



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

LEARNING ABOUT DIFFERENCES
IN SIMILAR ANIMALS

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TODAY WE ARE OUT IN NATURE
TO SHOW YOU SOME FUN AND
MEMORABLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
ANIMALS YOU KNOW AND LOVE!



CERTAIN ANIMALS, LIKE FROGS
AND TOADS, SEEM VERY SIMILAR.
HOWEVER, THEY ARE ACTUALLY
QUITE UNIQUE!





AMAZON MILK FROG

YOU SEE, FROGS
TYPICALLY HAVE LONG
AND POWERFUL LEGS
NEEDED FOR LEAPING!



AMERICAN TOAD


TOADS HAVE SHORT
AND STOCKY BACK LEGS
THAT ARE MORE SUITED
FOR WALKING.



UNLIKE TOADS, FROGS
MUST ALWAYS HAVE
ACCESS TO A WATER
SOURCE. FROG SKIN
HAS TO STAY MOIST!

TOADS ARE MORE
CAPABLE OF WEATHERING
DRY ENVIRONMENTS
AND ARE MORE
RESISTANT TO
WATER LOSS.



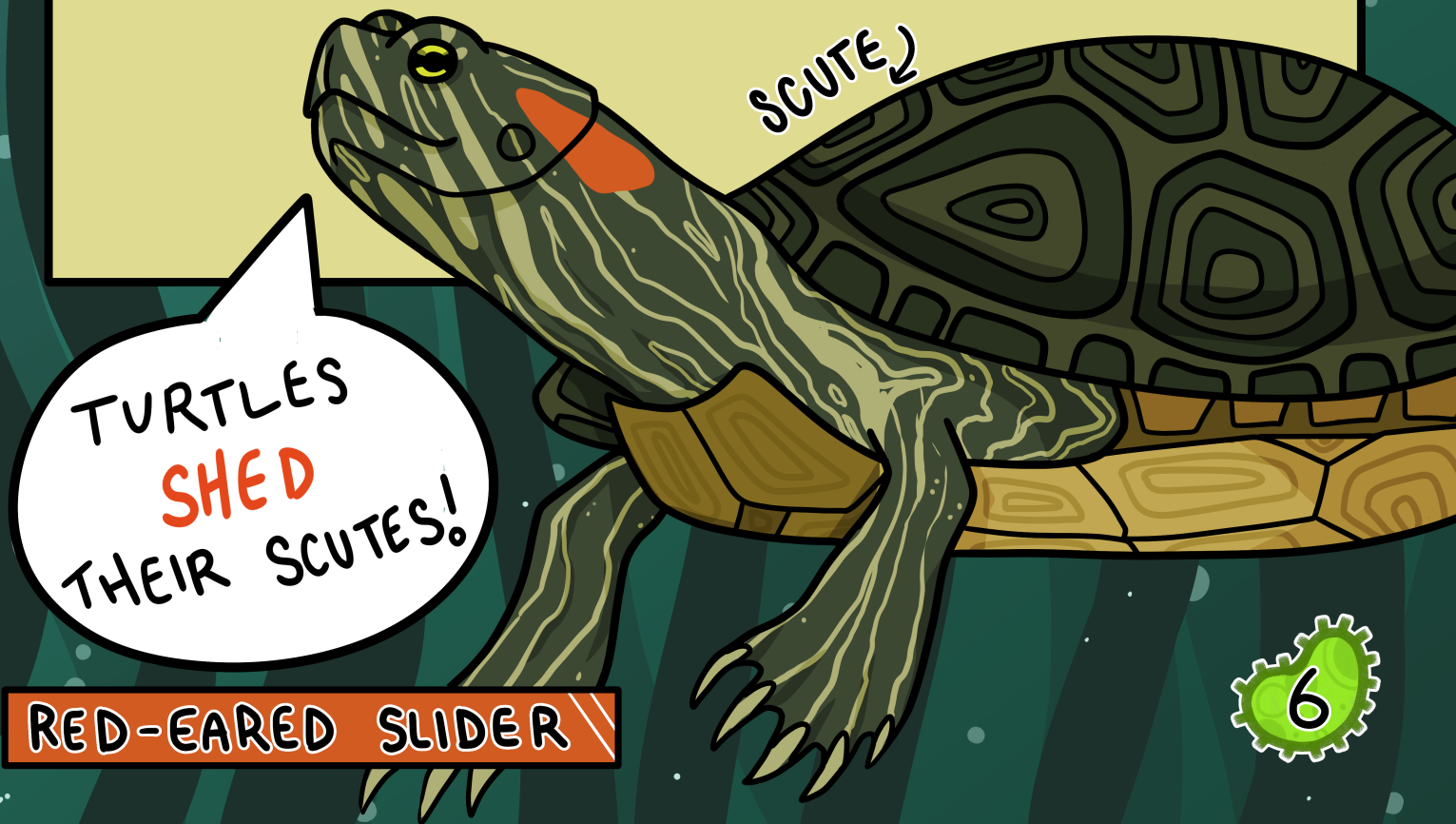


TOADS AND FROGS
AREN'T THE ONLY
ANIMALS LIKE
THIS, LET'S GO
DO SOME MORE
RESEARCH!

DID YOU KNOW?

FROGS CAN BREATHE
THROUGH THEIR SKIN!

HERE'S A LOVELY TURTLE! TURTLES ARE ALL PART OF THE ORDER TESTUDINES - ALL TORTOISES ARE TURTLES, BUT NOT ALL TURTLES ARE TORTOISES. MOST TURTLES CAN SWIM, BUT TORTOISES CANNOT!



RED-EARED SLIDER

TORTOISES LIVE MUCH LONGER THAN
OTHER TURTLES - EVEN REACHING CLOSE
TO 200 YEARS OLD!

TORTOISES
ARE HERBIVORES,

WHEREAS
OTHER TURTLES
ARE OMNIVORES.

TORTOISE SHELLS
GROW CONSTANTLY
AND DO
NOT SHED!

GALAPAGOS TORTOISE



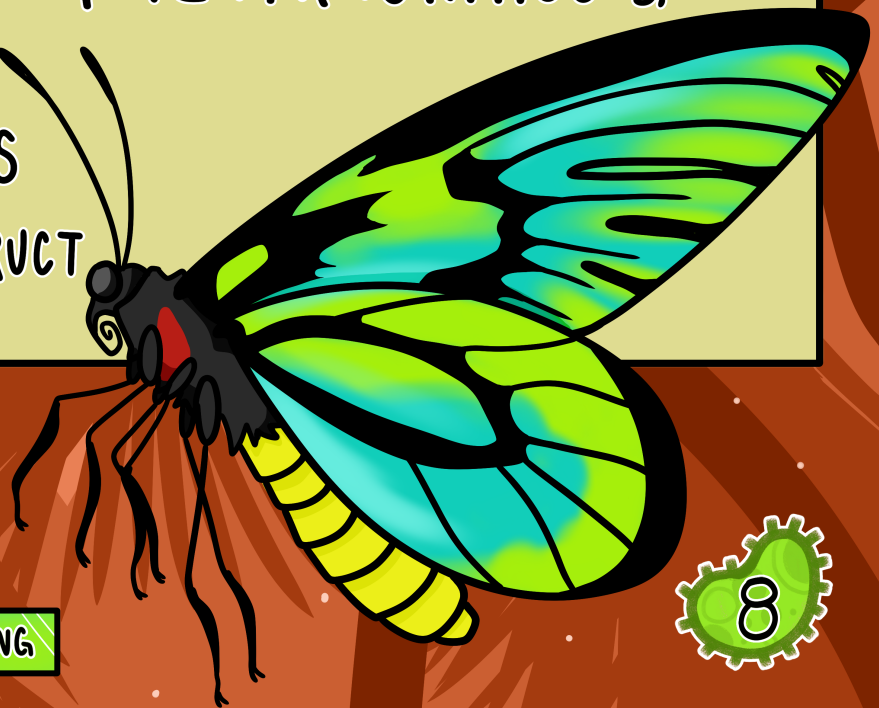


SMOOTH AND STRONG
CHRYSALIS WITH A
SILK PAD ON TOP!

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS HAVE DIFFERENCES TOO!
MOST BUTTERFLIES HOLD THEIR WINGS
VERTICALLY AT REST, WHILE MOST
MOTHS HOLD THEIR WINGS HORIZONTALLY.
AT THE TIME OF METAMORPHOSIS,
BUTTERFLIES BUILD
A **CHRYSALIS**, WHEREAS
SOME MOTHS CONSTRUCT
A **COCOON**!

ALL BUTTERFLIES HAVE
CLUB-SHAPED ANTENNAE!

♂ QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S BIRDWING



♂ LUNA MOTH

MOTHS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE FEATHERY, COMB LIKE, OR FILIFORM ANTENNAE. MOTHS TEND TO BE NOCTURNAL WHEREAS BUTTERFLIES TEND TO BE DIURNAL, WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS.

SOFT, SILKY COCOON WITH PUPA INSIDE! ↘

WHEN MANY MOTHS GO THROUGH METAMORPHOSIS, THEY BUILD A SILKY COCOON- OTHER MOTHS PUPATE UNDERGROUND!

DADDY LONG LEGS

I'M HARMLESS
HUMANS!

DADDY LONG LEGS ARE
NOT SPIDERS!

THEY ARE OPILIONES
WITH UNIQUE TRAITS.
OPILIONES HAVE ONLY
TWO EYES AND CANNOT
MAKE WEBS BECAUSE
THEY DO NOT MAKE
SILK. UNLIKE SPIDERS,
OPILIONES DO NOT
HAVE VENOM
GLANDS.

SPIDERS HAVE EIGHT EYES, AND MOST SPIDERS CREATE WEBS. JUMPING SPIDERS, LIKE PEACOCK SPIDERS, DO NOT! JUMPING SPIDERS STALK AND HUNT THEIR PREY RATHER THAN CAPTURING THEM IN A WEB!



SPARKLEMUFFIN PEACOCK SPIDER



WESTERN HONEY BEE

WOW!
YOU ARE
FUZZY!

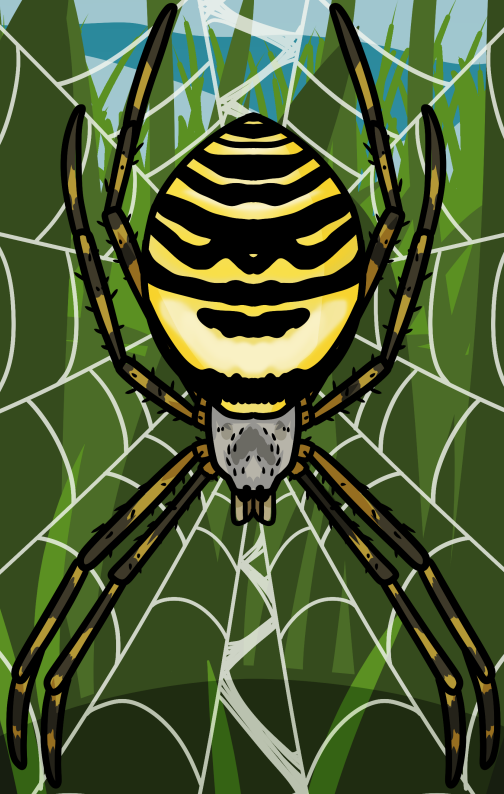
BEEES AND WASPS ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO OUR ECOSYSTEM AS PIVOTAL POLLINATORS. BEEES ARE TYPICALLY MORE ROBUST THAN WASPS AND HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF FUZZY HAIRS! ONLY SOME BEEES PRODUCE HONEY, AND MANY SPECIES LIVE UNDERGROUND. **UNLIKE WASPS, BEEES CAN ONLY STING ONCE!**



I EAT SPIDERS
AND
CATERpillARS!

COMMON WASP

WASPS OFFER POLLINATION
AND PEST CONTROL, THEY
AREN'T INTERESTED IN YOU!
WASPS ARE SLEEK WITH
A DISTINCTIVE TAPERED
SECTION BETWEEN THEIR
THORAX AND ABDOMEN.
WASPS CAN STING MULTIPLE
TIMES, BUT THEY'LL LEAVE
YOU ALONE IF YOU GIVE
THEM SOME SPACE!



MANY SPIDERS LIKE
THE WASP SPIDER
BUILD WEBS. THEY
HAVE SILK GLANDS
AND SPINNERETS
THAT HELP CREATE
WEBS. SOME SPIDERS
ADD SPECIAL
PATTERNS AND
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS.

WASP SPIDER

THANKS FOR READING!
I HOPE YOU LEARNED
SOMETHING NEW ABOUT
THESE INTERESTING
ANIMALS! PLEASE
ENJOY AN EXTRA PAGE
OF FUN FACTS!



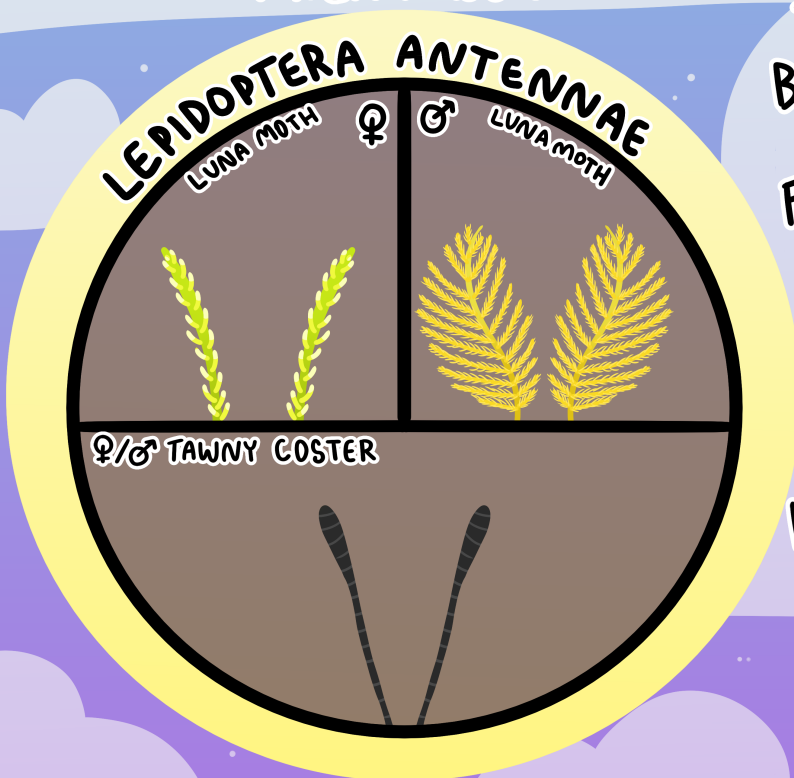
FUN FACTS

WHEN THREATENED,
MILK FROGS SECRETE A
POISONOUS SUBSTANCE THAT
IS STICKY AND WHITE -
GIVING THEM THE NAME
OF MILK FROG!

TURTLES DON'T HAVE TEETH,
THEY HAVE SHARP RIDGES ON
THEIR JAWS INSTEAD!

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S
BIRDWING CAN REACH
WINGSPANS OF 11in (28cm)
FOR FEMALES AND 9in (20cm)
FOR MALES!

ALL HORNETS ARE WASPS,
HORNETS POLLINATE TOO!





THANKS FOR READING!

BE ON THE WATCH FOR MORE!