



# DIVISION: MAMMAL COLLECTIVES

Collective nouns are a quirk of English, some dating back 500 years:

- Pride of Lions
- Skulk of Foxes
- Labor of Moles

\*can be applied to animals that aren't actually social, so may not cooperate in battle encounters.

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Sharp teeth and claws help lions to kill prey and fight attackers.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Lions have strong leg muscles which allow them run fast.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Lions have a strong sense of smell to locate enemies and prey.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Lions are found in open woodlands, thick grasslands, and brush habitats.*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Carnivore (tertiary consumer)*

## Size:

- *Female lions weigh 270-400 lbs. and male lions weigh 330-570 lbs. Female lions are 4.6-5.7 feet long and males are 5.6-8.3 feet long*

## Summary:

- *Lions are apex predators in their ecosystem and are well adapted at caching prey. Lionesses form hunting groups to catch prey and protect their pride from attackers.*

# Pride of Lionesses

*(Panthera leo)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Description*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Description*

## Size:

- *Description*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Embarrassment of Pandas

*(Ailuropoda melanoleuca)*

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Both male and female reindeer have antlers which can stab attackers and opponents*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Reindeer are very fast and can sprint at speeds up to 50 mph.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *When threatened, reindeer herds begin to form "cyclones", running around each other in circles and making it difficult for attackers to single out a reindeer from the herd.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Inhabit tundra plains distributed in Arctic, subarctic, tundra, boreal, and mountainous regions of North America, Siberia, and northern Europe*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Reindeer are herbivores that eat grasses and shrubbery and are primary consumers.*

## Size:

- *Males grow to 28-53 in tall, 5.9-6.8 ft long, and weigh 70-150 kg. Females grow to be about 5.5-6.2 ft long and weigh 40-100 kg.*

## Summary:

- *Reindeer are large mammals that survive in arctic and subarctic temperatures with large antlers and hard hooves to protect themselves.*

# Herd of Reindeer

(*Rangifer tarandus*)



# Lodge of Beavers

(*Castor fiber*)

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Beavers have a wide flat tail that is used for communication between beavers, to store fat to keep them warm, and to startle possible predators when they enter the water.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Beavers have a thick layer of fat with a dense undercoat that they use to stay warm in freezing water.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Beavers have clear eyelids which protects their eyes and helps them see underwater.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Beavers live in various freshwater ecosystems across North America, Europe, and Asia*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Beavers are herbivores that eat tree bark and cambium.*

## Size:

- *Beavers range from 11.8 to 23.6" in height, 31.5 to 47.2" in length, and weight about 60 pounds.*

## Summary:

- *Beavers are mammals that can survive in freezing and Artic waters and can stay submerged for about 15 minutes. They can fell a 5-inch diameter willow tree in 3 minutes.*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1: Less Webbing

- *Can grab things. Possibly a weapon to help in the fight.*

### Adaptation 2: Strong Paws and Teeth

- *Can crush smaller opponents in a fight.*

### Adaptation 3: Thick Tail

- *Helps with diving and hitting opponents.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Reside in Asia in river, small streams, and marshes.*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *They eat crustaceans and mollusks. Are Apex predators(considered top of food chain).*

## Size:

- *They are the smallest otters at 0.9m long and weigh less than 10 pounds.*
- **Summary:**
- *Though small, this otter is mighty. With an ability to adapt heart rate for diving and eyes that adjust easily from land and water the otter is a tough opponent for both dry and aquatic environments.*

# Romp of Otters

*(Lutrogale perspicillata)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Monkeys are said to be highly intelligent. Some can even count. They can pick stuff up and take your stuff if they so please because they don't give two flying flus.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Monkeys have prehensile tails that they can use to swing around through trees in their environment. They also have long arms that can help with swinging as well.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Their toes are webbed, so they can swim easily in water. (The Proboscis monkey anyway)*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Tropical rainforests in Asia, grasslands, mountains, high plains.*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Omnivores- Insects, lizards, nuts, fruit. (Primary and Secondary consumers.)*

## Size:

- *4.6-39.6 Inches*

## Summary:

- *Monkeys are intelligent and do not give a crap when they take your stuff. Some species can swim and have long arms and tails that help to them swing across trees. They eat a variety of food such as fruit, insects, and lizards. They may not be that big, but boy they are feisty!*

# Troop of Monkeys

(*Cercopithecus mitis*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- The Arctic Fox has a dense, woolly coat that helps protect against the freezing cold.

### Adaptation 2:

- Small, heavily coated ears and a short, small nose which both reduce heat loss.

### Adaptation 3:

- One other particular adaptation the Arctic Fox has is their small pointy ears that assist them to hear prey shifting underground.

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- Foxes inhabit almost every habitat - sea cliffs, sand dunes, salt marshes, peat bogs, high mountains, woodland and particularly abundant in urban areas

## Diet & Trophic Level:

### Size:

- Just like all animals, foxes need food to survive. And, while they are omnivorous and have a diet that consists of plants as well as meat, most of their protein needs come from meat. Mice and rats make an easy target for a fox simply because they are so small. *14- 20 inches tall 18-35 inches long*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Skulk of Foxes

(*Otocyon megalotis*)





## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Description*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Description*

## Size:

- *Description*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Glaring of Cats

*(Felis nigripes)*

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Small size making them hard to find*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Sharp curved claws*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Release sour odor to defend and mark territories.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Mostly found in South America in humid areas and forest close to riverbanks*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Eats terrestrial vertebrates such as rodents and other small mammals; secondary consumers*

## Size:

- *12 inches and 1.2 pounds for adult weasels.*

## Summary:

- *Small sizes allow for sneaky ambushes on larger prey, sharp claws, and found in dense areas.*

# Sneak of Weasels

*(Neogale africana)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Spray a pungent liquid*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Sharp claws*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Warning Coat*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Found in the United States and Mexico. They are found in wooded areas.*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Omnivore (secondary consumer)*

## Size:

- *20-30" long, 6-10lbs*

**Summary:** Claws for attacking, pungent spray for defense and a warning coat for protection

# Stench of Skunks

*(Mephitis macroura)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Wombats can endure long periods of time without drinking water.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Wombats have backwards facing*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Wombats are native to Australia.*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Wombats are secondary consumers that eat native grasses, herbs, bark, and roots.*

## Size:

- *Wombats are fairly large animals that can grow anywhere from 31-47± inches.*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Wisdom of Wombats

*(Vombatus ursinus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *lemurs are nocturnal and this protects them from predators*

### Adaptation 2:

- *they are well adapted to move through trees rather than the ground*

### Adaptation 3:

- *lemurs live, work, and travel in troops*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Tropical grassland biome in Madagascar*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Omnivore*

## Size:

- *They are about the size of a house cat with a head and body length of 17 inches (42.5 cm) Their tail is 24 inches long (60cm). They weigh 4 ½ - 5 ½ pounds (2.0 – 2.4kg).*

## Summary:

- *Lemurs are primates that are native to the island of Madagascar. They are about the size of a house cat and have many adaptations.*

# Conspiracy of Lemurs

*(Eulemur mongoz)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Hedgehogs have spines. When Hedgehogs are startled a strong muscle located in their back pulls it into a ball thus protecting their soft underbelly and pointing its sharp spines up straight*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Hedgehogs are typically brown or gray with a light underbelly which allows it to blend into its surroundings*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Hedgehogs produce lots of foamy saliva in their mouths. They then smear it on their quills. The saliva repels parasites and makes their quills taste bad to predators*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- They inhabit arid desert regions throughout the middle east and parts of Africa

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Omnivores (insects, worms and berries)*

## Size:

- *5.5-11 inches and 10-18 ounces*

## Summary:

- *They are the smallest species of hedgehog. They live in desert regions and have a diverse palate. Their spines are their main form of defense*

# Prickle of Hedgehogs

*(Paraechinus aethiopicus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Claws, used to grab onto surfaces even while they are sleep*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Teeth, they use their teeth to bite and attack prey*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Echolocation, they use this to locate prey during the nighttime*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *They live in deserts, caves, and woodlands*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *They eat insects such as mosquitoes, bats are a part of the consumer trophic level*

## Size:

- *Bats are found between the size of 24-34 inches*

## Summary:

- *Bats are a ferocious species that attack in packs.*

# Cauldron of Bats

*(Chrotopterus auritus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Burrow in tunnels; built at angle to avoid flooding*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Great communication; use their vocals to warn of a pending attack or scream when in pain*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Need very little water; water from plant consumption is enough*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Grasslands; Great Plains, northern US. States, Mexico*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Eat grass, plants, leaves, occasionally insects; primary consumer*

## Size:

- *30-40 cm. Tall (including tail length), weigh 1-3 pounds*

## Summary:

- *Prairie dogs are small animals ranging 30-40 cm in height. They are primary consumers that thrive in grasslands and the Great Plains where they can create underground burrows. The burrows are built at an angle to avoid flooding. A town of prairie dogs have great communication when faced with threats or when in pain and they don't need much water to survive.*

# Town of Prairie Dogs

*(Cynomys ludovicianus)*





## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Enhanced senses to all other than eyesight due to long periods on time underground in darkness A mole's front legs are short, stout, strong*

### Adaptation 2

- *A mole's front legs are short, stout, strong and end in powerful paws perfectly designed for digging.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Enhanced Lungs that allow for moles to breath in the same air they already breathed due to better resistance to carbon dioxide.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Grasslands; Urban areas, Sand dunes, Mixed Woodlands; Every Continent except Antartica & South America*

## Diet & Trophic Level:

- *Insects such as worms and beetles; Secondary Consumer*

## Size:

- *11.3 - 15.9cm 2.5 - 4.5oz*

## Summary:

- *Moles are small mammals adapted to a subterranean lifestyle (i.e., fossorial). They have cylindrical bodies, velvety fur, very small, inconspicuous eyes and ears, reduced hindlimbs, and short, powerful forelimbs with large paws adapted for digging.*

# Labor of Moles

*(Parascalops breweri)*

