



Parrots

By Sarah

Parrots live in South America and Africa. Most parrots feed off of plants. They eat fruit, berries, nuts seeds, leaves and even green shoots. Parrots live in the canopy in the rainforest. Parrots have been living in the rainforest for millions of years. They have a sharp bill and they have a hook to crack nuts. Parrots have good eyesight and have good hearing to watch out for predators. The parrot's bill can break the toughest nuts. A few parrots dig up roots and bulbs from the ground. They hide in tall trees when a predator is near. Their colors help them blend in with the flowers. A bird's heart beat is faster than a human's heart beat. Birds use about 50 muscles to fly. Parrots have tiny cells on their ankles, knees and legs. All kinds of parrots have a ring around their eyes. Chicks have one sharp tooth to break out of the shell.



Rainforest Frogs

By Caroline

Most rainforest frogs are tiny but a few are very big. They eat a lot of insects. Some frogs change colors for protection. Mainly rainforest frogs are bright, colorful colors. They are using camouflage for protection

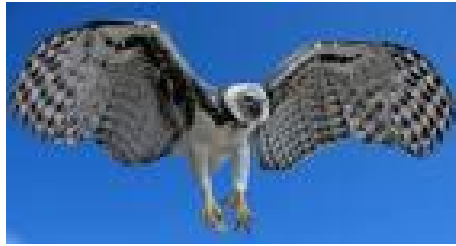
because they blend in with fruits and flowers in the rainforest. All frogs can croak. The croaks that they have are loud. All frogs have a long tongue to catch the many insects that they eat. Frogs have sticky pads on their feet and their legs are long and thin for climbing. The pads on the end of their toes are wet and sticky and help them cling to branches and leaves. Some frogs have horns on their heads. Many frogs have a bulky chin to breathe in and out.



Piranhas

By Brianna

There are many different species of piranhas. For example, the red belly piranha is one kind of piranhas. They eat fish, mollusks, crustaceans, insects, birds, lizards, amphibians, rodents, and carrion. Piranhas live in white water rivers in the wild. They never live in mountain stream or lakes. Piranhas are prey to many people including other piranhas, caimans, water snakes, turtles, birds, otter, and people. When one of a piranha's teeth breaks off a new one grows. Piranhas have a bulldog face with a very low jaw and razor sharp teeth. A few piranhas eat mostly vegetables. Piranhas have sharp teeth for protection and to eat their food. They have good smell to find food. Piranhas are omnivores because they eat plants and meat. Adult piranhas are about 8 to 12 inches on average. They live on the forest floor in the rainforest.



About Harpy Eagles

By Luke

Harpy eagles are one of the most powerful birds. Harpy eagles eat meat. They eat small tree living mammals like opossums, sloths and monkeys. Harpy eagles live in swamps and jungles. The young hatch from eggs. There are about 7000 feathers on the eagle. They have special feathers to hunt. Their body length is 30-40 inches. Their wing span is about 6 or 7 feet long. It carries its dinner all over the place. The eagle's wing feathers also help it fly. Feathers cover all of their body except the legs. The foot has 4 toes on it called talons. The talons are very, very sharp. They have large, strong beaks that are hooked for tearing meat. In a dive, the harpy eagle can reach speeds of 166 miles per hour. It glides in the air for a long time without flapping its wings. They live in the emergent layer.



Sloth

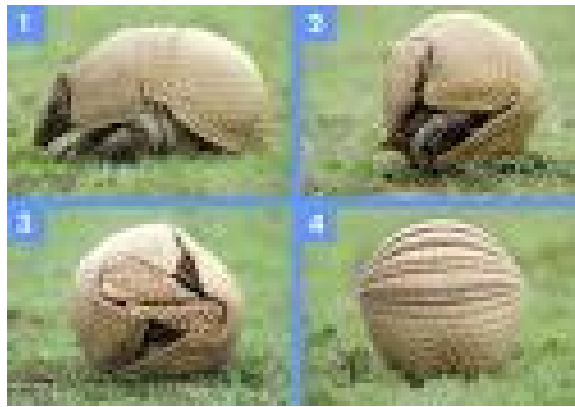
By Hannah

Hi I am a sloth! I live in the rainforest and I am green in the rainy season. I live in mangrove trees. You can find as many as 900 species of insects living on me. When I walk on land I have to pull myself to walk on it. I eat leaves, fruits, buds and twigs. There are three-toed sloths and two-toed sloths. I am a three-toed sloth. If I was a mother I would carry my

baby on my chest. I only have one baby at a time. If I was a male I would have an orange stripe down my back. Male and female are easy to tell apart.

I am an herbivore. I only eat plants. I live in the canopy. I only eat at night and barely drink any water. I am a very good swimmer but, I have to watch out for my predators because my predators may be close by. My predators are the harpy eagle and the ocelot. If my predators do not get me, I can live up to 12 to 16 years. I am in a family with the armadillos and ant eater.

Hopefully you like learning about sloths!!



Armadillos

ByChristina

Armadillos live in many places. Armadillo live near lakes and rivers. Armadillos live on the forest floor in the rainforest. The hairy armadillo digs a hole, and then firmly puts itself in. Armadillos are busy animals. Armadillos find their food by smelling. Armadillos eat ants, beetles, worms, grubs and other animals and eggs. The mother's milk helps the babies grow. Armadillos can jump up to 3ft. The female armadillo gives birth in the spring. The armadillo gives birth in the spring. The armadillo is born with their eyes closed and don't open their eyes until four weeks. Armadillos are born in many sizes. Armadillos have sticky tongues and have small sturdy teeth. These are adaptations that help the armadillo eat. Framers kill armadillos. Armadillos hide in plants for protection. Armadillos, sloths, and anteaters are in the same family. Armadillos have hard curved backs and eight orange bands on its back. I hope you liked my armadillo report.



Jaguars

By Ben

Jaguars live in the Amazon rainforest. Jaguars live on the forest floor and the under story. They use their paws for walking and hunting. Jaguars are carnivores. They eat mice, fish, deer, monkeys, tapirs, and anything it can catch. Their claws are strong and hooked. It has a powerful grip to keep any animal it catches from escaping. When it is not using them, a jaguar can pull its claws back into its paws to keep them from getting damaged. Jaguars are the only big cats that can be found in the Americas. They live in Central and South America.



Boa Constrictors

By Nakai

Boas are a group of snakes found in many parts of the world, especially the tropics. The largest boa the anaconda can grow to more than 25 feet long. Most boas are good climbers. Their eyes will reflect light from a flash light and will seem to glow red. Tree boas have long front teeth that help them get a good grip on their prey. The front end of the snake catches and constricts or tightens its grip around the prey.

The rubber boa looks and feels like rubber. Female anacondas can be more than 20 feet long. They are the heaviest snakes in the world. Females can weigh more than 300 pounds. Males are smaller. Anacondas live in South America and spend time near water, mostly near swamps. They eat rodents, small deer, turtles and even caimans. The boa likes to eat different kinds of food. Its diet is rats, mice, agoutis, small monkeys, birds and iguanas. The boa grows to 6 to 8 feet. Large boas give birth to more than 20 babies. The boa lives in the canopy in the rainforest.



Tarantulas

By Abigail

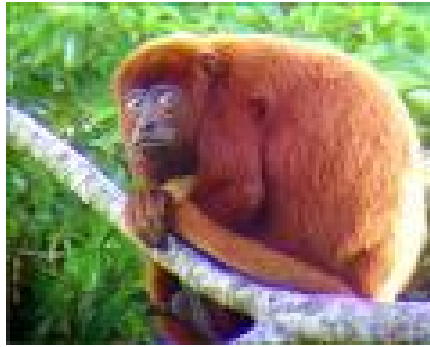
North American tarantulas are common in the U.S., Mexico, and Central and South America. Tarantulas are nocturnal hunters. They live on the forest floor in the rainforest and they mostly eat insects found in the area near their burrow. Giant species found in the jungle of South America like to eat small animals, such as frogs, lizards, and snakes. Scientists have found that these large South American tarantulas prefer to eat animals when in captivity. Tarantulas' bites were believed to cause great sadness to its victims. People called their sadness "Toretism" and thought the only way to cure this deadly disease was to do a wild dance, the tarantella. The bite of the tarantula however is not harmful to man. A tarantula bite may be a little painful but will not hurt for long. Scientists use their venom in experiments on insects and animals. Insects die quickly, and tarantula venom takes up to three days to kill a bird or small animal. Baby spiders are called spiderlings. When a female tarantula is ready to lay eggs, she makes an egg sack. The tarantula can lay up to 700 eggs at a time.



Vampire Bats

ByCiara

Vampire bats are animals that live in the Amazon Rainforest. Vampire bats also live in South Texas, Tropical Mexico, Central America and other parts of South America. Vampire bats like hot wet weather. There are three species of Vampire bats. The three species are the common Vampire bat, the White winged Vampire bat and the hairy legged Vampire bat. Vampire bats are usually grey or a dull brown color. They are the size of a small mouse. Vampire bats can fly, crawl, and jump. They have good eye sight, and eat only blood. Vampire bats are carnivores. Vampire bats use echolocation to find their way around in the darkness. Vampire bats need blood to survive. They have a special tongue that has been adapted for getting and eating blood. The common vampire bat is about three inches long. In the rainforest they live in the canopy. Vampire bats are nocturnal animals. Vampire bats live in roosts and they spend up to 80 percent of their time resting in their roosts. Each female vampire bat gives birth to one vampire bat a year. The baby is born with its eyes open. The baby is bald and its tiny wings are pink and weak. The mother vampire bat will carry her baby when she hunts. Baby vampire bats learn to fly by four months of age and begin to go with their mothers on hunting trips. Like any other mammal, vampire bats can carry a disease called rabies, which is spread through bites



Howler Monkeys

by Mary

Howler monkeys are one of the largest monkeys in the world. Howler males are even bigger than female howlers. Howler monkeys that are males weight up to 10 to 12 pounds. They live in the canopy in the treetops because most of their diet is leaves, fruit, and flowers. They get the water they need from the juicy fruits from the trees that are in the canopy. You can find them in the rain forests, thorny forests, swamp forest, and in misty forests in the mountains. Howler monkeys have no fur on a spot on the end of their tail, and they feel with this spot.

When howlers are really thirsty they go down to the forest floor and drinks right from a pond or stream. A howler monkey group is called a troop. The troop has several males and a few females. In the troop when danger is near they warn them by howling. When young males are fully grown they leave the troop. A troop can have up to 15 to 20 members. A howler female gives birth one at a time. They give birth to 8 babies. The mother raises her baby on her own. When the babies are 2 months old they ride on their mothers back. Howlers have a special structure in their throats that help them call really loud. They use their strong tail to grab on to the tree branches to eat leaves. It's like a fifth hand to them.

I hoped you liked leaning about Howler monkeys!



Crocodiles

by Eamon

You can find crocodiles in the rainforest on the forest floor. Crocodiles have a backbone and they breathe air. The largest crocodile grew to be 15 meters (50 feet) long and probably snacked on dinosaurs. Crocodiles mostly eat fish, birds or other animals. They prefer to avoid contact with people. An adaptation of a crocodile is their huge teeth and strong jaws. It has about 60 or 80 teeth. It makes it easy for them to catch and hold prey. Another adaptation is their short legs and long powerful tail. That's what makes them good swimmers. Since crocodiles don't have any lips, water flows into their mouth when they are under water. They are excellent at holding their breath. They can stay submerged for 30 minutes at a time. They don't have to worry about swallowing water because they have a special valve in their throats. This valve can be closed off so water will not flow into their breathing passages. Many crocodiles have been killed for their skin in the rainforest. There are now laws to protect them.



Iguanas

by Michael

There are over 700 different species of iguanas in the world. Some iguanas like the green iguana, live in the rain forest. Green iguanas are

usually between four and six feet long. Green iguana claws help them climb and grasp. They have good senses of hearing and smell, and superb vision. They spend most of their time up in the canopy, about forty-fifty feet above the ground. Iguanas are diurnal, meaning that they are awake during the day. They are also cold-blooded which means they do not produce their own body heat. Their long tail is also quite sharp and is snapped in air as a defense mechanism. The tail can also break off if caught by predator but grows back without permanent damage.



Anteaters

By Yatin

The anteaters can be found from Argentina to the parts of Southern Mexico. They are adapted to a hot climate, such as the rainforest. It can sweep up to a hundred ants at one time with its snout. An anteater can eat thousands of ants and termites in a single day. Its bushy tail helps it to balance. The anteater is a good swimmer which helps it to get food. They are solitary hunters. The smallest anteater is the size of a squirrel. The giant anteater looks strange but its two relatives look fascinating. The tail serves as a blanket on cold nights and helps animals to hide from its enemies. An anteater would not attack first, but would defend itself with thick sharp claws. Their front legs are very strong and are armed with heavy curved claws with which they use to break open the nests of ants and termites. When the insects rush out, then they use their long sticky tongues to lick them up at great speed. It spends all its time on the ground and it is nocturnal.