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WANDERERS OF THE ANIMAL WORLD



10,500 KM



15,050 KM



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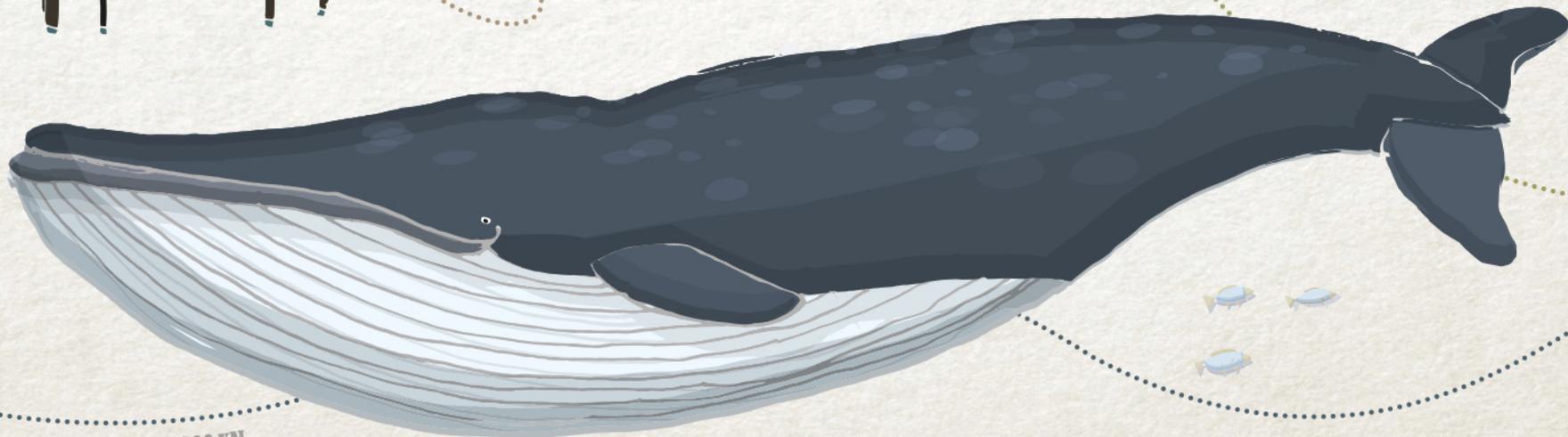
15,000 KM



4,000 KM



2,000,000 KM

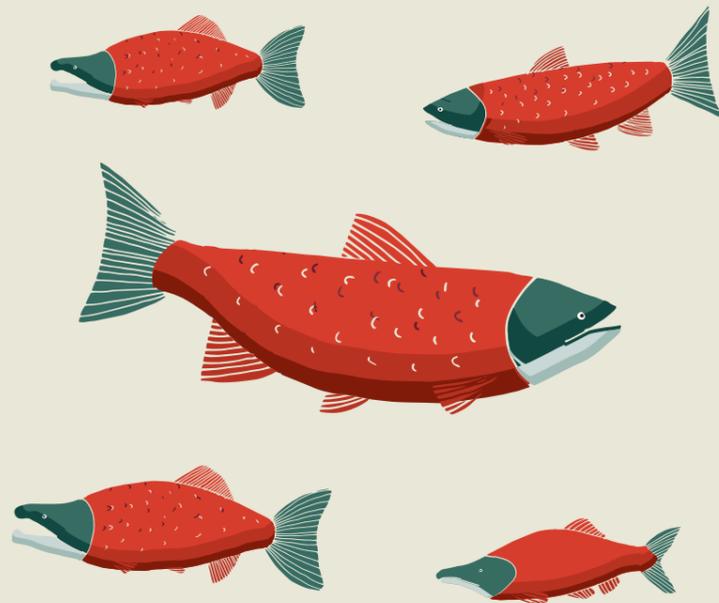


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## ATLANTIC SALMON

The Atlantic Salmon, a silver lovely fish with black spots on its head, can be found in the waters of the northern Atlantic, the North and Baltic Seas and also in the vicinity of northern Scandinavia and Russia. Over the course of its life, it sets off on an amazing trip from the ocean, where it lives out its adulthood, to the home fresh-water lake or river where it spawns. This trip can be up to several thousand kilometers and can involve swimming against the current and facing various obstacles ... They have to jump above the surface, scale high weirs, and escape from hungry bears. How do they know where to go? When young they remember what the river looks like, what it smells like and when it comes time for migration, recall exactly how to get back.

 40–4,000 KM ONE WAY  WEIGHS UP TO 45 KG



## SOCKEYE SALMON

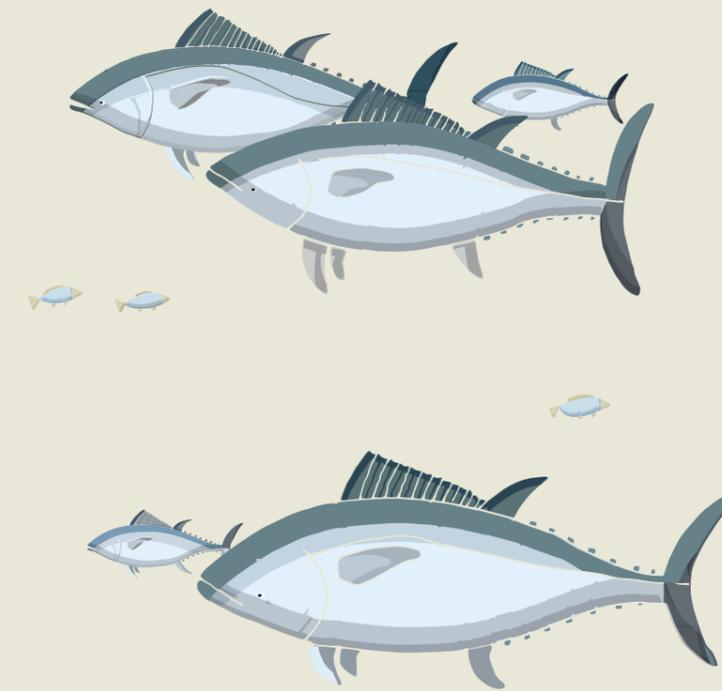
This lovely coloured salmon swims through the waters of Asia, the north Pacific, the north-west and the west of North America. When rivers turn red, it is a sign that the salmon are setting off on their migration. They have a silvery colour in the sea, but turn bright red with green heads when spawning in the rivers. Millions of fish travel together and people like to watch them in the red rivers. During their migration the males grown a pronounced hump. The females choose their partner based on this. Of particular interest is the fact that the sockeye salmon always return to the lake where they were born.

 1,600–2,800 KM ONE WAY  DIES AFTER SPAWNING

## ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA

Everybody knows tuna. Sitting in oil, in a round tin ... Tuna don't just swim, however, in oil! It's one of the largest and fastest fish in the world. They can swim at a speed of up to 70 kilometres per hour when chasing their prey, even quicker than a car in a city. They can accomplish these remarkable swimming feats thanks to the shape of their body and their fins which can be inserted into special 'pockets' whenever necessary, allowing them to move like a torpedo. They have another specific feature, these being its muscles, some for stamina and others which provide the truly explosive acceleration when they see a nice fish and need to quickly fill their hungry belly. They head for the coastline in May when mating time comes around. After spawning, they set off once again on their journey.

 UP TO 23,000 KM PER YEAR  THEY LIVE 30 YEARS

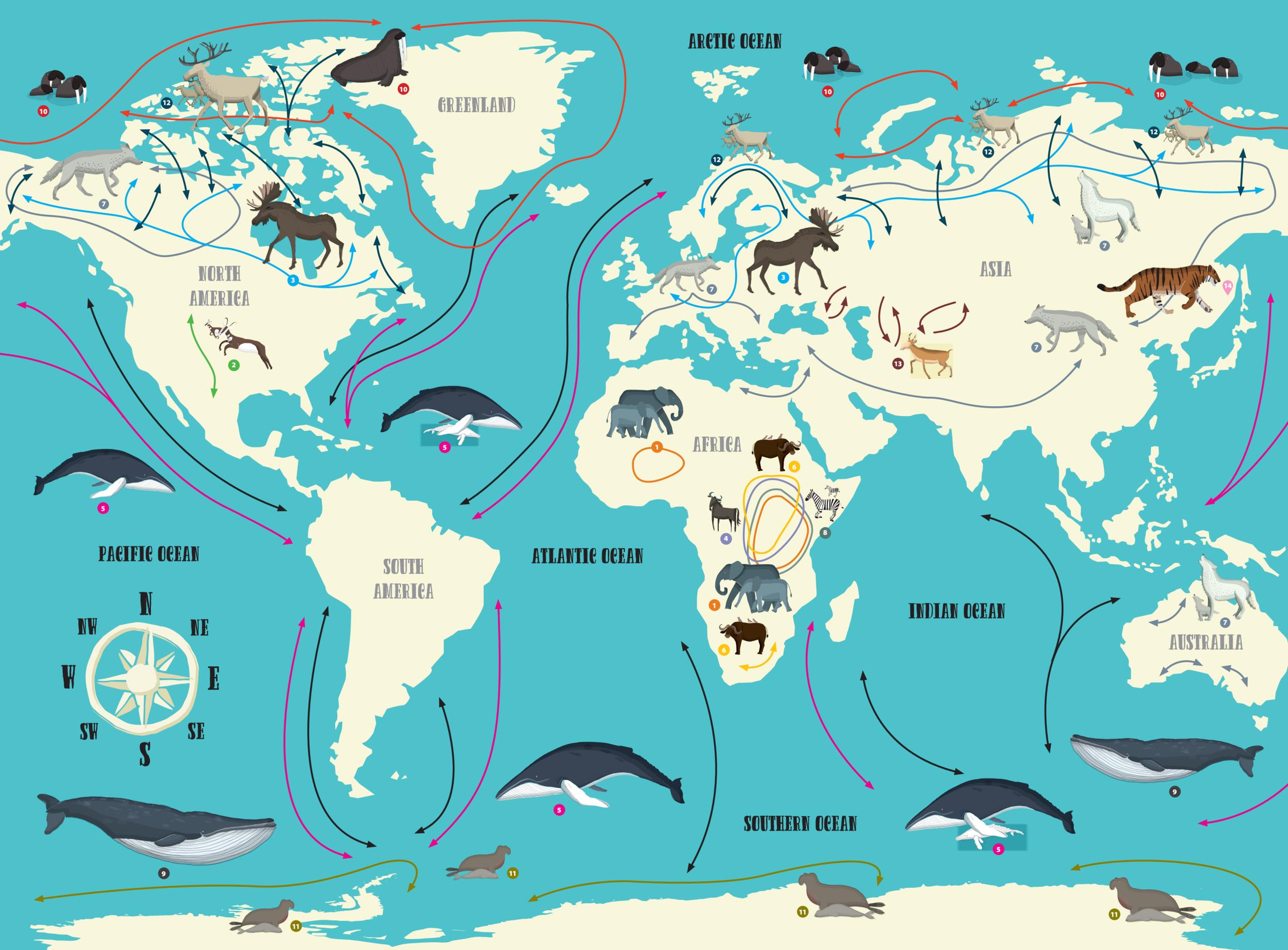


## EUROPEAN EEL

Eels live in almost all the European waters. They rest during the day, but wake up at dusk and set out on a hunt ... Although it consists of a fish, it almost looks like a snake — it has a long body, and although thin, is a strong predator. It can dig deep into the bottom of the river or sea and travel under the surface of the mud. It can even survive a short stay on land. It overcomes various obstacles on its travels, including weirs, dams and locks. It has to do so in order to reach its destination: eels migrate from the fresh water of rivers to the Sargasso Sea in order to start a family. For some of them the trip can be up to 8,000 km!

 UP TO 8,000 KM  HIS BLOOD IS TOXIC!





**1 AFRICAN BUSH ELEPHANT**

Botswana is an elephant paradise where an entire army protects them from poachers! A herd of females with their young is led by the oldest and most experienced male. Males live on their own. Elephants have an amazing memory! The head male remembers all of the sources of water in the area.

**2 PRONGHORN**

Pronghorns can be found on the expansive prairies from the north of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains. The particular families and groups meet up at the beginning of winter and form herds of up to thousands of heads. It only lives in North America and does not have any relatives elsewhere in the world.

**3 ELK**

They live south of the Arctic Circle in forests with marshlands and lakes.

They consume up to 50 kilograms of food per day! They have to travel in order to get their fill. The North American moose is larger and stouter in comparison with the European and Asian elk.

**4 BLUE WILDEBEEST**

It inhabits the African grass plains from southern Kenya and Angola all the way to the south of Africa. It does not only migrate in herds, but often sets off on trips on its own. It needs to drink almost every day, and therefore has to keep close to water.

**5 HUMPBACK WHALE**

This 'winged' whale is known for its migrations between breeding and feeding locales. Humpback whales of the northern and southern hemispheres do not meet one another as they do not cross the equator in their travels. Its songs sound like music from space. It is not only

an excellent singer, but also an acrobat which enjoys jumping out of the water.

**6 AFRICAN BUFFALO**

It is fond of savanna forests with an abundance of grass, ideally in close proximity to water sources. It enjoys the company of yellow-billed oxpeckers which rid it of parasites, but at the same time relish its blood. It ranks among 'the big five game', these being the most dangerous African animals!

**7 GREY WOLF**

It lives in secluded parts of Asia and in Europe in a belt stretching from Finland to the Balkans. It prospers on the Apennine and Iberian peninsulas. Larger populations of wolves only live in Canada, Alaska and in Greenland in the Americas. It need not travel too far for food in the forests, while its territory is much vaster in the wide open spaces.

**8 PLAINS ZEBRA**

It migrates through the countries of Africa in search of water and food. It does not concern itself with borders. On its travels, it overcomes obstacles along the lines of rivers teeming with crocodiles or even fences. Young zebras are brownish-white, but eventually the brown stripes turn black.

**9 BLUE WHALE**

It travels to tropical waters, in order to mate and give birth, at the beginning of the winter. It travels back to colder waters in search of food, along with its young which it continues to suckle, in the spring. It can be found in all of the oceans of the world, apart from the iced over parts of the Arctic Ocean.

**10 WALRUS**

Walrus live in Canada, Greenland and in parts of northern Eurasia. They travel

ever year in the autumn to warmer waters in the south. Walrus can swim without a break up to 250 km!

**11 SOUTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL**

South Georgia Island is a paradise for elephant seals, where most of their population in the southern hemisphere lives. They feed on various kinds of fish, crustaceans, cuttlefish, squid or rays, but abstain from food while on land. Travel up to 20,000 kilometres.

**12 REINDEER**

It lives in the tundra in northern Europe, Asia, Greenland and on several arctic islands. Its journey between its winter and summer homes is the most demanding. Reindeer on islands don't have to walk as much. It is the only species of deer which is domesticated. Both males and females have impressive antlers! Reindeer pull Santa's sled.

**13 SAIGA ANTELOPE**

Saiga antelope live from the Central Asian steppe to the Eastern European lowlands. When seeking out food, they travel dozens of kilometres per day, even hundreds during the migration season. The young are born together at the same time.

**14 SIBERIAN TIGER**

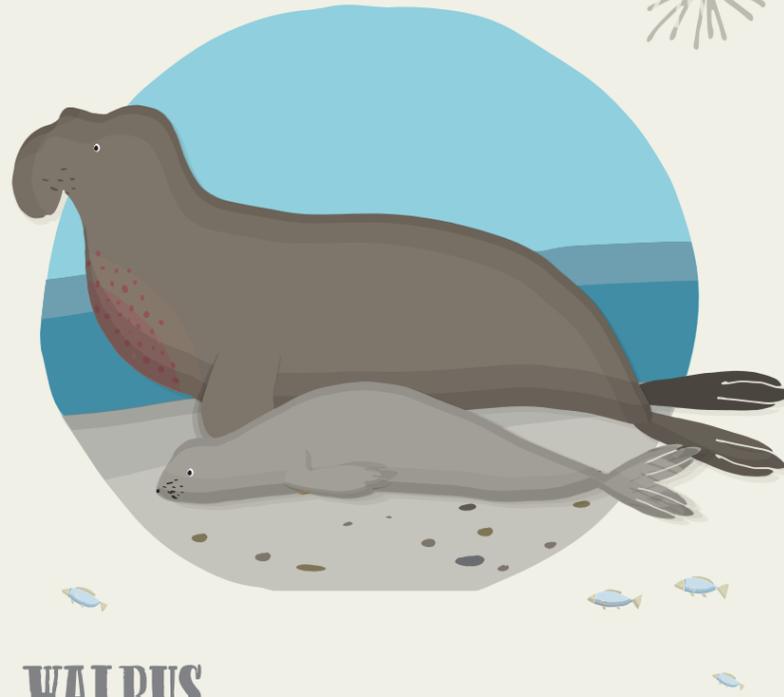
It inhabits mountain belts in the east of Russia and small secluded areas in north-east China and North Korea. It enjoys bathing and can even easily cross wild Siberian rivers. It has been estimated that only 300-360 specimens are still living outside captivity!

Which way do the animals travel? Follow the colour of each number!

## ELEPHANT SEAL

Two huge males fight over the favour of a female. They attack one another and show off all the beauty of their impressive trunks. These are not elephants, however! Elephants aren't the only species to proudly own a trunk, the elephant seal, the largest of the pinnipeds, also has one. Only the males have a trunk, of course, which they only make use of during the mating season, when they grow aggressive, attack and bark at their rivals. They might seem somewhat uncoordinated and clumsy on land, but when these giants submerge under water, they turn into smooth swimmers and excellent divers. It is therefore not surprising that they only lazily lie about and rest when on the shore. They only spend time on land when their offspring are born, followed by mating and also moulting. Then off into the sea they go!

 20,000 KM PER YEAR  THEY CAN DIVE 1.5 KM!



## WALRUS

Pink one time, dark red another, other times brown or grey ... What are we referring to? Walruses of course! Its wrinkled skin, with a thick layer of fat underneath it, can alternate all of these shades of colour over a short period of time. It turns brown during swimming lessons, but has a pinkish shade when sunbathing thanks to the rays of the sun. Walruses are social creatures and enjoy tanning and lying about in groups. Why work hard on land where the going is tough when they have so many opportunities to live it up in the water! They, like elephant seals, are excellent swimmers and even better divers, but experience difficulties during the migration season. It is therefore not surprising that sometimes they save their strength and travel along with some others on an iceberg.

 3,500 KM PER YEAR  MALE TUSKS MEASURE 1 M

## HUMPBACK WHALE

Humpback whales live in seas all throughout the world. Similarly as with many other whales, they spend the warmer months in the cold waters of the north, often close to the Pole, only to move to warmer seas when the weather grows colder. The reason for migrating is not out of concern that their fins might freeze, but due to the offspring. The babies are born without much fat, although they weigh 1 tun – the size of a car. One of these trips amounts to 5,000–8,300 km! Apart from an interest in travel, these whales enjoy singing. The males sing melodies, shorter songs, which can be heard on the sea and even underwater. The Humpback Whale is the loudest whale in the sea.

 UP TO 20,000 KM PER YEAR  MEASURES 13–16 M



## BLUE WHALE

Have you ever seen a high geyser of water on the open sea? It might have been a Blue Whale which shoots out a 9 meter high geyser of water when it breathes out. The Blue Whale is really huge. It's actually the largest known creature of all time. It measures around 33 meters and weighs more than 200 tuns – that means 40 elephants together! It's not that easy being so large. It has to work really hard in order to feed itself. It lives on the smallest crustaceans in the sea and therefore truly has to find a lot each day, several million. It sets off on its long sea journeys because of a hungry stomach, but does not cross the equator of its home hemisphere during its search.

 20,000 KM PER YEAR  LIVES 80–110 YEARS

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Although some animals spend their whole lives in their own backyard, others travel through continents. For instance, the Arctic tern, a small bird with red beak and legs, flies right around the globe every year! And what about the green sea turtle? It swims elegantly through seas and oceans to visit its birthplace, where it will lay its round eggs, so producing lots of tiny green sea turtles. No sooner are these turtles born than they swim away in all directions. And do you know why the dung beetle, a herd of African elephants and the reindeer, king of the northern plains, travel? I bet you don't. Come with us and take a quick look, then! This book breathes a sense of exotic, faraway places. It includes three large-format maps which show the reader how animals travel and where they travel to.

ISBN + EAN

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 WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD  
Small parts. Not suitable for children  
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