

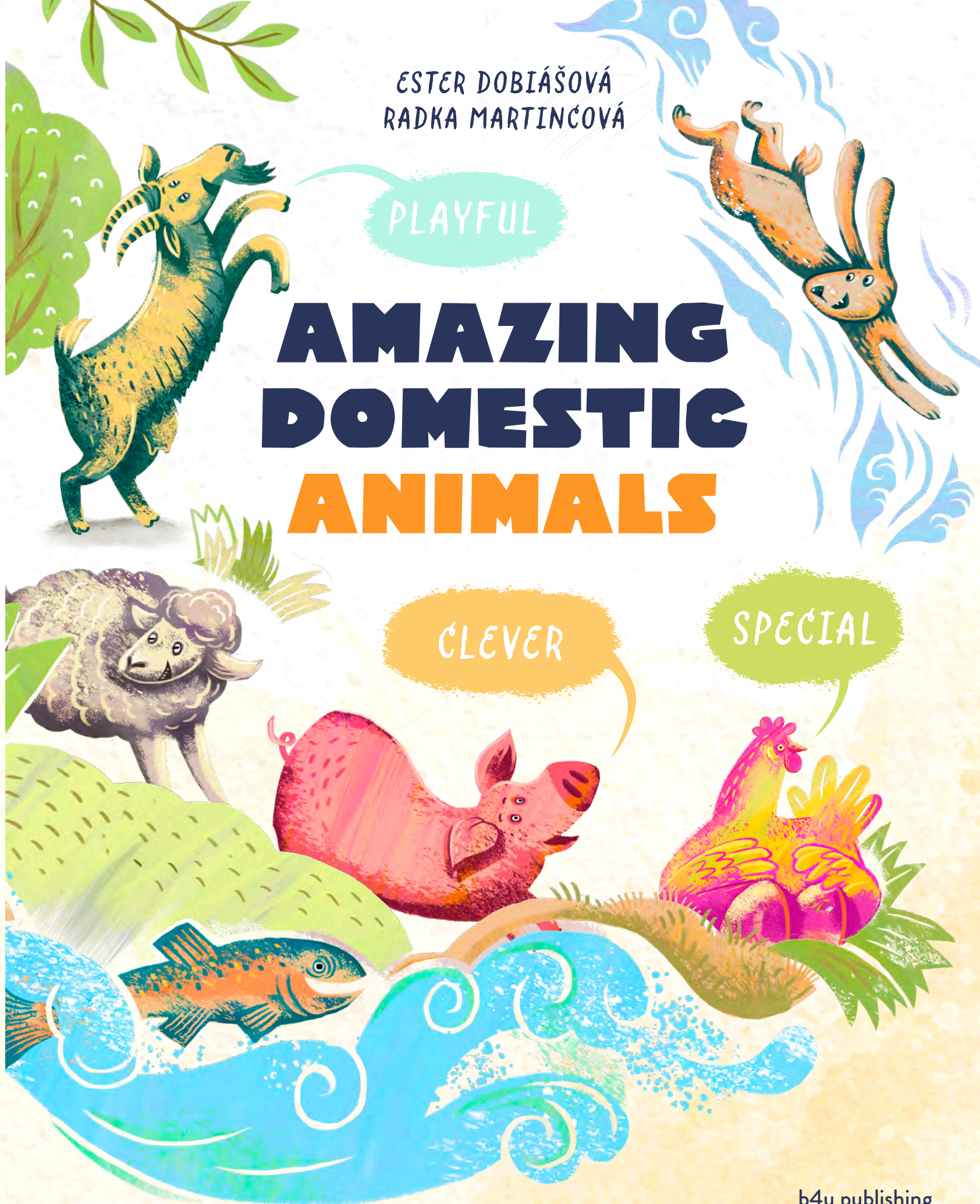
ESTER DOBIÁŠOVÁ
RADKA MARTINCOVÁ

PLAYFUL

AMAZING DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CLEVER

SPECIAL



THE OSTRICH RUNNER OF THE CENTURY

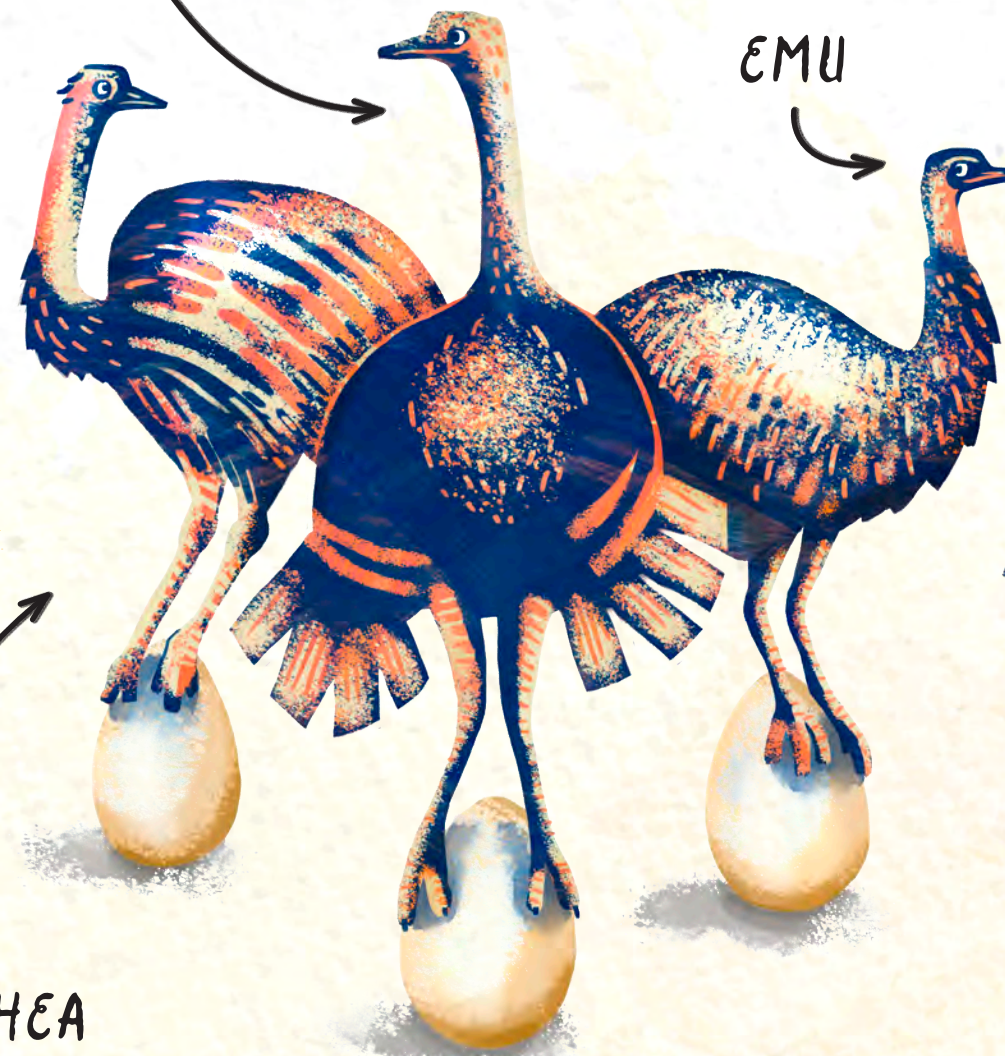
The ostrich – the world’s largest bird – roams the vast African savanna. The air is scented with wildflowers. Elephants rest in the shade of trees. But is there a lion lurking? Although an ostrich can’t fly, it can run faster than a racehorse and change direction sharply, too. Its powerful legs end in two toes with mighty claws. If the worst happens, it will defend itself against a lion by kicking out.



COMMON
OSTRICH

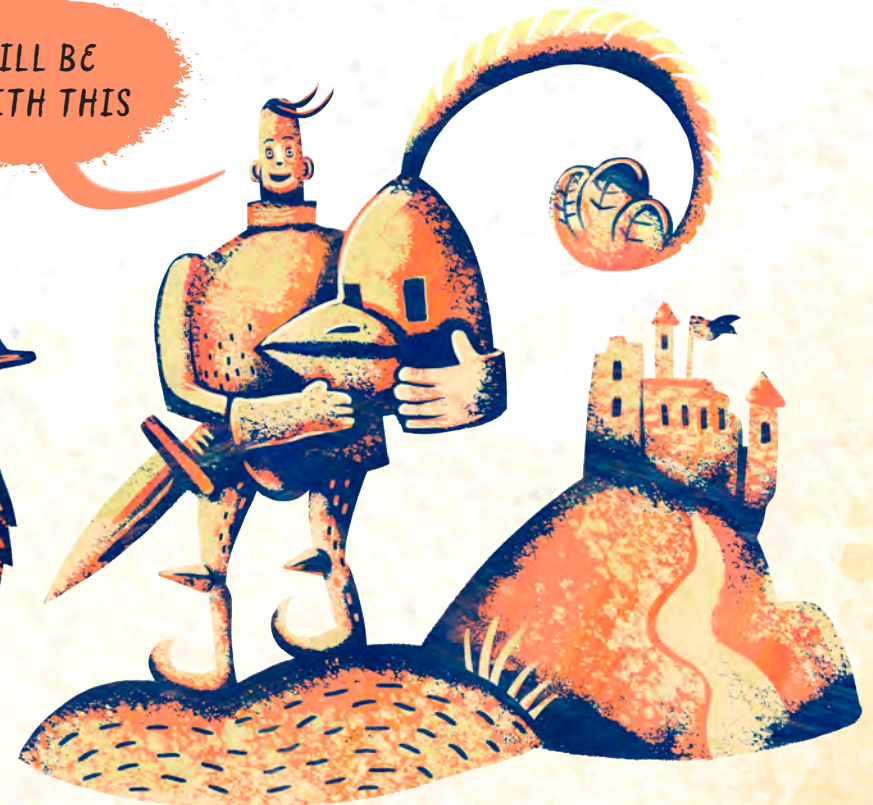
RUN LIKE
THE WIND!

GREATER RHEA



EMU

LADIES WILL BE
DAZZLED WITH THIS



IN EVERY WEATHER

Humans first saw the ostrich in Africa, and they dubbed it the “camel bird”. Like the camel, the ostrich can withstand high temperatures (thanks to its fluffy feathers) and go without water for several days. Over the centuries, humans have taken the ostrich to every part of the world.

PEAS IN A POD

The world has many ostrich species, as well as related species including the greater rhea in South America and the cassowary and the emu in Australia. The common ostrich has large eyes, a long neck, a head covered with fine feathers, and long-feathered wings and tail. Its home is the African savanna, the desert, and the semidesert.

BEST-SELLING FEATHERS

People have come to like the meat, skin and eggs of the ostrich, and above all to admire its beautiful white feathers. These are used in the making of dustcloths, fans and flyswats for pharaohs, and they decorate knights’ helmets and musketeers’ hats. Feathers also adorn the hair of ladies of high society.

GREAT SENSE OF SMELL

A rabbit's mobile nose picks up even the most subtle scents in its surroundings. It will hide as soon as it smells a predator. It can smell food in the ground or under snow. When sniffing, a rabbit twitches its nose.

I KNOW YOU'RE HOME, MOUSEY.



WHO'S THAT?

RABBIT LANGUAGE

Rabbits have their own language. They flick their tails, sit to attention, leave scent messages, and nudge each other with their noses in greeting. When upset, they hiss, spit and whine. When they drum their feet, they are saying, 'Enemy approaching! Run!'



HELP FROM THE SENSES

A rabbit's other senses come in handy too. Not only can it turn its large ears in different directions, but it can also hear sounds up to 3 km away. It sees its surroundings clearly, including from distance and in low light. As for life in dark underground dens, its sensitive, tactile whiskers are a great help.

FAMILY ABOVE ALL

Rabbits enjoy the company of loved ones. In the wild, they live in colonies in intricate underground burrows with many exits. The colony has a hierarchy of families. Dominant males protect the best burrows from the middle, while lower-status families live at the edges.

EVER-GROWING TEETH

Rabbits like to eat grass, dandelions, yarrow, plantain, and oak and hazel twigs. To get to delicious leaves, they stand or sit on their hind legs. Rabbits must constantly gnaw at hard objects because their teeth never stop growing.

UNDERGROUND BURROW



HOW DEEP DOES IT GO?

SENSITIVE CREATURES

Pigs squeal when frightened. When happy, they like to have their belly stroked. They experience various emotions and can tell how others are feeling; if a fellow is afraid, for instance, they feel with them. They can also feel anger, and sorrow at the death of a friend.

SHARED FRIGHT



GETTING CLEAN IN A MUD BATH

As pigs cannot sweat, they like to wallow in mud to cool down on summer days. They rub themselves against a stone or stump to remove dried mud, ridding themselves of itching and skin parasites in the process. Pigs are very clean. They defecate and urinate away from where they live. Sometimes they decorate their sleeping place with flowers.

LIFELONG FRIENDSHIP

Pigs maintain deep social relationships that can last a lifetime. They like to sleep close to family and friends, sometimes snuggling up with them. A mother sow remains with her young till they are grown.

HAVE A BATH, MUCKY PUP!



IT'S BAKING HOT TODAY.

STRONG AS A PIG'S SNOUT

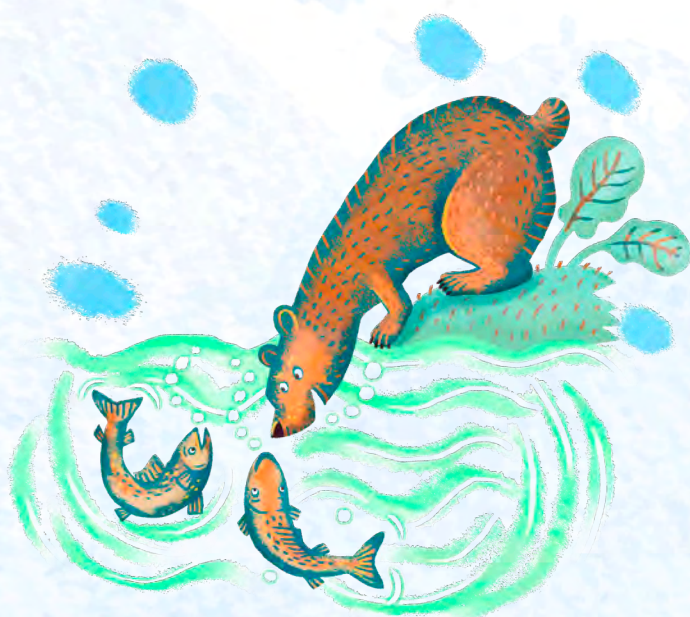
A pig's snout is almost as sensitive as human fingertips. It picks up smells up to seven kilometres away. A pig's tactile whiskers can feel insects vibrating in the earth. Yet a pig's snout is so strong that it can lift weights of several hundred kilograms.

ON LAND AND IN WATER

Plop! A pig is an excellent swimmer from birth. In the wild, it can swim from one riverbank to the other, so escaping its predators. In water, as in mud, it cools down and keeps fit.

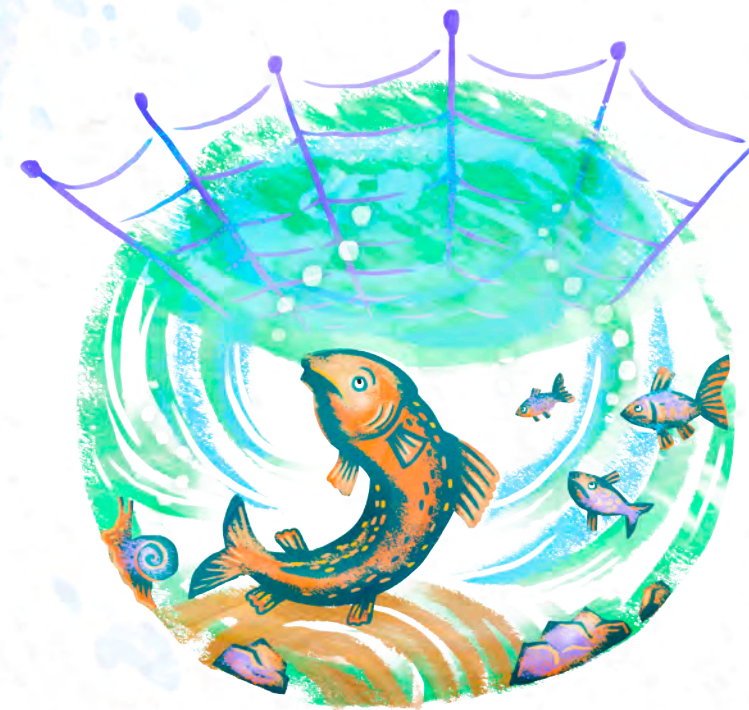
THE SALMON ENDURANCE SWIMMER

Seven million years ago, deep in the Pacific Ocean off the coasts of what are now North America and Japan, there lived a fish two-and-a-half metres long that had long, curved fangs. How scary it must have been! Believe it or not, it was the sabre-toothed salmon, a long-extinct relative of today's salmon.



HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS

The thrilling life of salmon begins in the upper reaches of a river. On reaching adulthood, they swim to the ocean for food. Having recovered their strength, they begin the arduous journey home, swimming upstream for hundreds of kilometres without a break and without food, avoiding hungry bears and crossing waterfalls, bringing their most valuable gift: their eggs, germs of new life.



MODERN FISHING

DEEP IN OUR CULTURE

Salmon appear in many human stories and myths. In Celtic legend, they are symbols of wisdom. In Irish folklore, they are associated with fairies. For Native Americans, the salmon has a powerful spiritual and cultural status.

OH, SALMON!



USE EVERYTHING

On their way home, salmon have eagles and humans to contend with, as well as bears. Coastal peoples were already fishing for salmon over 5000 years ago. To be sure that enough silver swimmers would make it home, so guaranteeing them food for next year, the people waited for them to appear in abundance. They ate the flesh, made toys from the bones, and used the skin for clothing and footwear.



ARE THERE
ENOUGH OF YOU?



IN ONE PLACE

Today, salmon are eaten all over the world. Due to overfishing in the last century, numbers of salmon have declined significantly. For this reason, people now breed them in cages with nets. These salmon will never swim free in the ocean.

THE TURKEY

GRACEFUL STORYTELLER

HOW THEIR BEAK GREW

The wild turkey is a born storyteller. It shrieks, mutters, clucks, gurgles and drums; it even makes a spitting sound. Kee, kee! Every morning, it checks that the others are okay with a series of short cries.

PETS TO ARISTOCRATS

Over 2000 years ago, indigenous Mexicans domesticated the turkey for its eggs, meat and attractive feathers. In the company of humans, turkeys gradually reached the whole of America, Asia and Europe, where they were soon popular with aristocrats.

The ancient forests of America smell of pine resin; the ground underfoot is damp to the touch. It is here that the story of a graceful bird with a shiny dark tail and fan-like bronze wings began. The bird is the wild turkey, an ancestor of today's domestic turkey.

COURTSHIP

KEE, KEE!
ALL GOOD?

ALL GOOD.



NOTHING TO BE FRIGHTENED OF

We recognize the turkey by its colourful head and fan-like tail. It loves music and is able to swim. It is both an inquisitive explorer and a loyal friend.

THANKS FOR THE MEAT!

The first settlers in the so-called New World found very little to eat. People from indigenous communities hunted turkeys for the settlers, so saving them from starvation. Today, there is a stuffed turkey on the dinner-table of practically every American family for the Thanksgiving celebration.

FROM TREE TO GROUND

Turkeys in the wild fly to the treetops, where they spend the night in safety. Those that live among humans have gradually lost their nimble flying skills, having evolved from the wild turkey into the larger, less agile domestic turkey. The domestic turkey prefers rooms to forests.

THANKSGIVING TURKEY

ALBERT?

WE COULD
DO WITH A NEW
LEADER.

I'M RIGHT
BEHIND YOU!

THE FLOCK IS THE MAIN THING

Sheep are known for their good nature and love of the flock. They follow their mate come what may, guided by instinct. To keep out of harm's way, they need an experienced leader. Although they can swim, they don't like to prove it!

BETTER TOGETHER

Unlike calves, lambs are able to walk immediately after birth; they run after their mother. Sheep love their herd. When alone, they are easily startled and confused.



BELOVED FLOCK



FREDERICA
WAS HERE.

IT SMELLS MORE
LIKE FRIDA TO ME.

MORNING TILL EVENING

A sheep's stomach has four chambers, allowing it to digest grass, leaves and herbs. It loves to eat clover. Sheep feast from dawn till dusk, stopping only to rest and chew.

GOOD MEMORY

Sheep are nobody's fools. After two years, they can remember the faces of up to fifty friends. If they do forget a face, they will know the friend by the smell of their urine or droppings. They can also distinguish human faces and read how another sheep is feeling by its facial expression.

CARING MOTHERS

Lambs follow their mothers every step of the way. Straight after birth, they explore their surroundings, learning what they can and can't eat. They like to touch the mother, and they recognize her voice among the hundred in the herd. In the evening, they snuggle up with her for safety. A mother and her lamb are inseparable.

QUIZ

14. HOW DO COWS COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER?

- A) by mooing
- B) by body language and voice
- C) by staring

15. WHY/WHEN DOES A TURKEY CHANGE THE COLOUR OF ITS HEAD AND NECK?

- A) to hide itself better
- B) to reflect its mood and/or emotions
- C) when it is hungry

16. WHAT DO MALE TURKEYS DO TO ATTRACT FEMALES?

- A) They screech and flap their wings.
- B) They spread their tails and puff out their feathers.
- C) They sing tunefully.

17. HOW LONG CAN A SHEEP REMEMBER FACES OF OTHER SHEEP?

- A) for a few weeks
- B) for several months
- C) for up to two years

18. HOW DO PIGS REACT TO OTHER PIGS' EMOTIONS?

- A) They ignore them.
- B) They share in them.
- C) They emit strange sounds.

19. WHAT MIGHT A PIG FEEL AFTER THE DEATH OF A FRIEND?

- A) anger
- B) sorrow
- C) both

20. WHAT IS A RUNNING OSTRICH'S TOP SPEED?

- A) 40 km/h
- B) 60 km/h
- C) 70 km/h

21. HOW DO OSTRICHES CARE FOR THEIR EGGS?

- A) Only the female sits on them.
- B) The male sits on them during the day and the female at night.
- C) The two parents care for the eggs together.

22. HOW/WHERE DO HENS SLEEP WHEN GIVEN THE CHOICE?

- A) in a nest on the ground
- B) on a perch or branch
- C) in a small group in a meadow

23. HOW DOES A HEN REACT TO STRESS IN THE FLOCK?

- A) It ignores it.
- B) It tries to hide.
- C) It comforts others and shares in their stress.

24. WHAT IS THE SECRET LANGUAGE OF BEES, AND HOW DO THEY USE IT?

- A) They communicate by the colours of flowers.
- B) They give information about food sources by dance and vibration.
- C) They make noises to attract the queen.

25. WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF DRONES IN A BEEHIVE?

- A) They gather nectar and pollen.
- B) They impregnate the queen, after which they are expelled from the hive.
- C) They clean and care for young bees.

26. WHICH ANIMAL CAN TELL IF ITS CHICKS ARE HEALTHY BY THE COLOUR OF THEIR FEATHERS?


- A) the hen
- B) the turkey
- C) the ostrich

ANSWERS: 14 - C; 15 - B; 16 - B; 17 - C; 18 - B; 19 - C; 20 - C; 21 - C; 22 - B; 23 - C; 24 - C; 25 - B; 26 - A

Sows sing lullabies to their piglets, lambs fall asleep snuggled against their mothers, turkeys gobble, bees dance, and chickens are descended from dinosaurs! Explore a hidden world of domestic animals filled with affection, fast friendships and no little cunning. Follow animals' journeys from deep forests, mountains, rivers and deserts to where people live, and see how they long to go wild again!



ISBN + EAN

 b4u publishing
www.albatrosmedia.eu
Author: Ester Dobiášová
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