

CALLS OF THE WILD

Title Page

[Art Note: Dog in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who barks.

Pages 2-3

Giant dialog bubble: Bark!

Barking owls usually live in pairs and roost in large trees close to water. At dawn and dusk, males and females call to one another with a short, low groan followed by a loud double bark.



[Sidebar]

More Animals that Bark

Barking deer live in dense jungles, and they're anything but gentle. They stomp small animals to death and bite prey with their sharp fangs. If an enemy gets too close, the deer belt out loud alarm calls that sound just like a barking dog.

Mountain gorillas use twenty-five different calls to talk to their family and friends. As the giant apes roam through mountain forests in search of food, they bark and grunt to keep track of each other.

Herds of capybaras spend most of their time near lakes, rivers, swamps, or marshes. When a guard near the edge of the group spots danger, he barks. That signals the whole herd to head for the water and swim to safety.

[Art Note: Sheep in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who bleats.

Pages 4-5

Giant dialog bubble: Bleat!

Giraffes are usually quiet animals. But if a youngster gets lost or just wants its mom, it makes a long, sad bleating call.



[Sidebar]

More Animals that Bleat

Giant pandas use all kinds of calls to stay in touch. They bark, moan, honk, growl, roar, and squeal to let other pandas know what they're doing and how they feel. At mating time, males and females bleat to one another.

Adult moose snort when they're angry and whine when they're lonely. And if a youngster gets separated from its mom, it belts out a bleat.

Bongos are the world's largest woodland antelope. As they feed in the forest, they're constantly on the lookout for danger. When a bongo spots a predator, it bleats loudly and dashes away.

[Art Note: Sparrow in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who chirps.

Pages 6-7

Giant dialog bubble: Chirp!

Manatees live in shallow coastal areas and munch on seagrass all day long. Most of the time, these gentle giants don't make a peep. But when they are happy or excited, they make a squeaky chirping noise.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Chirp

If an enemy gets too close, a chipmunk takes action. It lets out a long string of birdlike chirps to warn its family. Females also chirp at mating time. It's a great way to attract males.

African elephants snort, trumpet, croak and make rumbling sounds. But their Asian relatives don't make any of these noises. Instead Asian elephants communicate by chirping to one another.

Male field crickets chirp to attract mates. How do they make their special sound? By rubbing the top of one wing against a comb-like structure on the bottom of the other wing.

[Art Note: Squirrel in bottom corner of page.]

Dialog bubble: Guess who chatters.

Pages 8-9

Giant dialog bubble: Chatter!

An Anna's hummingbird will do almost anything to protect its favorite feeding spot. When other hummingbirds invade its space, the Anna's chatters loudly. And if a trespasser doesn't get the message, the Anna's isn't afraid to use its bill and claws as weapons.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Chatter

When deer mice spot an enemy, they have a special way of alerting their friends. They thump their feet on the ground and make a chattering sound with their teeth.

Ruffed lemurs use at least seventeen different calls to stay in touch. When a lemur chatters to its neighbor, it's saying, "Don't worry. I won't pick a fight. I know you're stronger than me."

At mating time, male ruby-crowned kinglets belt out a high-pitched whistling song. But most of the time, these tiny birds make a happy chattering chant.

[Art Note: Hippo in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who grunts.

Pages 10-11

Giant dialog bubble: Grunt!

Oyster toadfish spend most of their lives just lying around. They blend in with their surroundings and wait for prey to pass by. But when the fish feel angry or afraid, they make a low, grunting sound that blows their cover.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Grunt

Chirps. Chuckles. Growls. Grunts. River otters make all these sounds—and more. These cute little critters usually grunt while they're playing or grooming.

White-tailed deer grunt for all kinds of reasons. A low grunt means, "I'm the boss! Do what I say." A friendlier grunt means, "I'm over here. Where are you?"

Hamadryas baboons travel and sleep in large groups called bands. When two members of the same band meet, they greet one another with a series of low, soft grunts.

[Art Note: Polar bear in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who growls.

Pages 12-13

Giant dialog bubble: Growl!

Most of the time ostriches are quiet birds. But at mating time, a male growls like a lion when other males set foot in his territory.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Growl

Some snakes hiss. Others shake their rattle. But when the 18-foot-long king cobra is about to strike, it makes a low growling moan.

A coastal giant salamander may look like a peaceful creature, but it really knows how to fight. The angry amphibian arches its back, growls at its rival, and then lashes out with its poisonous tail.

Platypuses spend most of their time swimming through rivers in search of earthworms, shrimp, and crayfish. The strange-looking mammals growl softly when something surprises or disturbs them.

[Art Note: Cockatiel in bottom corner of page.]

Dialog bubble: Guess who whistles.

Pages 14-15

Giant dialog bubble: Whistle!

Cougars can't roar like a lion, but they can hiss, growl, chirp, peep, and purr. When does a female cougar belt out a shrill whistle? When she wants to call her kittens.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Whistle

Bottle-nosed dolphins are very chatty animals. In fact, they use at least

thirty different sounds to keep in touch. When dolphins spot a school of fish, they whistle back and forth to come up with a hunting plan.

Most of the time, three-toed sloths hang upside down and do their best to blend in with their rainforest surroundings. But if a young sloth gets lost, it makes a rising whistle call until its mother appears.

Prairie dogs live in giant networks of tunnels and burrows. The little animals make at least a dozen different calls. A whistling call can mean anything from “I’m feelin’ fine.” to “Danger! Run for cover!”

[Art Note: Guinea pig in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who whines.

Pages 16-17

Giant dialog bubble: Whine!

Adult black bears usually don’t make a sound. But cubs scream when they’re upset and hum when they’re happy. When do they whine? Whenever they feel like it. Some cubs get whiny when they see their mom. Others whine while they wrestle with their brothers and sisters.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Whine

You’ve heard it lots of times—a mosquito’s annoying whine. Ever wondered how the pesky insects make that sound? By beating their wings. Mosquitoes probably use the noise to find members of their own species.

Gray wolves are closely related to dogs, but they hardly ever bark. They howl to stay in touch with members of their pack, and they whine softly to say hello.

American martens spend most of their time alone, and they like it that way. When two martens meet, they huff, chuckle, pant, and growl at one another. If the smaller, weaker animal is smart, it whines and backs away.

[Art Note: Canada goose in bottom corner of page.]

Dialog bubble: Guess who honks.

Pages 18-19

Giant dialog bubble: Honk!

At mating time, male hammerhead bats hang from trees and honk their hearts out. Females fly around the trees and choose the male with the song they like best.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Honk

What does a penguin do when it really wants to be heard? It lifts its head high, takes a deep breath, and lets out a long, loud honking call.

When a male spectacled langur spots danger, he warns his family with a “whoo-honk” call. These monkeys also use honks to keep track of each other as they travel through forests.

Male Pine Barrens tree frogs attract mates with soft, nasal honking sounds. Hour after hour, all through the night, the little amphibians call out to females about once a second.

[Art Note: Snake in bottom corner of page.]

Dialog bubble: Guess who hisses.

Pages 20-21

Giant dialog bubble: Hiss!

What do tarantulas do when they sense danger? They rear up on their back legs and hiss loudly. That’s their way of warning enemies to stay away.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Hiss

American alligators can make all kinds of sounds to let other animals know that they aren't happy. They roar, snarl, and even bellow. When an enemy gets too close, alligators let out a long, angry hiss.

Most of the time koalas are quiet and calm. But when a predator attacks, these cute, little critters know how put up a fight. They hiss, spit, and lash out with their claws. Don't be fooled! Koalas are tougher than they look.

Naked mole rats spend their whole lives burrowing underground. When they encounter a snake, the little mammals let out a gurgling hiss and scam! Luckily, they can dart backward just as fast as they rush forward.

[Art Note: Pig in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who squeals.

Pages 22-23

Giant dialog bubble: Squeal!

When a predator grabs a southern leaf-tailed gecko, the little lizard squeals loudly to startle its attacker. If the enemy doesn't let go, the gecko drops its tail to distract the hungry hunter.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Squeal

Albert's towhees are desert-dwelling songbirds that stay with the same mate for their whole lives. After males and females spend time apart, they greet each another with a series of squeals.

A European hedgehog squeals softly when it senses trouble. And when things get really dangerous, it rolls up in a tight ball with its spines sticking out.

Woodchucks were named for their chuck-chuck call. But they can also whistle, squeal, bark, and hiss. When do woodchucks squeal? When they are fighting with one another or have been wounded by a predator.

[Art Note: Mouse in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who squeaks.

Pages 24-25

Giant dialog bubble: Squeak!

When female black rhinoceroses are ready to mate, they make a high-pitch squeaking sound. That's they're way of telling males, "It's time!"

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Squeak

Baird's tapirs spend most of their lives alone, and they don't make many sounds. When a baby tapir feels worries or scared, it belts out a series of high-pitched squeaks.

Bush dogs are nothing like your favorite pets. They're wild animals that roam tropical forests in small packs. While the little hunters search for snakes, lizards, and birds, they squeak softly to keep in constant contact.

When least weasels sense danger, they make a high-pitched squeaking call and release a stinky spray that sends most enemies running.

[Art Note: Cat in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who purrs.

Pages 26-27

Giant dialog bubble: Purr.

When all is well, wild turkeys make a soft, rolling purr. What's one activity that's sure to trigger the sound? Eating.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Purr

When baby raccoons are upset, they make a choppy, worried purring noise. Their mom tries to calm them with a low, rumbling purr. When the youngsters feel safe, they mimic their mom's soft purring.

Cottontail rabbits make a purring noise by grinding their teeth. Quiet, gentle purring means their happy and relaxed. But a louder sound usually means they're in pain.

A mama European badger uses a soft, deep, throaty purr to keep her cubs calm. She makes the sound while she's grooming her babies or carrying them around.

[Art Note: Chick in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who peeps.

Pages 28-29

Giant dialog bubble: Peep!

Squirrel monkeys squeal and whistle, twitter and chirp as they move through the rainforest canopy in search of food. But when one of them spots a harpy eagle flying overhead, it lets out a high-pitched peep and dives for cover.

[Sidebar]

More Animals that Peep

Spring peepers may be tiny, but they have big voices. On warm spring nights, the frogs gather in shrubs around a wetland and belt out their short, high-pitched calls. The faster and louder a male peeps, the more likely he is to attract a mate.

Rats are best known for their squeaking sounds, but they often peep softly while they're grooming themselves. Peeping calls mean they feel calm and safe.

As piping plovers fly over beaches and sand dunes, they call to one another with soft, soothing melodies: *Peep, peep, peep, peep-lo*. When the little birds sense trouble, they warn their families with a shrill *peep-lo*.

[Art Note: Group of animals in bottom corner of page.]
Dialog bubble: Guess who can bark and bleat, chirp and chatter, grunt and growl, whistle and whine, honk and hiss, squeal and squeak, purr and peep.

Page 30-31
YOU!

Page 32
Dedications/CIP

Endpapers
Maps showing where the animals in the text live??