



# DIVISION: RED, IN FUR

Rufus-hued mammals

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

*Boxing with their front paws*

### Defense:

*Powerful kicks from their hind legs*

### Behavior:

*Travel and feed in mobs for protection*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

*Australia's deserts and open grasslands; parts with less than 500 mm average annual rainfall*

### Diet:

*Herbivores so primarily graze on grasses, forbs, and leaves of shrubs*

### Size:

*Over 1.8m tall (5ft 10in) and can weigh up to 90kg (198lb)*

### Summary:

*Red kangaroos are very muscular. They have powerful punches and kicks. They are intense in battle.*

# Red Kangaroo

*(Osphranter rufus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Red kangaroos have powerful hind legs for kicking, along with their powerful tails.*

### Defense:

- *They use their teeth, hind legs, and claws as defense mechanisms against predators.*

### Behavior:

- *Red kangaroos gather in small groups called mobs. They're nocturnal species, and females tend to be protective of their children.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Most are in the arid lands of Australia, preferring flat dry plains.*

## Diet:

- *Red kangaroos are herbivores, feeding on leaves and bark. They also drink water but can go a long time without it.*

## Size:

- *Red kangaroos have a standing height of 5 to 7 feet, with a weight range of 50 to 200 pounds.*

## Summary:

- *Kangaroos are infamous for their strength, fighting prowess, and protectiveness of their children, and the Red kangaroo is no exception, with its powerful kicks and tail swings.*

# Red Kangaroo

*(Osphranter rufus)*



# Red Hartebeest

*Alcelaphus buselaphus caama*

Large horns, Fast and evasive running

Biome: Grassland (dry and arid)

HERBIVORE: Grass

SECONDARY in Food Chain



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Very sharp teeth to bite opponents*

### Defense:

- *Sharp, long, claws to scratch opponents*

### Behavior:

- *Nocturnal so can see in little lighting*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The island of Borneo; dense forests and areas of rocky limestone*

## Diet:

- *Small mammals and birds*

## Size:

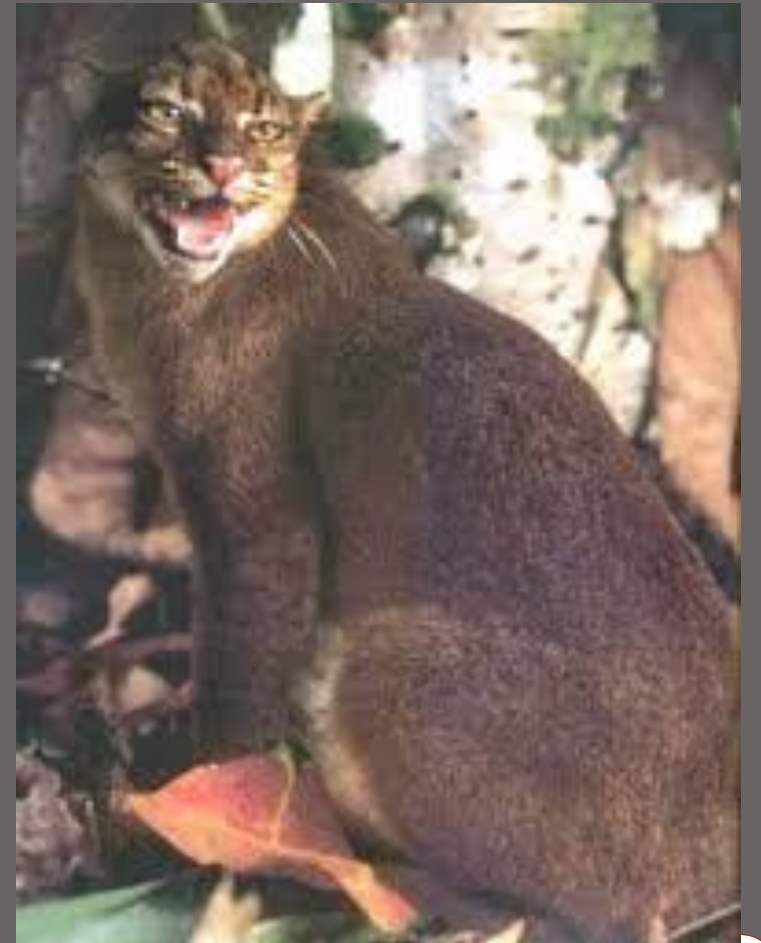
- *19.5 to 26 inches in length 6.6 to 8.8 pounds. It's tail is 12 to 15.9 inches.*

## Summary:

- *Bay cats are one of the many wild cats in the world. They are very strong and possess physical traits that can be used in battle.*

# Bay Cat

(*Catopuma badia*)



# Bay Cat

(*Catopuma badia*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Large claws and rough tongues that can cut through meat. They also have long and sharp teeth.*

### Defense:

- *These cats can climb up trees and they carry upper body muscle so they're strong.*

### Behavior:

- *They are nocturnal. There have been some caught on tree branches. The branches were about 3 ft from the ground.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *They have been found in swamp forests, lowland rainforest to hill forests that go up to 1,600 ft. They tend to inhabit the dense tropical rainforests and have been found in limestone outcrops. They've also been found near the coast. They have been located only in Borneo, South East Asia.*

## Diet:

- *Small rodents, carrion, birds, and monkeys.*

## Size:

- *They weigh about 5-10lbs. Their head to body length can vary from 19.5-26.4in. They are bigger than pet cats but smaller than most wild cats, so they are relatively medium sized.*

## Summary:

- *A bay cat would be a good competitor because they have no predators although there isn't very much research on them because they're so rare. Which means that they must be the top of the food chain (in Asia which is where they're from).*

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *These monkeys do not fight any of their enemies but they do use their voice call, which is very beneficial in protection*

### Defense:

- *These monkeys also often use this loud voice call to scare away their enemies and to let other know there is danger nearby.*

### Behavior:

- *Males take charge of the group or will create their own group with another female. All food is distributed equally amongst the group.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *These monkeys live in Southeast Asia, more specifically, in tropical rainforests, and swampy areas with acidic plant matter. They also usually stay in canopy*

## Diet:

- *This animal is a herbivores and feeds on leaves, fruit, seeds, flowers, and topsoil from termite mounds*

## Size:

- *The entire body is between 16-22 inches, while their tails are 26-29 inches. Their weight ranges from 13-15 lbs.*

## Summary:

- *These maroon langurs are only found in Southeast Asia, and they have a dark red, burgundy, or maroon color to their fur. Regarding mating, they are polygamous and usually live in a group of 2-13 langurs. The ways that these animals communicate is vocally and through social grooming.*

# Maroon Langur

(*Presbytis rubicunda*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Because the Maroon Langur travels in groups, when a predator approaches the males make a loud warn sound and the group gangs up on the predator, scaring them away.*

### Defense:

- *They move in trees as a group and chase other groups out of their home range. Males emit a loud call to warn rivals away and to let other groups in their territory. They also stay high up in the tress.*

### Behavior:

- *They move in trees as a group and chase other groups out of their home range.*

### Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Maroon Langur are found in Southeast Asia within Northern Borneo., as well as parts of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei. They live tropical rainforest and maybe found in native gardens in search for food.*

### Diet:

- *Maroon Langur are herbivores and frugivores. They eat young leaves, fruits, seeds, and flowers.*

### Size:

- *From the head to the body, the Maroon Langur is 16 to 22 inches, including the tail is from 26 to 29 inches. The Maroon Langur weigh around 13 pounds.*

### Summary:

- *The maroon langur travel in groups so it is easy for them to defend themselves and attack/scare off predators. They can stay high in the trees to stay away from predators.*

# Maroon Langur

*(Presbytis rubicunda)*





## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Because of their long legs, the red brocket are able to remain motionless and when alarmed, they run away.*

### Defense:

- *When discovered by predators, they usually remain motionless and when directly threatened, they flee into dense forest cover.*

### Behavior:

- *Red Brockets are active during the day and night. They also have wonderful swimming abilities which can help them escape predators.*

### Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The red brocket lives in South America, ranging from northern Argentina to Colombia and the Guianas, as well as the Trinidad Islands. They live in marshes, swamps and streams, in moist and arid habitats.*

### Diet:

- *Red brockets mostly have frugivorous diet, but when fruits are hard to find, they have a leaf-based diet.*

### Size:

- *The red brocket weigh from 24-48 kg. They are around 67-80 cm in height and 105-144 cm in length.*

### Summary:

- *The red brocket has a great sense of hearing and remaining extreme still when it comes to their predators. They will be able to run away when in trouble.*

# Red Brocket

*(Mazama americana)*



# Red Fox

(*Vulpes vulpes*)

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *The Red Fox utilized their sharp teeth, musky odor, small size, and speed as weaponry.*

### Defense:

- *They build small burrows or dens in grasslands to protect themselves from predators.*

### Behavior:

- *The Red Fox is mostly nocturnal and can hear low sounds and frequencies very well. This is beneficial when they want to catch prey.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Red Fox typically live-in diverse habitats such as forests, grasslands, mountains and deserts.*

## Diet:

- *Red Fox typically feed on rodents, rabbits, birds, and other small animals. However, if they change habitat, they can adapt to eating fruits, vegetables, fish and sometimes worms.*

## Size:

- *Typically, a full-grown Red Fox can measure up to 14-20 inches high.*

## Summary:

- *The Red Fox is a good contender because they have great strength and speed. They are very slender animals with pointed ears. They have very strong hearing sense. Their thin legs allow for them to move quickly.*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Fangs*
- *Claws*

### Defense:

- *Ears/Nose for sensing nearby threats*
- *Legs built for running and jumping*

### Behavior:

- *Mostly nocturnal*
- *When hunting, foxes use stealth and patience*
- *Before attacking, foxes will often display a defensive posture as a warning*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Forests, grasslands, mountains, deserts*
- *Mostly occupies the Northern Hemisphere*

## Diet:

- *Often small mammals, fruits, and insects*

## Size:

- *Usually weighs 7-24 lb., and its body and head measuring 18-34 in in length, and 2-3 ft in height*

## Summary:

- *The red fox specialize in stealth and agility. This species can jump up to 3 ft and climb up to 6 ft. Their ears and nose are suitable for sensing prey along with nearby dangers. Their claws and sharp teeth are addition for attacking.*

# Red Fox

*(Vulpes vulpes)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Their bushy tail is a visual sign that helps to distract predators. It also helps in tress. They also tend to bark at other animals to deter them.*

### Defense:

- *As many as 12 lemur calls have been noted while observing these lemurs. They can also mark areas with their scent as communication.*

Behavior: They are diurnal. They are most active in the morning and at night. They are usually found in groups depending on the area will depend on the size of the group. Females are the dominant sex in the groups.

### Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Native to Madagascar. They live in the forests of the Masoala Peninsula near Maroantsetra in northeastern Madagascar. They have been seen just east of the Antainambalana River.*

### Diet:

- *They feed on fruit nectar and pollen. They also eat little amounts of seeds and leaves.*

### Size:

- *They are a large quadrupedal lemur. They weigh about 7lbs. They're about 21 in. long and have a 24 in. tail. But this size varies a little because females are slightly larger than males.*

### Summary:

- *They can develop certain calls for when a predator or a threat is near. Which gives them advantage because other predators don't know what the sound means. Since they can mark areas with their scent, they can communicate in private ways which can be helpful for when you need to make subtle gestures.*

# Red Ruffed Lemur

*(Varecia rubra)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- They use sent marking in order to defend and mark their territory. When they see a predator the use a variety of loud calls to alert each other.

### Defense:

- Red Ruffed Lemurs use camouflage and concealment to protect themselves. They have thick and bushy tails that serves as a signal when they are threatened.

### Behavior:

- They have different calls to predators and other lemurs. Their tails help them leap from tree to tree.

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Red Ruffed Lemurs live in Madagascar and stay in protected areas. They can be found in the forests of the Masoala Peninsula.*

## Diet:

- *They are vegetarian and typically only eat leaves, seeds, fruit, and nectar.*

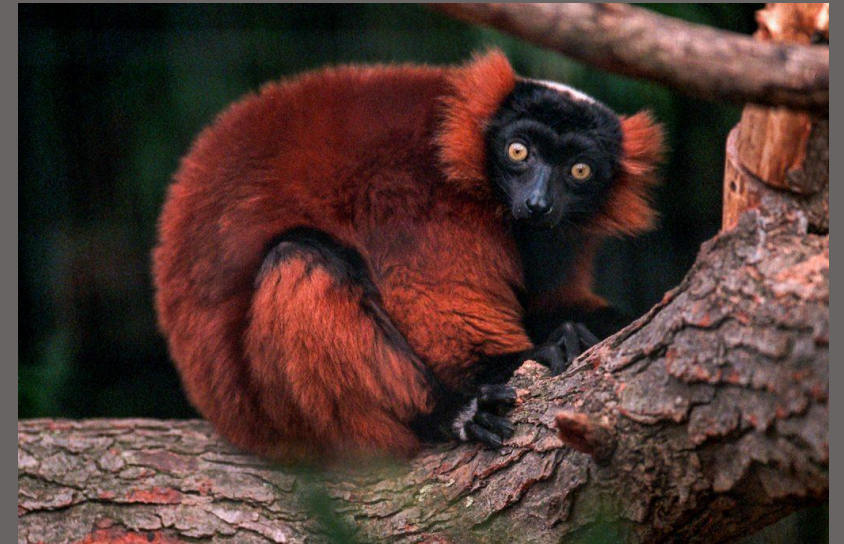
## Size:

- *Full sized Red Ruffed Lemur can reach 7.5 to 8 pounds. They can reach up to 20-22 inches in length.*

## Summary:

- *Red Ruffed Lemur are good contenders because they have strong back legs that allow for them to jump from tree to tree. Their long tails help them to keep their balance.*

# Red Ruffed Lemur (*Varecia rubra*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Claws*

### Defense:

- *Large and Thick Skull*
- *Climbing Ability from Claws*
- *Large Fur*

### Behavior:

- *Nocturnal*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Northern Bolivia (All 3 specimens have been found here, the last was found in 2011)*
- *Found Climbing in Trees*

## Diet:

- *Unknown, but is likely to be nuts and fruit.*

## Size:

- *20 to 48 Inches in Length*
- *500 Grams or 18oz in Weight*

## Summary:

- *Finding one might be difficult, as only 3 have ever been observed, in 1898, 1912, and 2011. It's climbing ability and size do give it a fighting advantage. Fur makes attacking it difficult.*

# Red-Crested Tree Rat

(*Santamartamys  
rufodorsalis*)



*Only Individual Ever Photographed ^^*

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- The saliva of this species contains toxins so if anything tries to eat them end up dying.

### Defense:

- The species has scent glands in a strip down the back and each hair is like a sponge. When laid flat it soaks up this scent and when the animal feels threatened it raises the crest so then this foul smell is the air which makes the appearance of the rat looked.

### Behavior:

- *Mostly by themselves by sometimes seen as a pair or a small group and usually are resting but come out at night*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Range: Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania*
- *Habitat: mountain forests, woodlands, rocky slopes and ravines*

## Diet:

- *Leaves, insects and meat.*

## Size:

- *Large rodents, ranging 255 to 260 mm in and head.*

**Summary:** This would be a good contender for if someone tries to eat or attack them. It has these toxins in their glands and saliva so it would be hard for any species to

# Red-Crested Tree Rat

(*Santamartamys  
rufodorsalis*)

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Able to steer and control over their glide path with their limbs and tails*

### Defense:

- *They can reach trees and branches that are out of simple leaping range*

### Behavior:

- *They can turn in mid glide by lowering an arm, and their eyes help them to see at night*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *This species is common in the nine provinces of south and central China. Its habitat are forests, including the montane forests, coniferous forests, and hardwood forests, and limestone cliffs*

## Diet:

- *Nuts, fruits, leafy vegetation, insects, and their larvae*

## Size:

- *Its head and body length is 14-23 inches, and its tail is 16.9-24.2 inches*

## Summary:

- *This species is very clever and is able to navigate around to find food.*

# Red and White Giant Flying Squirrel *(Petaurista alborufus)*





## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- Gliding Allows for Aerial Attacks
- Claws
- Size

### Defense:

- Climbing Ability from Claws
- Size

### Behavior:

- *Primarily Nocturnal*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Southeast Asia and Tibet*
- *Lives in Tall Trees and Glides Between Trees*

## Diet:

- *Fruit, Nuts, Insects, Leaves, and Larvae*

## Size:

- *14-24 Inches Body and Head*
- *Tail is About 17-25 Inches Long*

## Summary:

- *This is the largest flying squirrel species in the world. High defense from its ability to glide and climb and very good offence against smaller mammals. Claws are sharp and are primarily for climbing but can be used offensively.*

# Red and White Giant Flying Squirrel (*Petaurista alborufus*)



***Very Intimidating Photo^***

# Red-necked Pademelon

*Thylogale thetis*

Shy and nocturnal

Biome: Temperate Forests near  
Grasslands

HERBIVORE: Grass

SECONDARY in Food Chain



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Have claws that they use to tear through food*

### Defense:

- *Are very agile and use this ability to run away and confuse predators*
- *Use their claws sometimes when confronting a predator*

### Behavior:

- *Are very social and active during the day.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Live in humid lowlands and dry deciduous forests in Madagascar.*

## Diet:

- *Are carnivores and feed on small mammals, invertebrates, fish, and eggs.*

## Size:

- *Are 1 ft – 1ft 3in in length.*

## Summary:

- *The ring-tailed vontsira is a good contender because they are very quick and agile, which they can use to outrun a smaller predators and confuse them.*

# Ring-tailed Vontsira (*Galidia elegans*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Siberian Weasels use their long bodies to wrap around their prey and their sharp teeth to bite into the backs of their heads.*

### Defense:

- *Siberian Weasels release foul smelling odors as a defense mechanism and they use it to mark their territory.*

### Behavior:

- *These animals are able to change color due to changing seasons. They become a cinnamon like color in semi-desert regions.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Siberian Weasels can be seen in many different regions such as the Himalayas, India, Myanmar, Thailand, China, and North Korea. They are typically spotted in open fields, roadsides, or farmlands.*

### Diet:

- *They typically prefer to feed on rodents of small to moderate size.*

### Size:

- *Full sized Siberian Weasels can reach up to 1.2 pounds and 12 inches in length.*

### Summary:

- *Siberian Weasels are good contenders because of their skin color adaptations in different climate regions, making them easier to camouflage,. In addition to their small size and long body.*

# Siberian Weasel

(*Mustela Sibirica*)



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Quick speed combined with sharp teeth*

### Defense:

- *Spreads long wings to threaten predators*

### Behavior:

- *Aggressive and unpredictable*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Mainly found in Australia, but there have been sightings in Papua New Guinea and New Zealand. They tend to live in habitats located close to a river or stream.*

## Diet:

- *Primarily feeds on the blossoms of eucalyptus trees.*

## Size:

- *Medium sized bats with a wingspan range of .9-1.2 m . Weights can get up to 550 g.*

## Summary:

- *The little red flying fox is a relatively small flying organism. It is very rarely spotted by humans, meaning it has good hiding capability and could sneak up on prey.*

# Little Red Flying Fox

*(Pteropus scapulatus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *The Flying Fox has strong teeth it uses to crush food.*

### Defense:

- *It's able to fly with its leathery wings. They're also excellent climbers, using their webbed feet.*

### Behavior:

- *These creatures act in daytime, retrieving food and climb up high areas such as trees to glide and sleep. They tend to be very social, and roost in groups.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The species lives in Northern and Eastern areas of Australia, in eucalypt forests, woodland, paperbark swamps, mangroves and bamboo thickets.*

### Diet:

- *The organism eats nectar from trees.*

### Size:

- *They are 300-600 grams in weight, with a wingspan of 3 feet.*

### Summary:

- *While very passive creatures, they're quick, in the sky, and great climbers. They work best in groups, and their combined forces can break branches off a tree.*

# Little Red Flying Fox

*(Pteropus scapulatus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *These animals do not necessarily have weapons to fight, but their speed can help assist them run when getting away from their enemies/predators.*

### Defense:

- *If this animal feels threatened, then they will go to a hiding places and will also travel together to be extra safe.*

### Behavior:

- *This animal mates in an unusual way, and that is by the females spraying urine on their male counterpart. This animal also finds food in the morning and eats it in the evening.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *This animal can be found in North and South America but is predominantly in Guyana and Trinidad/Tobago. They typically like in forests, savannahs, or areas with thick brushes.*

### Diet:

- *These animals eat fruits, veggies, nuts, insects, and rodent pellets.*

### Size:

- *This animal can weigh from 6.6-13 lbs. Their body length is 49-64 cm long, while their tail is 6 cm long.*

**Summary:** These animals are like many others in the way they communicate. They use grunts, squeals, screams, and a specific stance to get the attention of others. The females and males on this species also have a monogamous relationship with each other.

# Red-Rumped Agouti

*(Dasyprocta leporina)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Red squirrels camouflage in the trees. They can flick their tail from side to side to distract a predator.*

### Defense:

- *They don't stay in groups. Red squirrels also mostly stay in the trees.*

### Behavior:

- *Hoarding food to prepare for the winter months when supplies are low.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Forest of Europe and northern Asia. Live in large, mature trees that supply food.*

## Diet:

- *Nuts, seeds, tree shoots and other plant matter*

## Size:

- *Length-8.4in and mass 12 to 21 oz*

## Summary:

- *The red squirrel is a resourceful species. From storing nuts for the winter to staying in the tree for safety. They live in forest in Europe and Asia and eat nuts and seeds.*

# Red Squirrel

*(Sciurus vulgaris)*





## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Hopi chipmunks have sharp teeth and have good hearing to listen out for predators and stay alert in case of danger.*

### Defense:

- *Hopi chipmunks run away or stay in burrows to avoid predators.*

### Behavior:

- *Hopi chipmunks are diurnal and active during the early morning hours, especially following raining and thunderstorms to collect food for hibernation.*

### Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Hopi chipmunks are found in western North America, from north central Arizona to Monument Valley. They are also found in eastern Utah, eastern Idaho, and western Colorado.*

### Diet:

- *Hopi chipmunks are herbivores and granivores which means they eat plants and seeds. They eat seeds of Indian rice grass and penstemon. As well as junipers, pinon, oak, skunk brush, and shrubs.*

### Size:

- *Hopi chipmunks weight anywhere from 52-62 grams. They also range anywhere from 190-235 mm.*

### Summary:

- *The Hopi chipmunks are great at hiding and staying away from predators and collecting food for themselves when it is time for hibernations.*

# Hopi Chipmunk

*(Neotamias rufus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *Hopi Chipmunks tend to show dominance when other chipmunks enter their area*

### Defense:

- *Hopi Chipmunks main form of defense is avoiding predators or dangers. They tend to run the other way, stay in their burrows, and change their activities in response to alarm signals.*

### Behavior:

- *In order to communicate with one another they produce two main calls: alarm calls and courtship sounds. Alarm calls make a chip, chuck, or chipping sound.*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Hopi chipmunks prefer rocky areas with pinion and juniper pines. They tend to inhabit areas with a lot of broken rock or rubble at the base of cliff faces or in rock formations with deep fissures and crevices.*

## Diet:

- *Their diet includes seeds of Indian rice grass and penstemon, seeds of junipers, pinon, oak, skunkbrush, and other shrubs.*

## Size:

- *Total length- 190-235 mm*
- *Tail length- 83-95 mm*
- *Hindfoot length- 31-35 mm*
- *Ear length- 15-22 mm*
- *Weight 52-62g*

## Summary:

- *Hopi Chipmunks are small animals that camouflage easier due to their size and light brown colors that match with the tree bark. They communicate with each other to stay out of danger and to escape the grasp of a predator. They are also able to get away fast from incoming predators.*

# Hopi Chipmunk

*(Neotamias rufus)*



## Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

- *They use their two front legs and mouth to attack*

### Defense:

- *They use other holes animals make to hide and escape predators*

### Behavior:

- *They are only active at night*

## Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *range from British Columbia to mainland Newfoundland. inhabit cool, mossy coniferous forests with stumps, logs, or brush piles used for nesting.*

## Diet:

- *grass, seeds, fruit, lichens, fungi, insects and meat.*

## Size:

- *They are around 70 to 112mm*

## Summary:

- *My animal will be a good contender because it can hide from the competition*

# Southern Red-Backed Vole

*(Myodes gapperi)*

