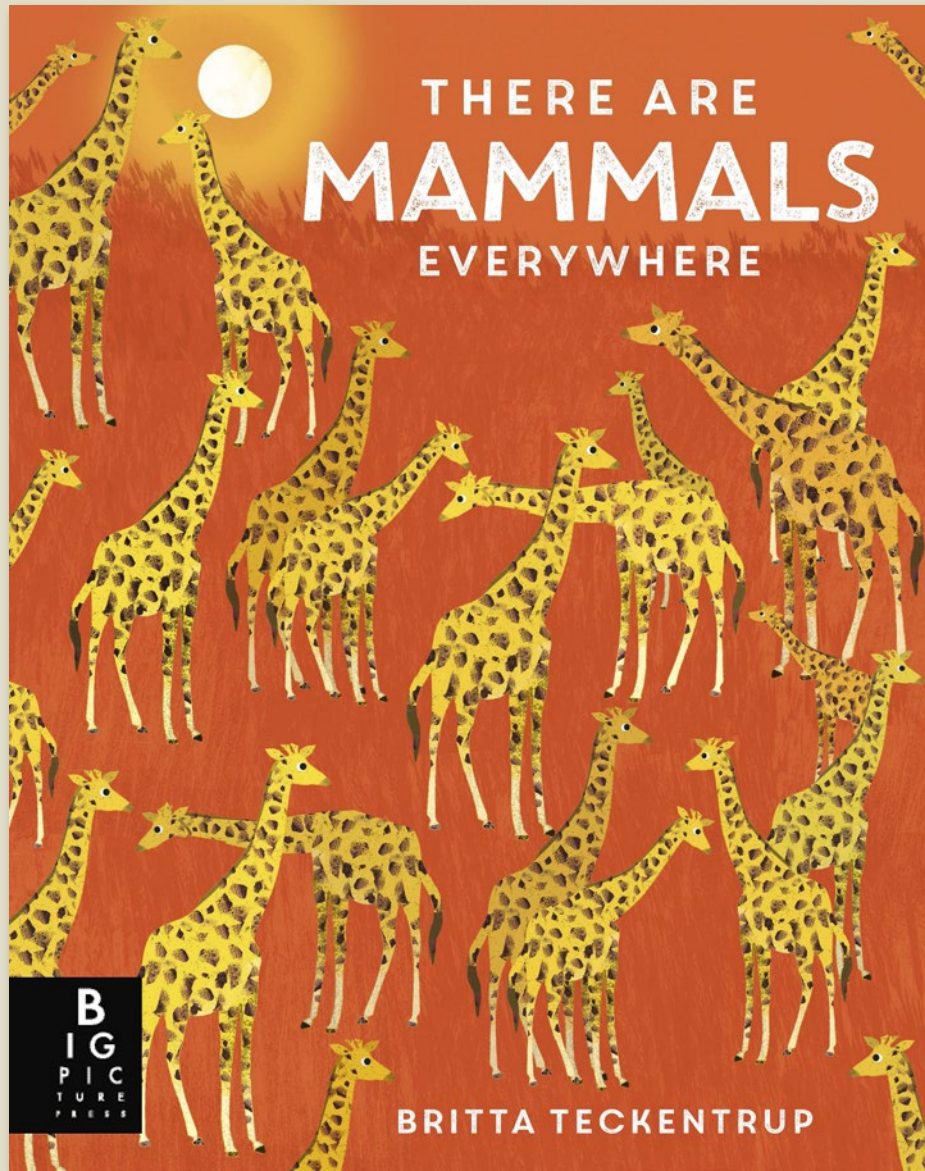


There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

There are Mammals Everywhere

IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. This means they can live on land, in water, or in the air.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate.

BATS
Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs.

CATS
Cats are the only mammals that can retract their claws. They have sharp claws that they can pull back into their skin.

SEALS
Seals are the only mammals that can walk on their flippers. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals called the **dinosaurs** and some of these grew much bigger than **cats**. When the dinosaurs died out, mammals began to change and evolve into the vast range of creatures that live today.

PROBOSCIDEANS
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like animals. They evolved into the giant elephants we know today.

PRIMATE
The earliest primates were small, tree-dwelling animals. They evolved into the great apes and humans we know today.

RODENT
The earliest rodents were small, shrew-like animals. They evolved into the vast range of rodents we know today.

REPTILE
The earliest reptiles were small, lizard-like animals. They evolved into the vast range of reptiles we know today.

SAURIA
The earliest saurians were small, lizard-like animals. They evolved into the vast range of saurians we know today.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. This means they can live in a wide range of climates, from the hot tropics to the cold poles.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water.

CAN YOU FIND?
Other animals like to camp out in a beavers' lodge, including water voles. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land – about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

WHALES
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

BEAVERS
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

Blue whale babies are enormous and they grow a thousand times faster than a human baby!

A beavers' home is called a lodge. It contains rooms, called chambers, where young beavers are kept safe from predators.

Beavers are good swimmers. They enter the lodge through tunnels underwater and can stay safe and warm in their home during long, cold winters.

TUNDRA

The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live – unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

FORESTS
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

CAVES
Many species of bat gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

CAN YOU FIND?
Other animals like to camp out in a beavers' lodge, including water voles. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

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