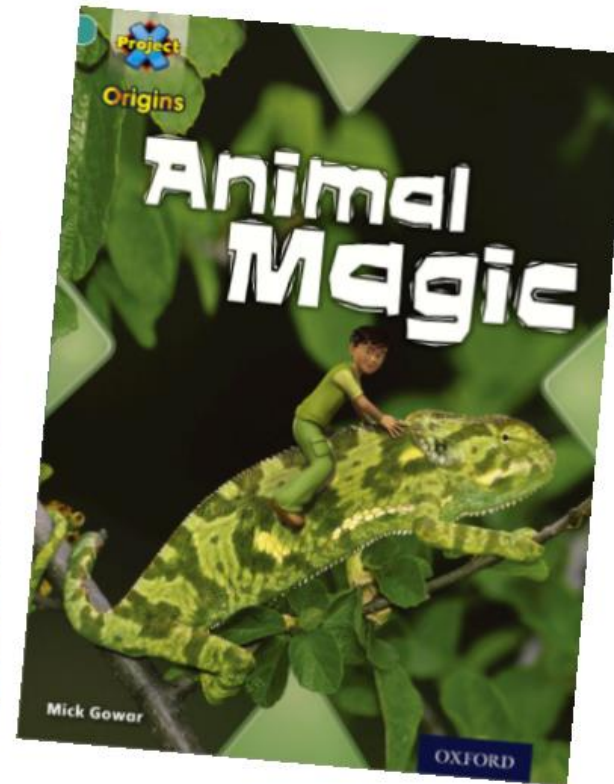
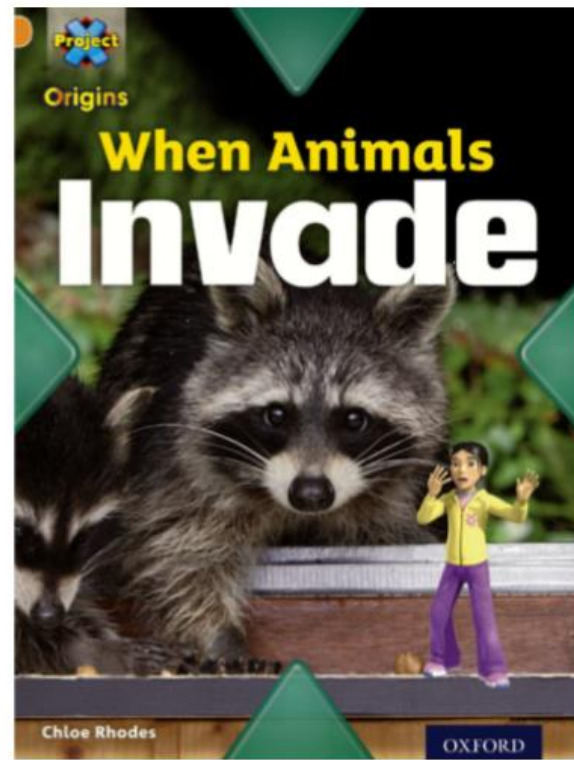


Check out these Non-Fiction animal books....



Look at the books and read some animal facts.

Can you find any of these features?

contents page

map

photograph

index page

diagram

**bold lettering**

label

glossary

caption

sub-heading

## Glossary

A glossary is like a dictionary, which explains what key words from the text mean.



## Index Page

The index is usually at the back of the book. It lists important words from the book in alphabetical order.



## Captions

A caption is a phrase or sentence which explains what is shown or happening in a picture.

## Labels

Labels are words which help you to identify a picture and its parts.





## Labels

Labels are words which help you to identify a picture and its parts.

## Contents Page

A contents page is at the front of a book. It tells you what is in the book in order, listing the titles of the chapters or sections.

## Photographs

These are pictures throughout the text to show you what things look like.



## Sub-headings

Sub-headings are mini titles throughout a text which tell you what that specific section is about. They are usually bold or bigger than the rest of the writing.

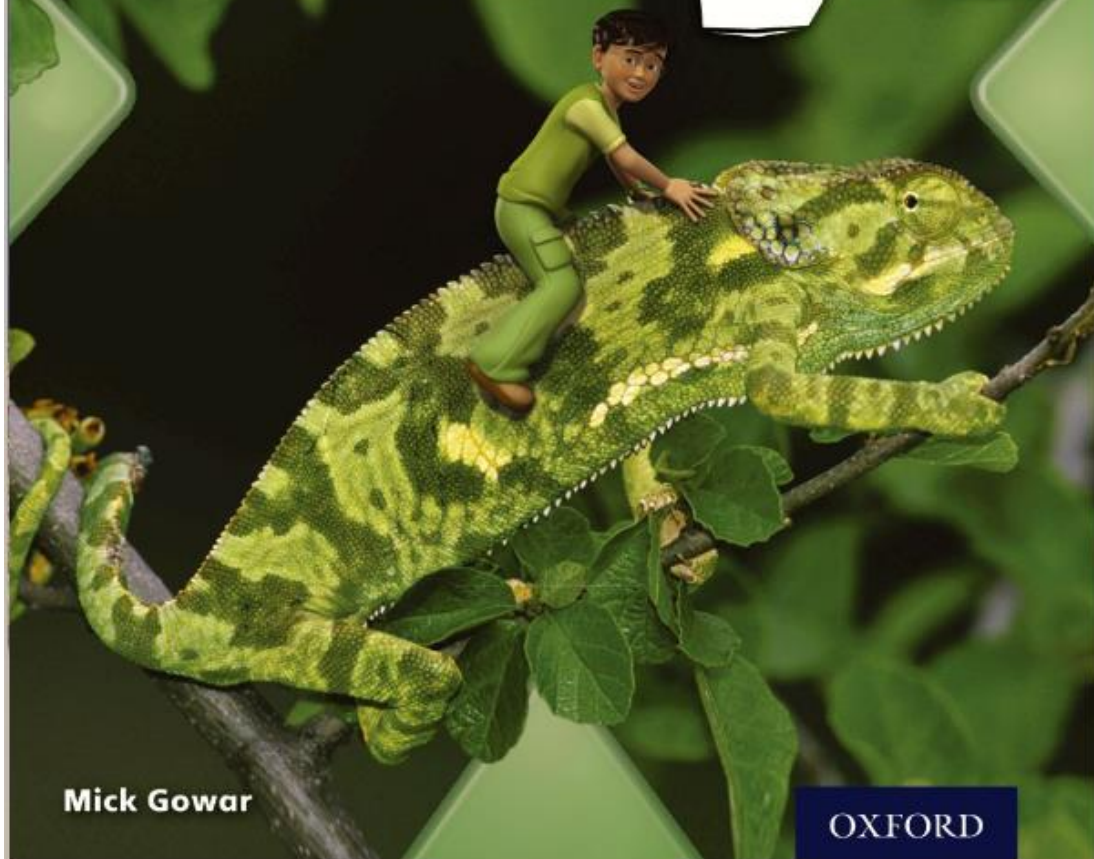






Origins

# Animal Magic



Mick Gowar

OXFORD

Origins

# Animal Magic

Mick Gowar

Character illustrations by Jonatronix

## Contents

Camouflage	2
In the trees	3
Underwater	5
On the ground	7
Look out!	9
Changing colour	11
Keeping babies safe	13
Quiz	14
Index/Answers	16

OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Camouflage

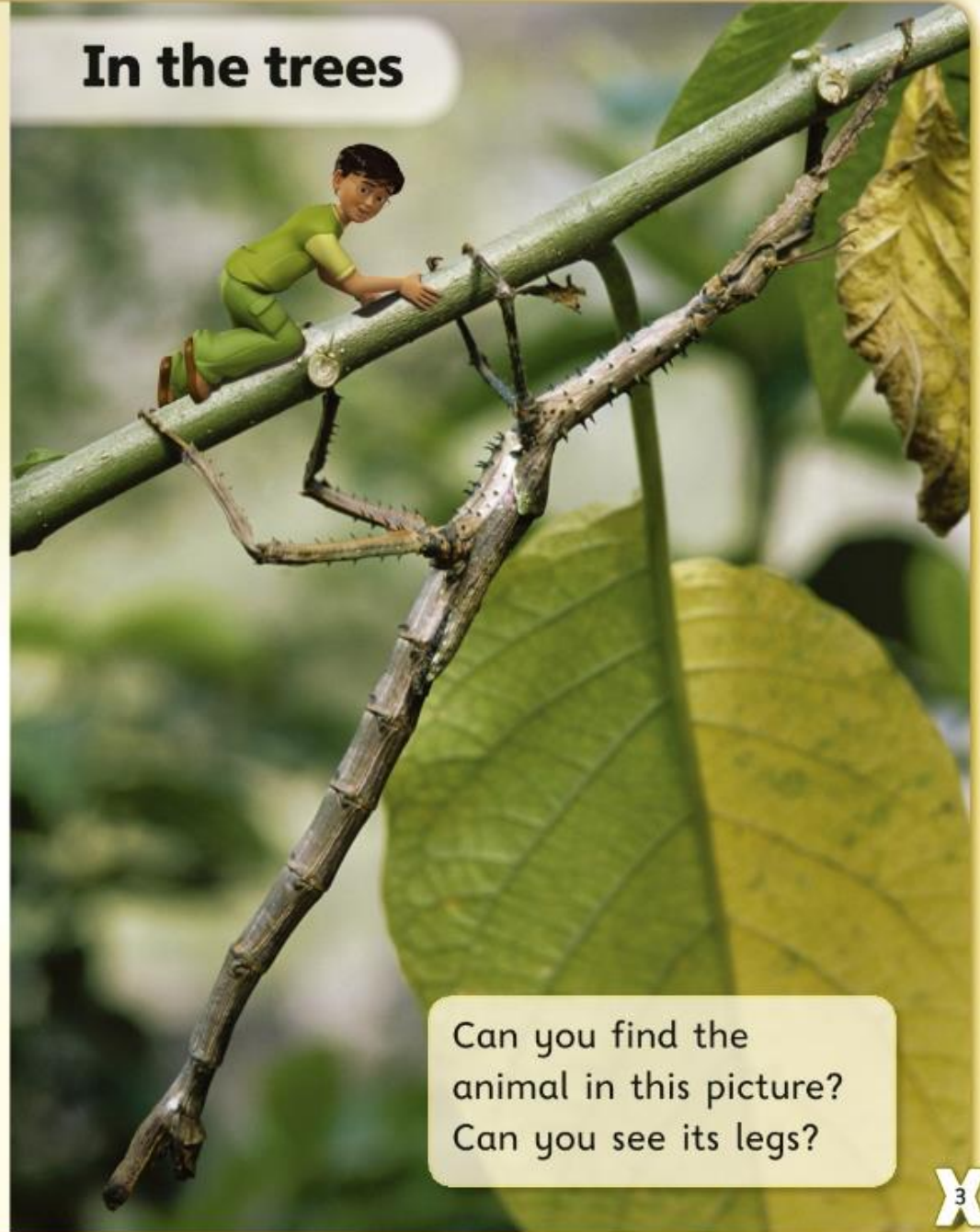
In this book you will find some amazing animals. They can vanish!



How do they do that?

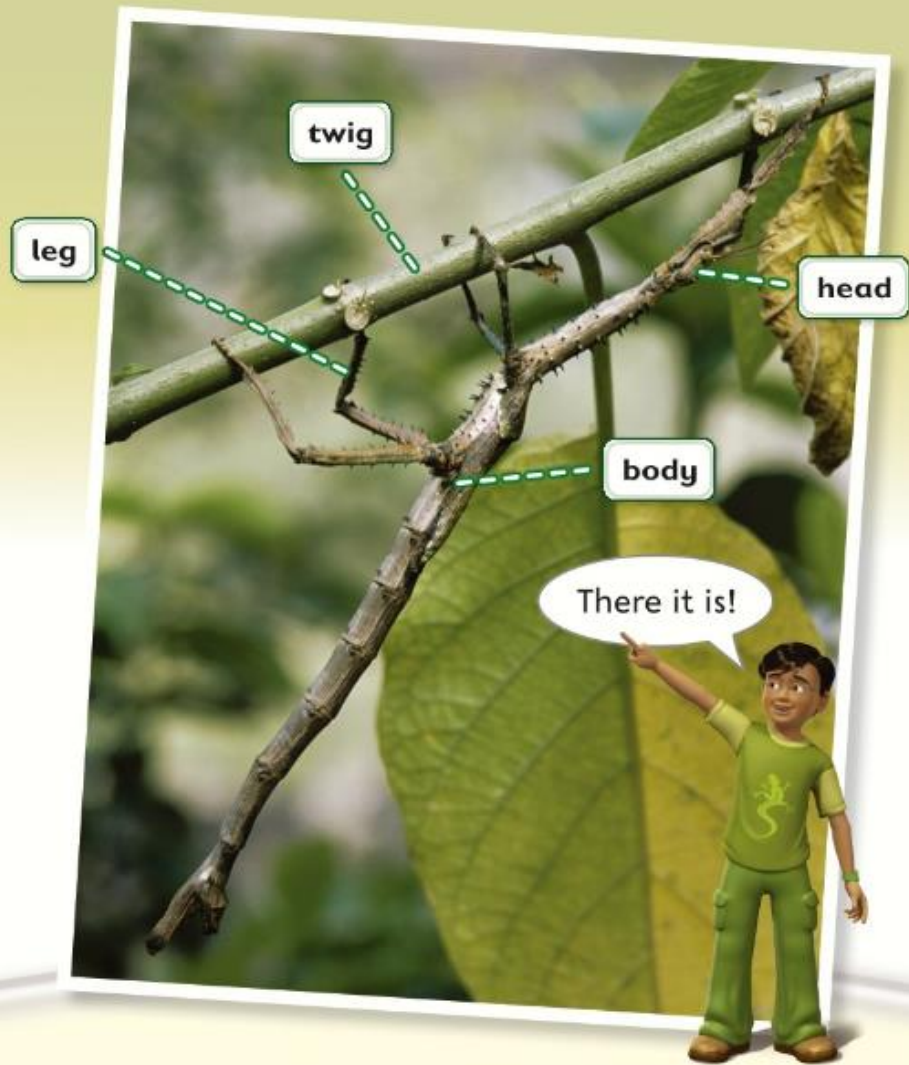
They use *camouflage*. That means their colour or shape can make it very hard to see them.

# In the trees



Can you find the animal in this picture?  
Can you see its legs?





It is a *stick insect*. It looks like a stick but it is really an insect. Stick insects hide to keep safe from animals who want to eat them.

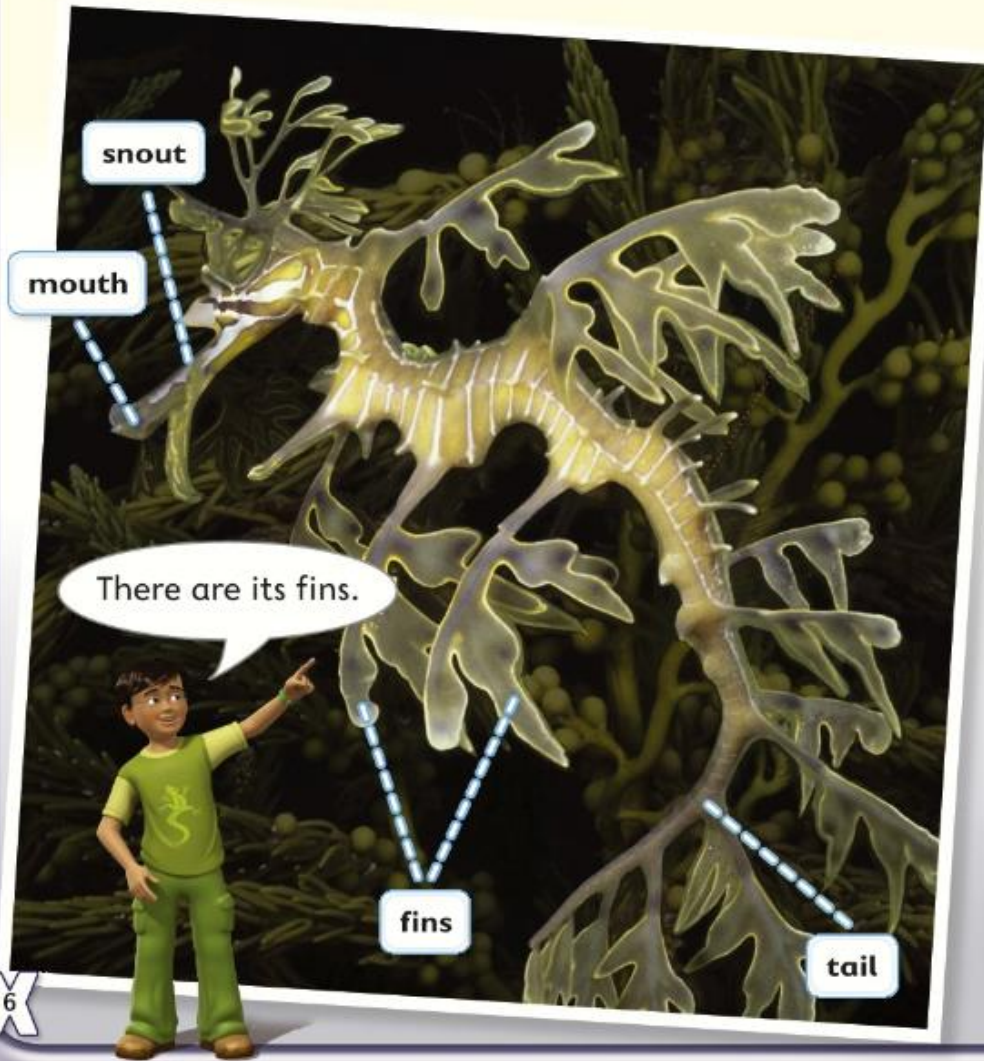
## Underwater



Can you find the animal in this picture?  
Can you see its fins?



It is a *leafy sea dragon*. It looks like a piece of seaweed but it is really a fish. Leafy sea dragons hide to keep safe from bigger fish who want to eat them.



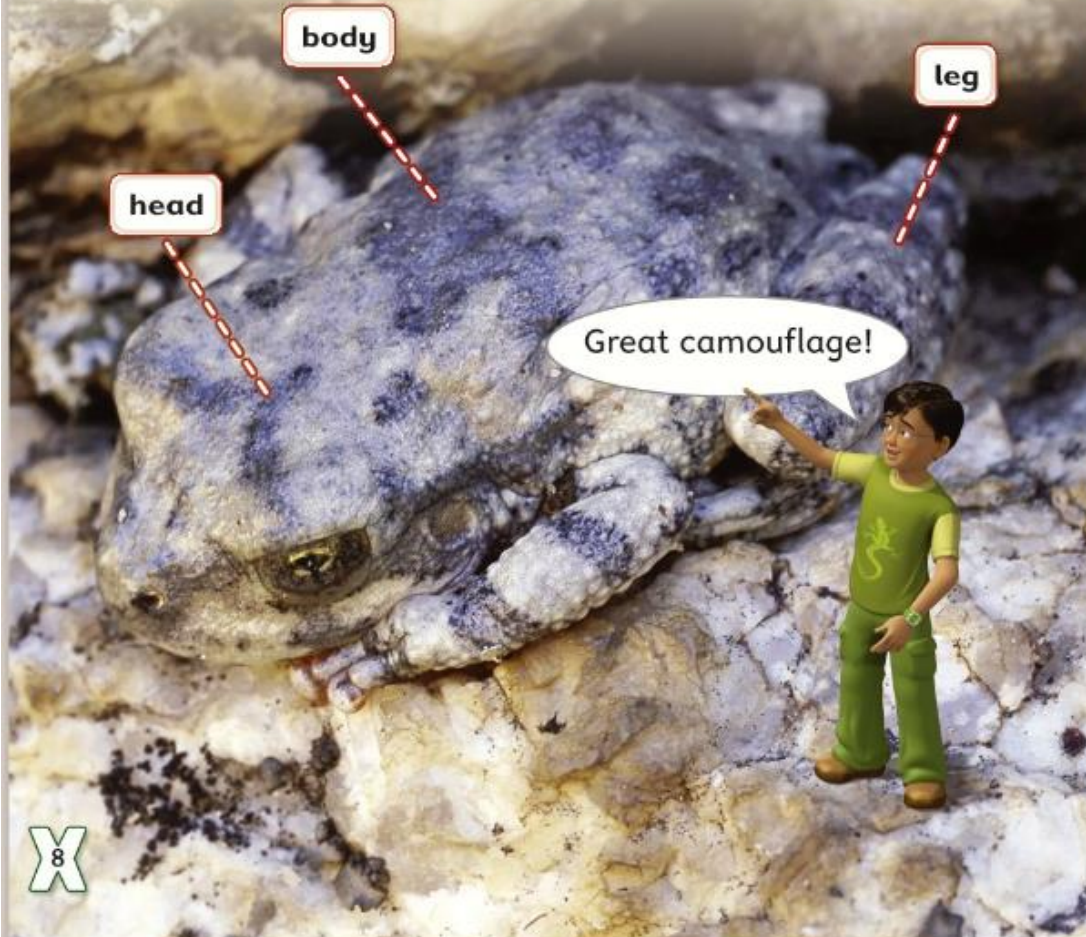
## On the ground

Can you find the animal in this picture? Can you see its head?



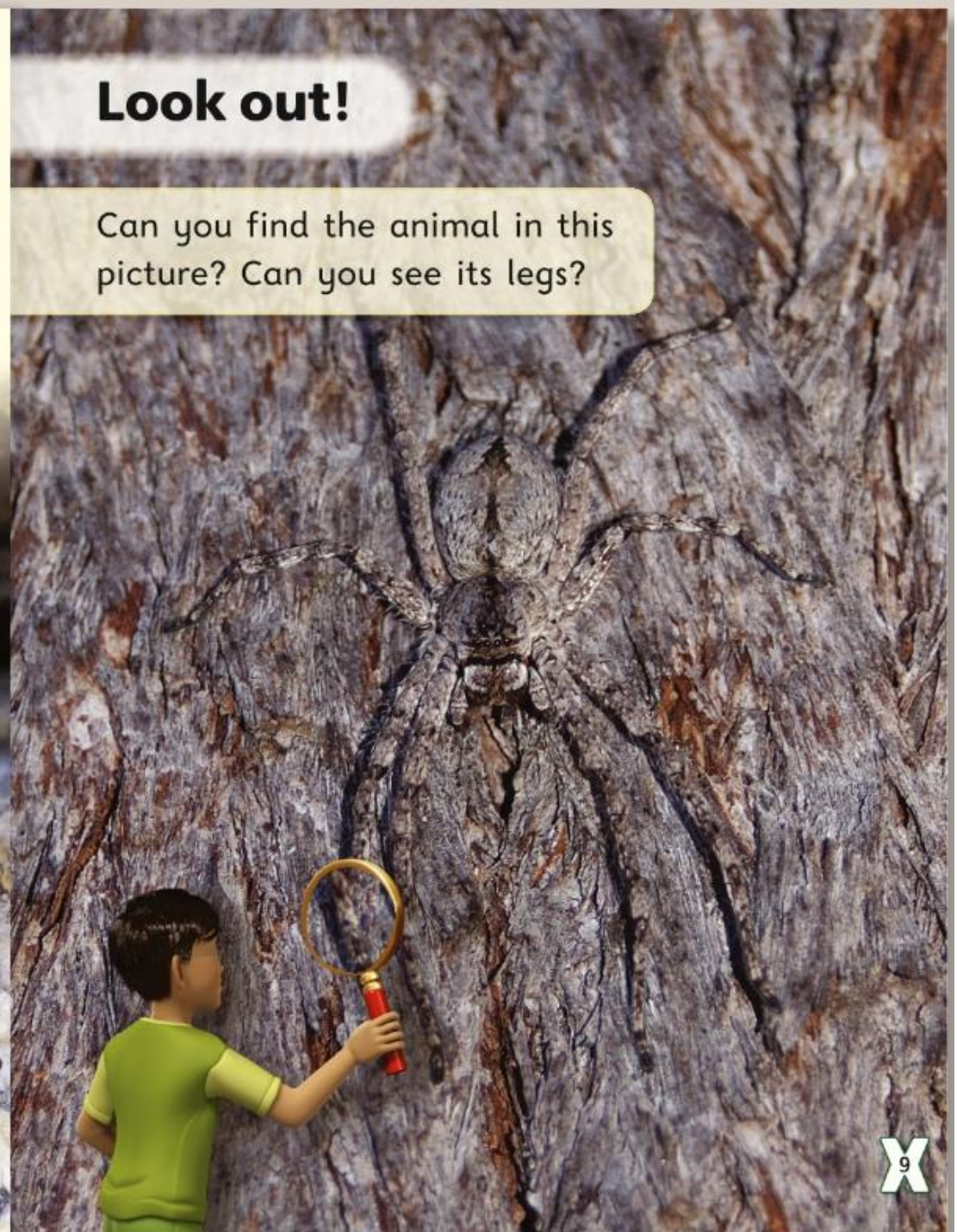


It is a *frog*. Frogs are very good at hiding. This frog is speckled to look like wet rocks. Frogs have to hide from birds, fish, lizards and other animals who all like to eat them. Frogs must be very tasty!

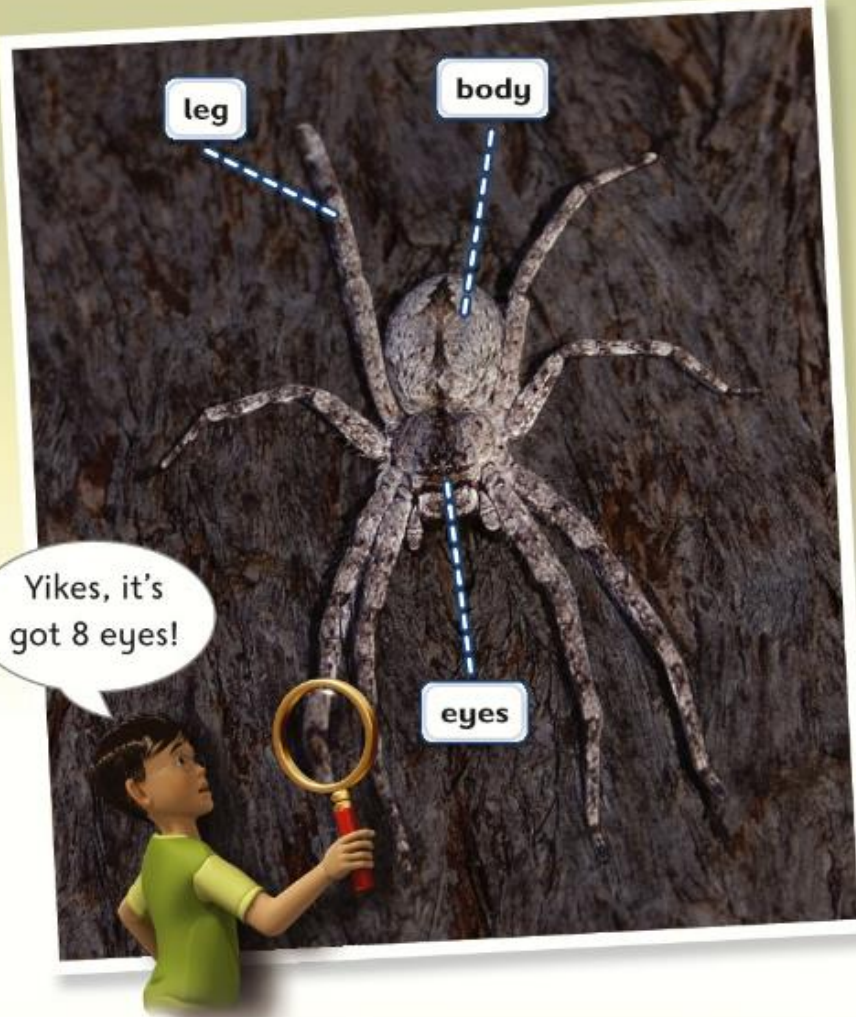


## Look out!

Can you find the animal in this picture? Can you see its legs?







It is a *bark spider*. This spider can change colour to match what it is standing on. Spiders are hunters that eat insects. Hiding like this helps them catch their prey.

## Changing colour



Look at the animal in this picture. Do you know what it is?





That's  
animal magic!

It is a *chameleon* (say: cam-ee-lee-un).  
Chameleons are a type of lizard.  
Chameleons are amazing. They can  
change colour! This helps them hide.

## Keeping babies safe



Chick



Deer

Why do you  
think baby  
animals need  
to hide?



Polar bear

Baby animals need to hide to stay safe.  
They use camouflage to help them.



# Quiz

Can you find the hidden animals?  
What are they?





## Index

bark spider	9–10
camouflage	2, 8, 13
chameleon	11–12
chick	13
deer	13
frog	7–8
leafy sea dragon	5–6
polar bear	13
stick insect	3–4

## Answers

- 1 owl
- 2 octopus
- 3 butterfly
- 4 lion

Did you get them right? These animals are amazing!

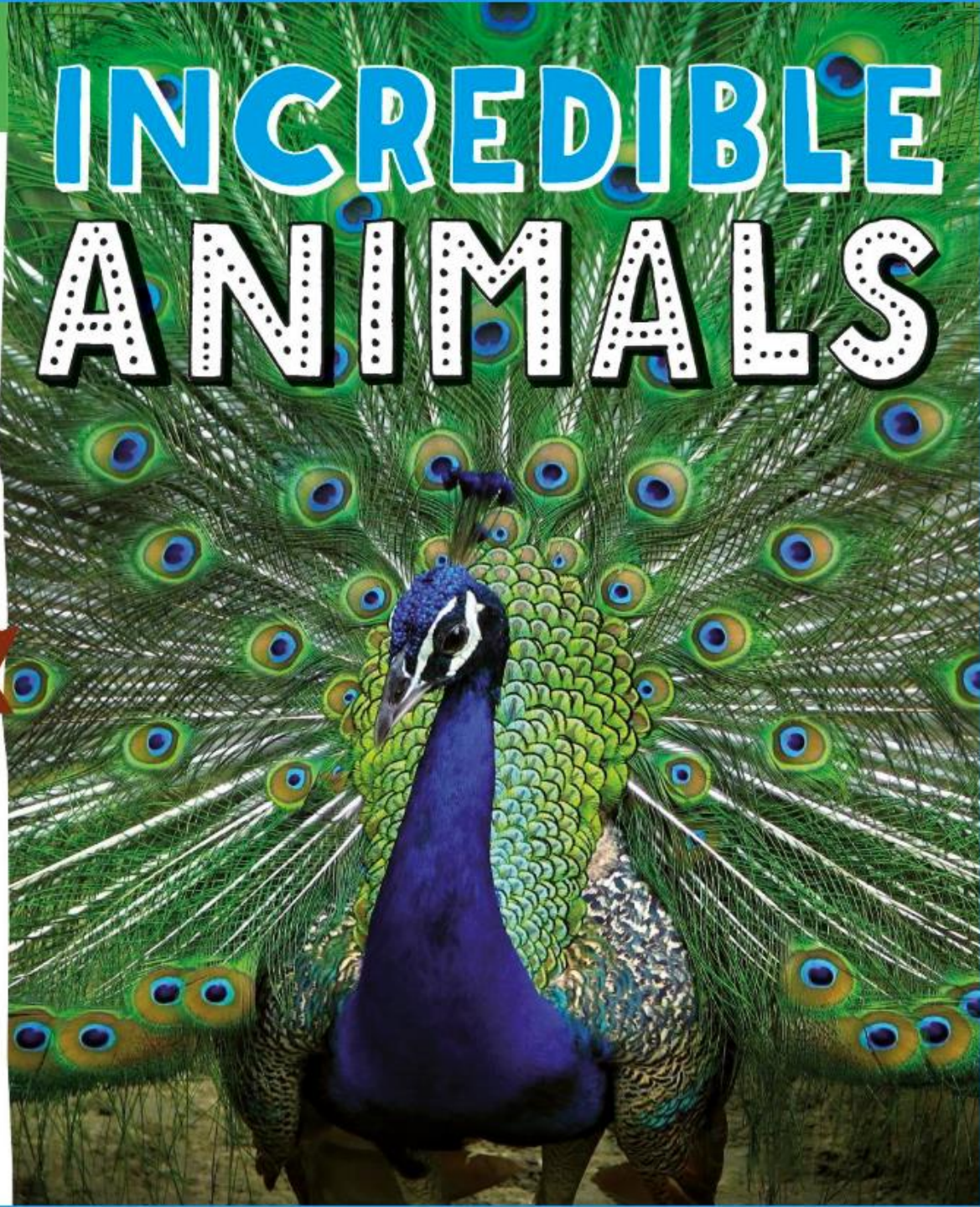




# INCREDBLE ANIMALS



Read with Oxford



## COLOUR CODES

### CONTENTS

Colour in Nature.....	56
Look at Me! .....	58
I'm the Best! .....	60
You Can't See Me - I'm Hunting! .....	62
You Can't See Me - I'm Hiding!.....	64
Now You See Me ... Now You Don't! ...	66
Eat a Colour!.....	68
Watch Out! .....	70
Colourful Coral.....	72
Crack the Code .....	74
Glossary and Index.....	76



Teresa Heapy

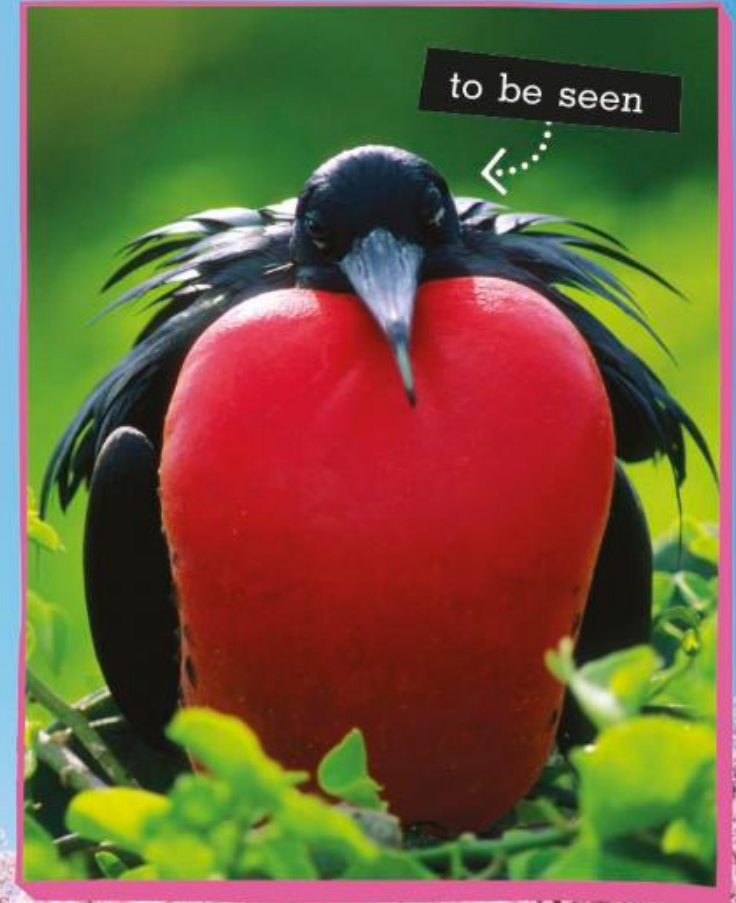
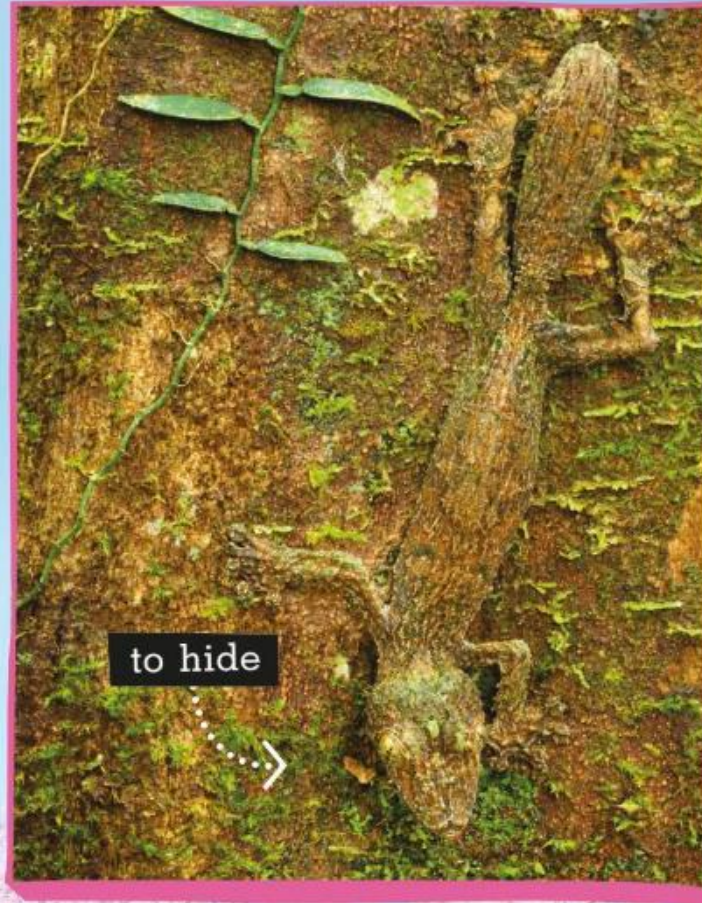


# Colour in Nature

There are so many colours in nature!

Plants and animals use colours for many different reasons. What are they trying to say? Are they hiding? Or are they showing off?

Colours are used to send many different messages.



## Colour codes

Look out for these codes!

To  
Hide

To Be  
Seen

Food  
I Eat

!  
To  
Warn  
Off!

To  
Hunt



# Look at Me!

Some plants have very bright colours so that insects and birds will notice them.

Flowers need bees to carry their **pollen** to other flowers. They use bright colours to **attract** the bees.

Most bees like purple and blue flowers best.



pollen

Some plants have bright **berries**, which contain seeds. Birds eat the berries and fly away. Later, the seeds come out in the birds' poo! This helps new plants to grow in different places.



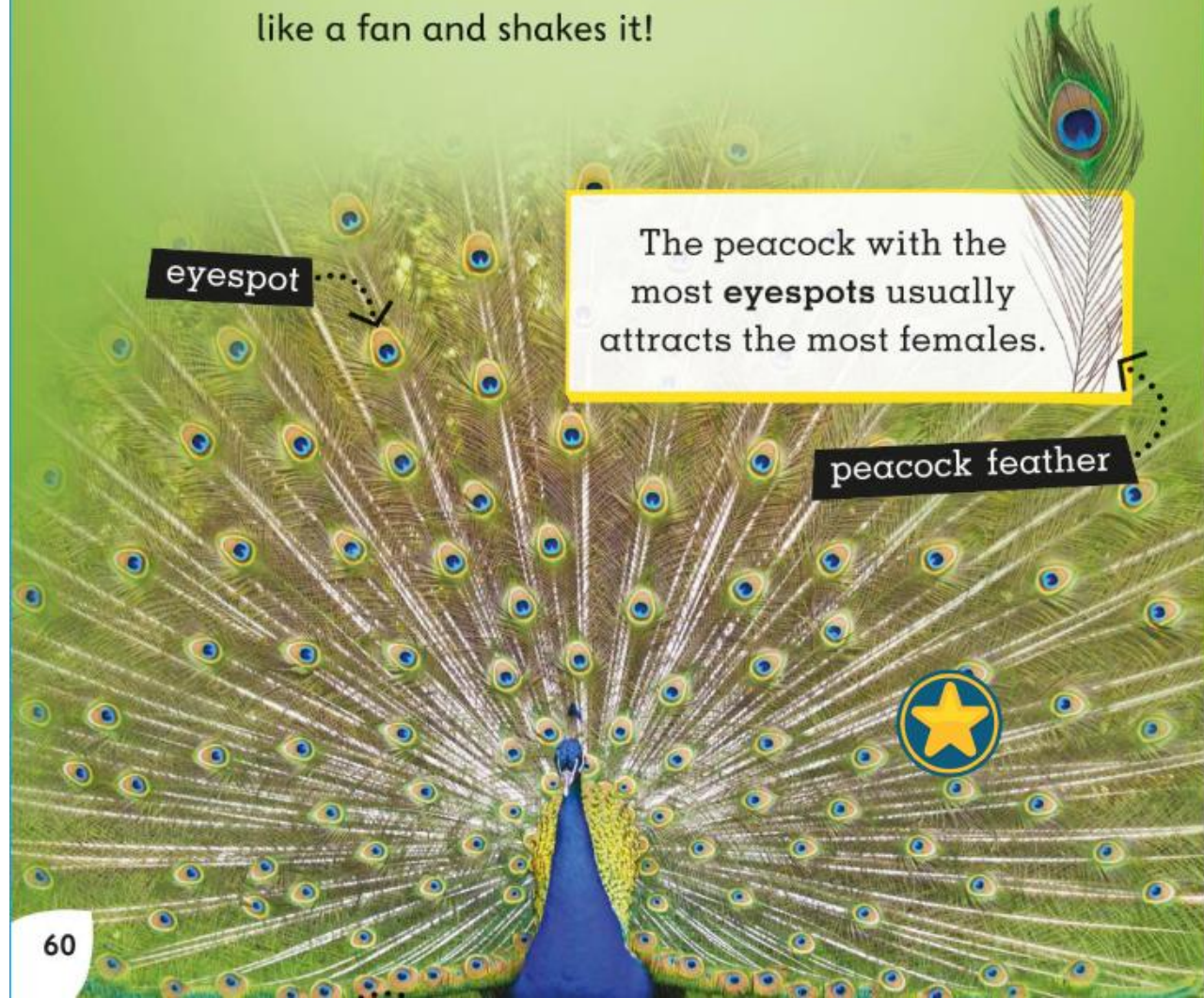
berries

Some plants grow red berries so birds can find them easily.



# I'm the Best!

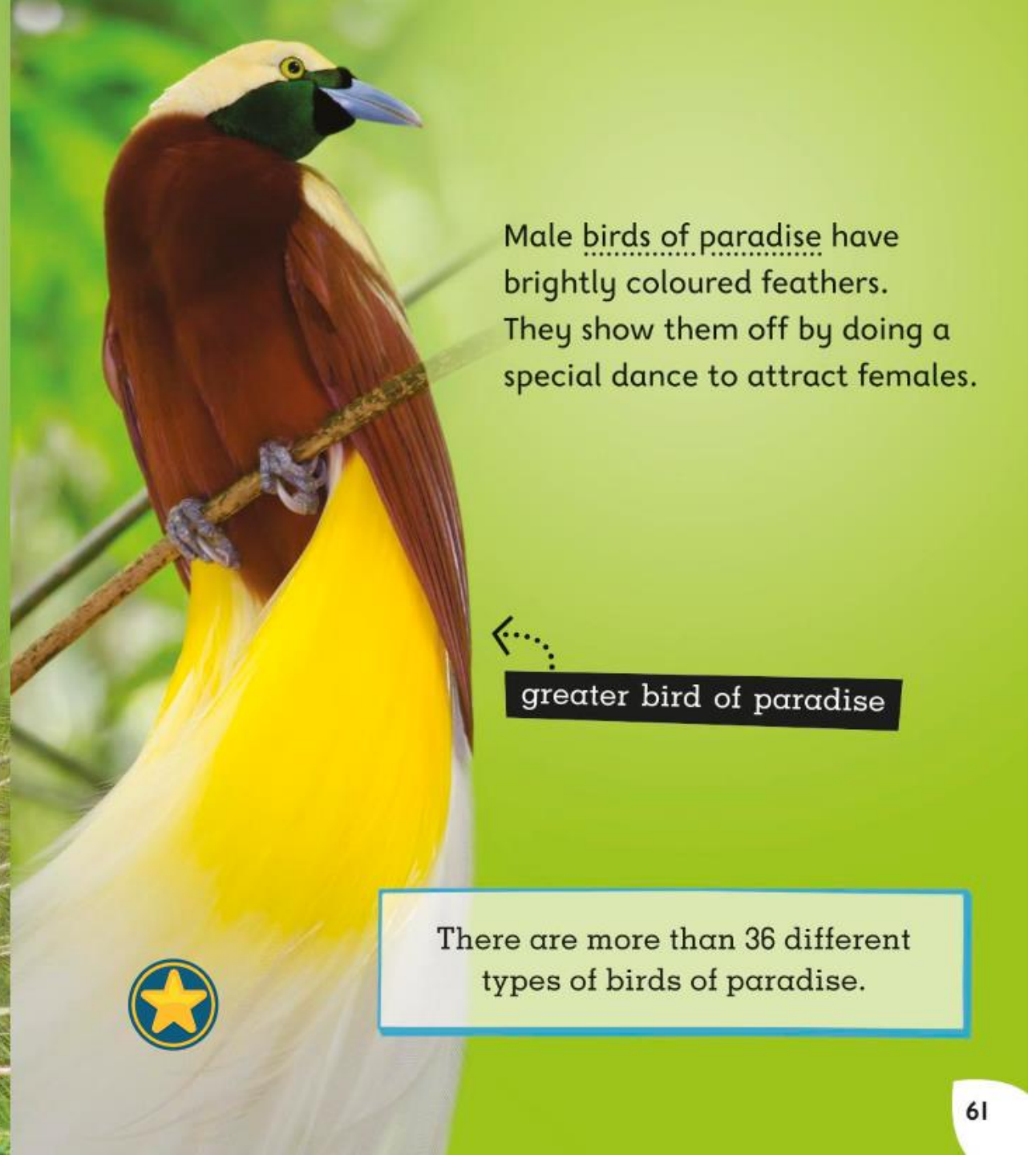
The male peacock uses his colourful tail to attract a female. He spreads it out like a fan and shakes it!



eyespot

The peacock with the most eyespots usually attracts the most females.

peacock feather



Male birds of paradise have brightly coloured feathers. They show them off by doing a special dance to attract females.

greater bird of paradise



There are more than 36 different types of birds of paradise.



# You Can't See Me - I'm Hunting!


Some animals, called **predators**, hunt other animals.

Some predators sneak up on their **prey**. They use their colouring to blend in with their surroundings, keeping them hidden.

The tiger's stripes look easy to see here ...



... but in long grass,  
the stripes make the  
tiger very hard to see.



The Arctic fox has  
a white coat that blends  
in with the snow.



To  
Hide

# You Can't See Me - I'm Hiding!

Some animals use colour to hide from predators. This helps keep them safe.



Can you spot this gecko?  
Its skin is the same colour as the dead leaves.



This caterpillar uses its colour to blend into the leaf. It's almost invisible!



To  
Hide

# Now You See Me...

To  
Hunt

# Now You Don't!

Some animals can change their skin colour to match the background around them. This helps them hide from predators – and sneak up on their prey!

Cuttlefish change colour to hide from predators such as sharks. Cuttlefish often hunt crabs and small fish.



Flounder match their skin colour to the sea floor, where they hide from predators.

Flounder wait for shrimp or small fish to swim past – and then they eat them!





**Food I Eat**

# Eat a Colour!

Some animals change colour because of the food they eat.

Flamingos have grey feathers when they are born. Their feathers turn pink because of the foods they eat! These foods, such as shrimp and some seaweed, contain a special dye.



adult flamingo

baby flamingo



adult scarlet ibis

baby scarlet ibis

The scarlet ibis is brown when it is young. As it grows, its feathers turn bright red. This happens because the ibis eats shellfish, which contain a red dye.





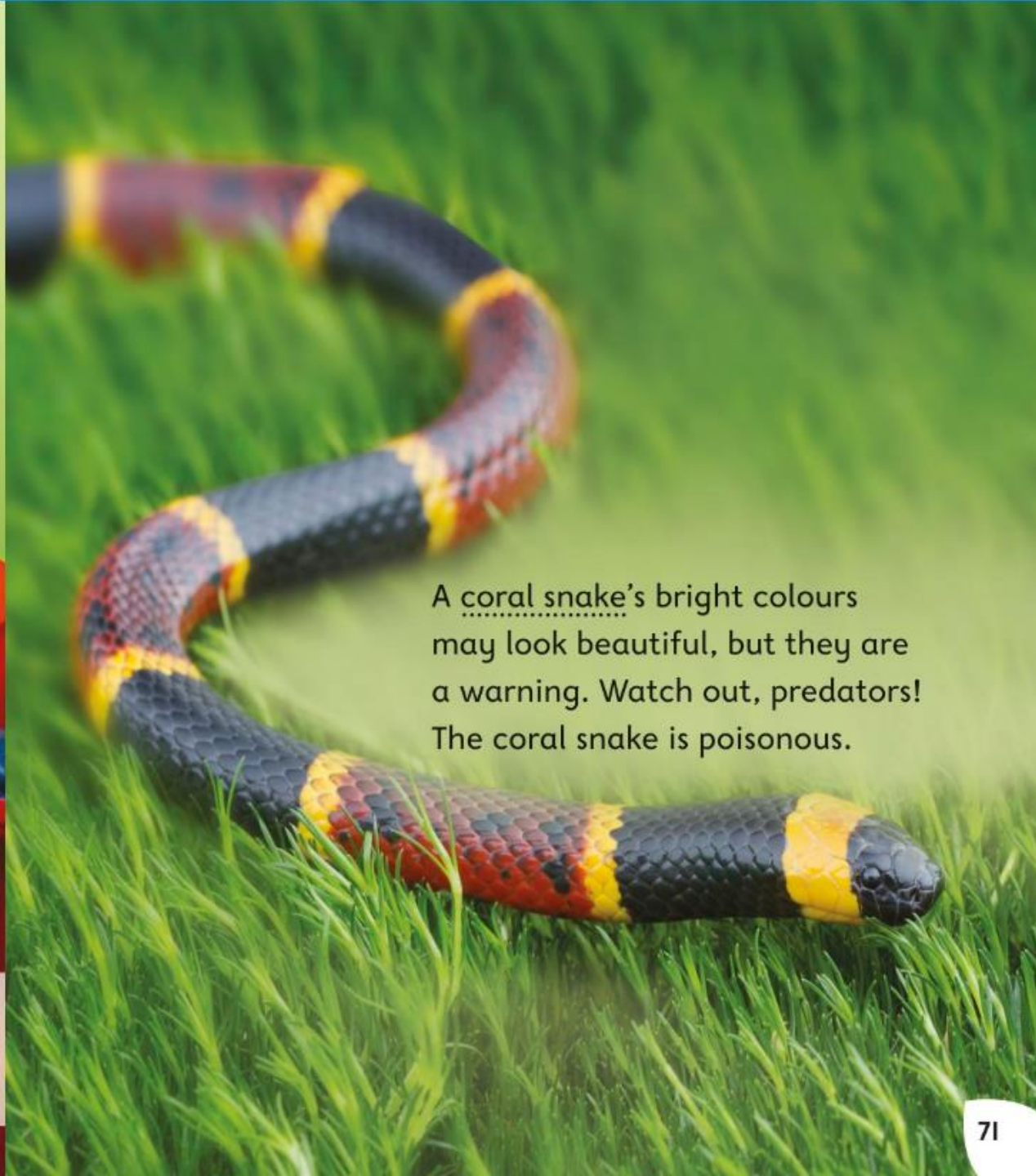
# Watch Out!

Sometimes bright colours mean danger.

The poison dart frog is the size of a paper clip. But even though it's tiny, it doesn't hide from predators. Its bright colour is a warning – its skin is poisonous! If a predator eats the frog, the predator will die.



Poison dart frogs can be lots of different colours.



A coral snake's bright colours may look beautiful, but they are a warning. Watch out, predators! The coral snake is poisonous.



To  
Hide

# Colourful Coral

To  
Hunt

**Coral reefs** have very clear water. This makes it easy for animals to see and be seen.

In a coral reef, being colourful is the best way to blend in. Some animals are hiding so they can hunt. Others are hiding to stay safe. Some do both!

This coral reef is in the Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt.





# Crack the Code



Each of these plants or animals uses their colour for a special reason. Can you match the right code to each one? Look back through the text to see if you are right.



coral reef

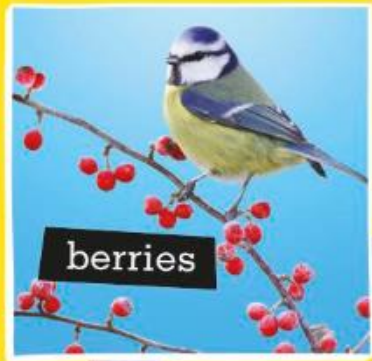


caterpillar



adult flamingo

poison dart frog



berries



cuttlefish



adult scarlet ibis



Arctic fox



tiger



flounder



greater bird of paradise



coral snake



gecko



peacock

To Hide

To Be Seen

Food I Eat

To Warn Off!

To Hunt



# Glossary

**attract:** to draw attention

**coral reefs:** ocean areas filled with coral, where lots of fish and other animals live

**eyespots:** the patterns on a peacock's feathers, which look a bit like eyes

**pollen:** a yellow powder that bees carry from flower to flower

**predators:** animals that hunt other animals

**prey:** an animal that is hunted by another animal



# Index

Arctic fox .....	63, 75	flounder .....	67, 74
berries .....	59, 75	flower .....	58, 74
bird of paradise .....	61, 74	gecko .....	64, 75
caterpillar .....	65, 75	peacock .....	60, 75
coral reef .....	72–73, 75	poison dart frog .....	70, 75
coral snake .....	71, 75	scarlet ibis .....	69, 74
cuttlefish .....	66, 74	tiger .....	62–63, 74
flamingo .....	68, 75		

## Talk about it!



Why do I have such a bright red chest?



## Word search

Can you find all these colourful creatures?

s	b	d	s	f	l	c	e	u	d
t	e	o	c	l	c	k	g	g	h
p	e	a	c	o	c	k	k	e	e
c	n	r	c	u	r	m	i	l	f
f	r	o	g	n	t	i	g	e	r
m	i	b	y	d	d	b	e	f	s
f	v	i	r	e	s	i	c	y	s
e	r	k	h	r	i	s	k	u	i
f	l	a	m	i	n	g	o	h	d

- bee
- peacock
- tiger
- gecko
- flounder
- flamingo
- ibis
- frog



# How many did you find?

caption



label



map

<b>Index</b>	
Arctic fox .....	63, 75
berries.....	59, 75
bird of paradise .....	61, 74

<b>Glossary</b>
Antarctica: the area near the South Pole
Arctic: the area near the North Pole
colony: a group of animals
hatch: to come out of an egg