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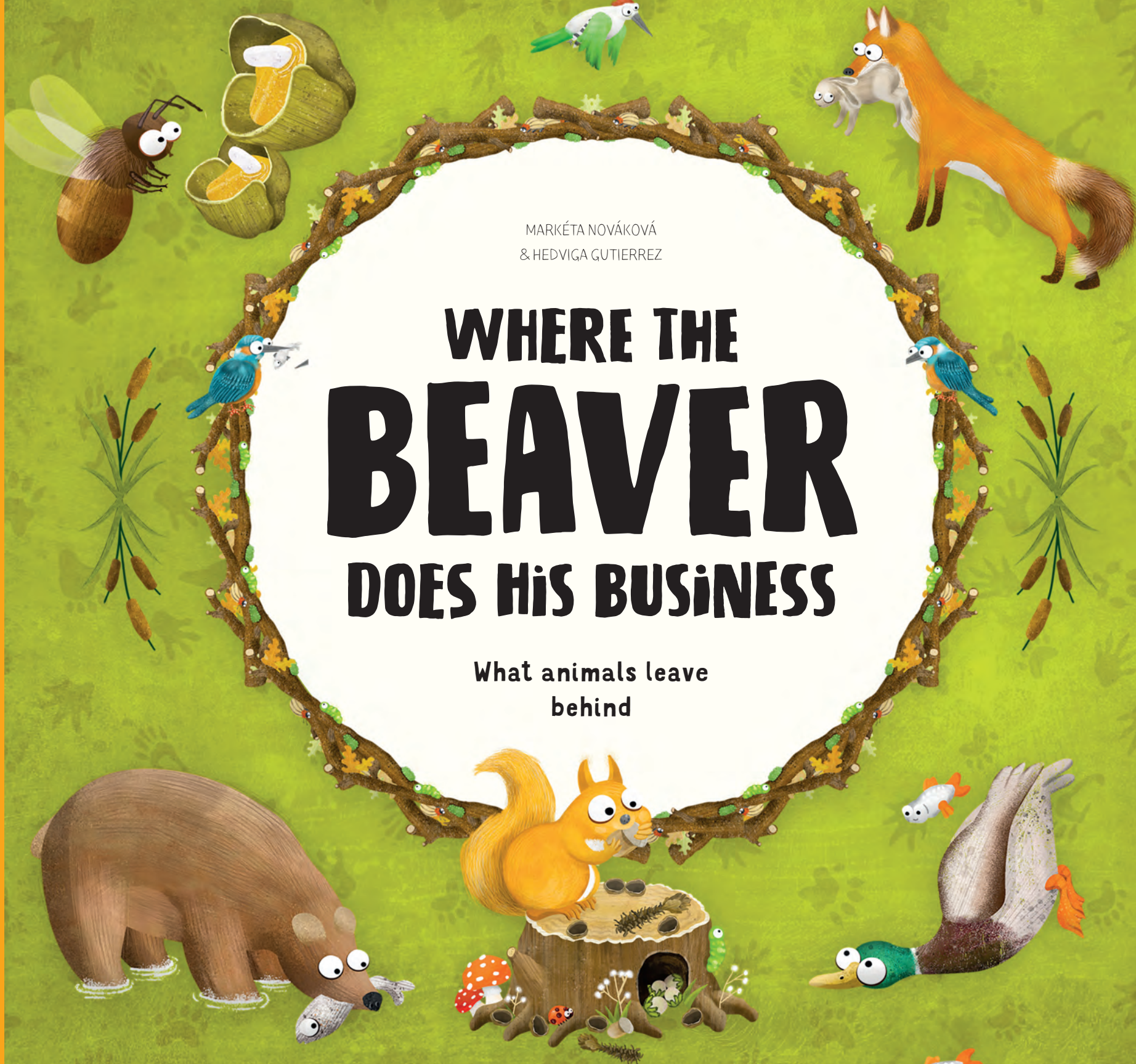
WHERE THE BEAVER DOES HIS BUSINESS




MARKÉTA NOVÁKOVÁ  
& HEDVIGA GUTIERREZ

# WHERE THE BEAVER DOES HIS BUSINESS

What animals leave  
behind



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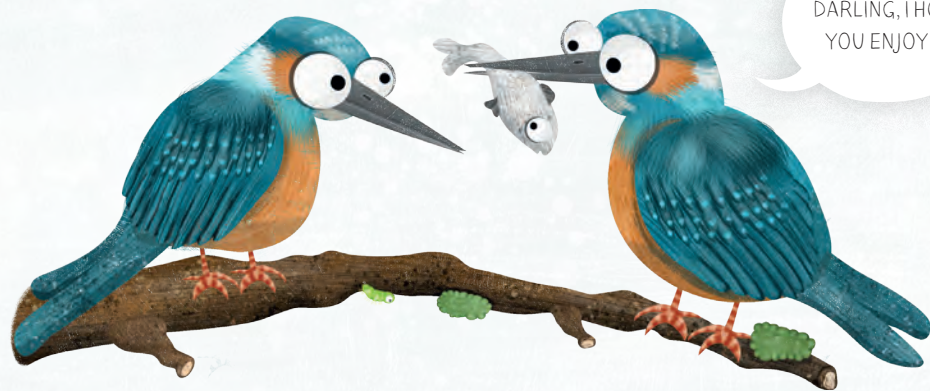




## AT THE STREAM



A stream in the woods provides refuge for many animals – small and large alike. A common kingfisher has a nest on the sandy shores, and watches the water surface from its perch, waiting for something to move. The mysterious inhabitant of the forest, the black stork, also comes here for something yummy for its beak. The stream full of fish attracted someone else as well ... Run for your life, it's a bear!



DARLING, I HOPE YOU ENJOY IT.

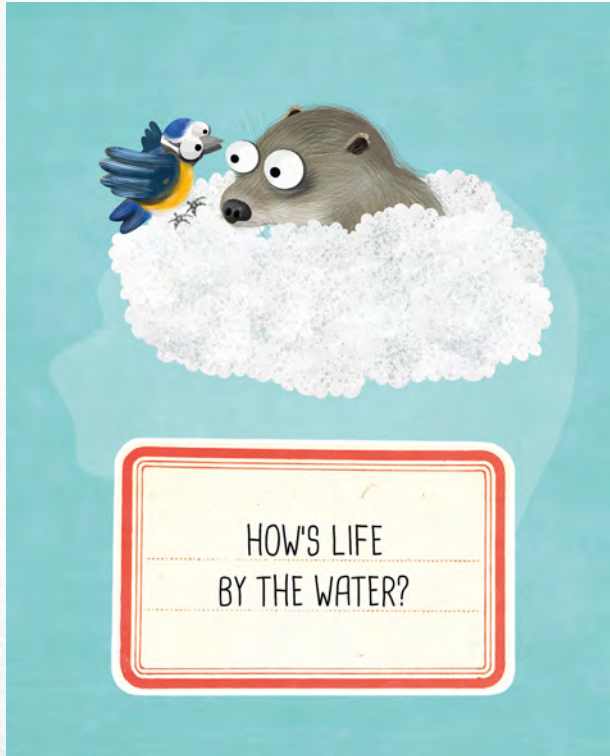
## KINGFISHER COURTSHIP

The kingfisher thrives in mild, flowing waters. There just needs to be a steep sand bank nearby. When the time comes, they dig a long tunnel and make a nest chamber at the end. This is preceded by courtship ... The male plunges under the water and as an engagement gift, puts the fish right into the beak of his sweetheart.

## WHERE THE BLACK STORK IS BORN

Unlike their white cousins, black storks are secretive. No chimneys for them! They build their nests deep in the woods in the treetops of tall trees – in short, far enough away from all the nosy parkers. The female lays 3–5 eggs into the nest made out of twigs, branches and mud. After a month of waiting, white fluffy balls with lemon-yellow beaks hatch out of the eggs.

DAD, GO GET SOMETHING TO EAT, PLEASE.



HOW'S LIFE BY THE WATER?

## LITTLE DRAGONS

After the rains, earthworms galore, black good-lookers with yellow speckles appear – fire salamanders. Their colouring warns the others: watch out, we're venomous! In the spring, the females lay ... not eggs, but larvae into the streams. The salamander larva, however, looks nothing like its parents, not a whit. It looks like a little brown dragon with a little fin.



BWARE!

SALAMANDERS HAVE A LIKING FOR COLOURFUL COATS.

A BEAVER AND AN OTTER BY THE WATER



## OTTER SLIDES

Wow, what a ride! And splash right under the ice crust. All Eurasian otters are very playful. They slip joyfully straight into the water, avoiding having to walk and having fun. It stands to reason that the best slide is on slippery mud. In the wintertime, the ice and snow replaces the mud.

FISH, THAT'S THE THING!

I HOPE I DON'T MISS!







HOW'S LIFE  
BY THE WATER?

The Eurasian otter needs to have water nearby no further than the length of its whiskers. That's why it settles right in the riverbank or under the roots of trees. The entrance to its burrow is usually under the water surface.



Beavers are master architects. They build long burrows in the steep banks. When the banks are low, they build castles on the water! But these are no Gothic gems. You can't build much more than a pile when you only have available branches and mud.





The common kingfisher is also an expert in the construction of burrows. It builds a tunnel in the sandy banks, often up to a metre long! At the end of the tunnel, hidden from the whole world, lies a small nest hollow with little kingfishers.



The male of the Eurasian penduline tit attracts his future partner with his nice flat. His nest is a true work of art! He builds a nest from the finest fluff of the achenes of poplars and willows on a thin willow twig.





Black storks are loyal to their nesting site. Each year they adjust the nest just a little and add something, so it can measure up to two metres! They have a preference for the top of the trees, but a high rock with a pretty view can do as well.



Who else moved in on the bank of the stream? This is a water vole, an excellent swimmer and diver. It has a nest lined with a grassy duvet at the end of its burrow. Hmm, sweet dreams!







You can find a lot of footprints on the banks of the pond ... The footprint of the Eurasian otter is unmistakable with its distinctive webbed fingers and a printed heel.



The otter leaves another mark on the stones and the river banks ... Its poo full of bones, scales and crayfish shells. The otter is a true beast of prey, so you can smell its poo from a distance.

## A BEAVER AND AN OTTER BY THE WATER







A family of beavers moved in by the stream! Leaving behind gnawed trees, dams, but also a lot of foot-prints. Their back paw is webbed and up to 15 centimeters long!



Where does a beaver go to the potty? In the water. While swimming, it leaves behind green rollers full of undigested residues of twigs. Beavers are real twiggy and leafy types.



Get to know what  
a beaver house  
looks like and  
where it goes to  
the toilet.

BROWN BEAR

BLACK STORK

FIRE SALAMANDER

EURASIAN HOOPOE

BEAVERS

EURASIAN OTTER

COMMON KINGFISHER

NOBLE CRAYFISH





DISCOVER WHERE  
BEAVERS AND  
OTTERS GO TO THE  
TOILET

WHO LIVES THE  
LONGEST?



LET'S TAKE A LOOK  
INTO WARM NESTS  
OF VARIOUS SIZES



ISBN + EAN



⚠ WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD –  
Small parts. Not suitable for children  
under 36 months.

# WHERE THE BEAVER DOES HIS BUSINESS

What animals leave behind



Even the stubborn loner bear sometimes feels like dancing. When he does, nearly everyone in the woods knows about it. And just think of all the traces he leaves! Battered pines, firs bent out of shape, bear hair in the tree bark, plus lots of giant footprints. Every animal leaves various traces – poop pellets, feathers, eggs, nests, you name it ... Join us in their woodland homes, the town, the field, the meadow and the garden, even underwater. Not only will you discover where the beaver does his business, you'll learn lots of other things too – like who makes the best slides in the snow and in the mud.



You will find more than  
100 animals from 8  
diverse environments in  
the book

