SHEILA HAMANAKA Lisa barile rosalie knox julie lien

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A DANGEROUS LIFE

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A DANGEROUS LIFE

Written by Sheila Hamanaka

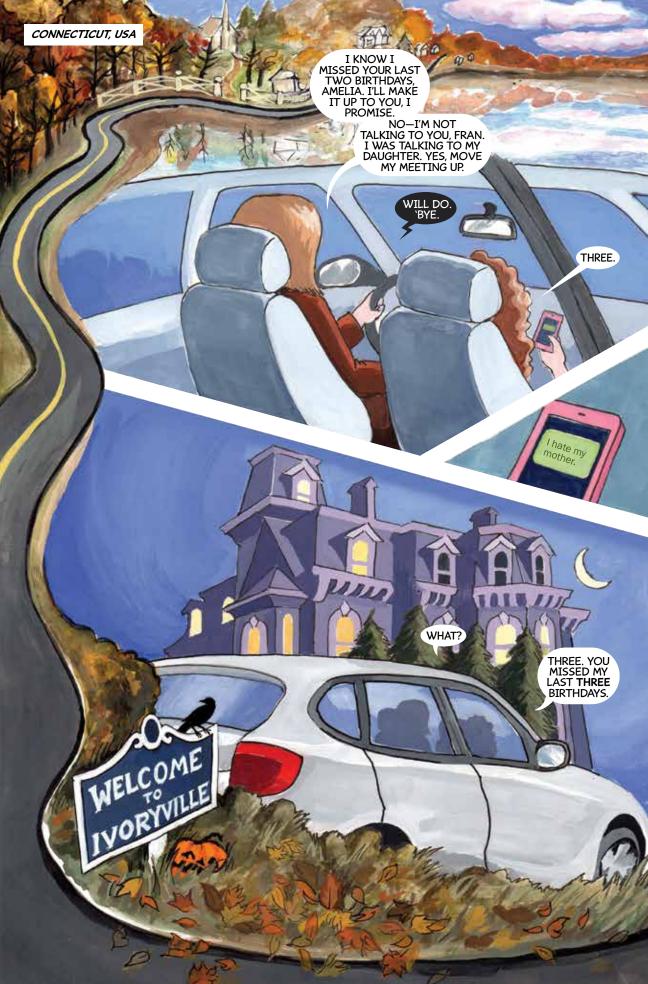
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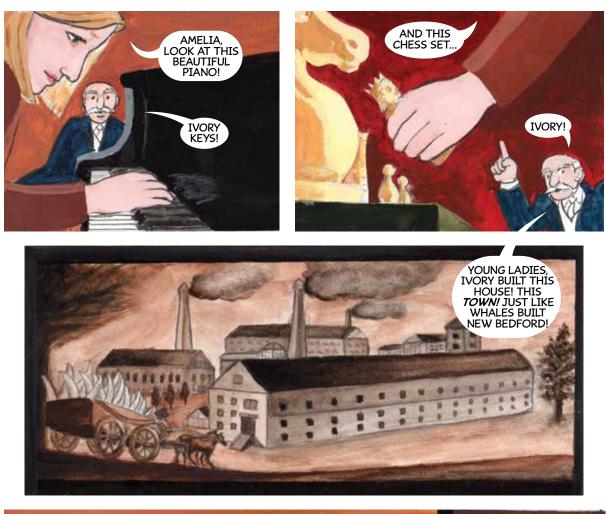
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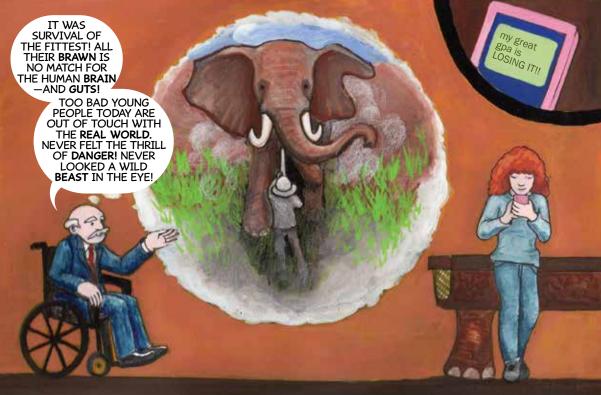
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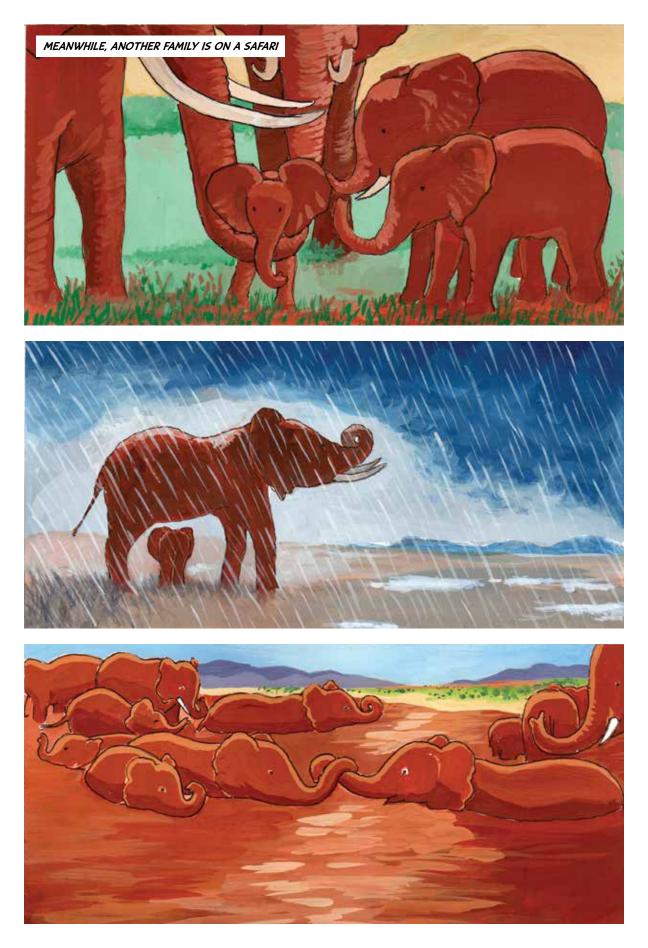


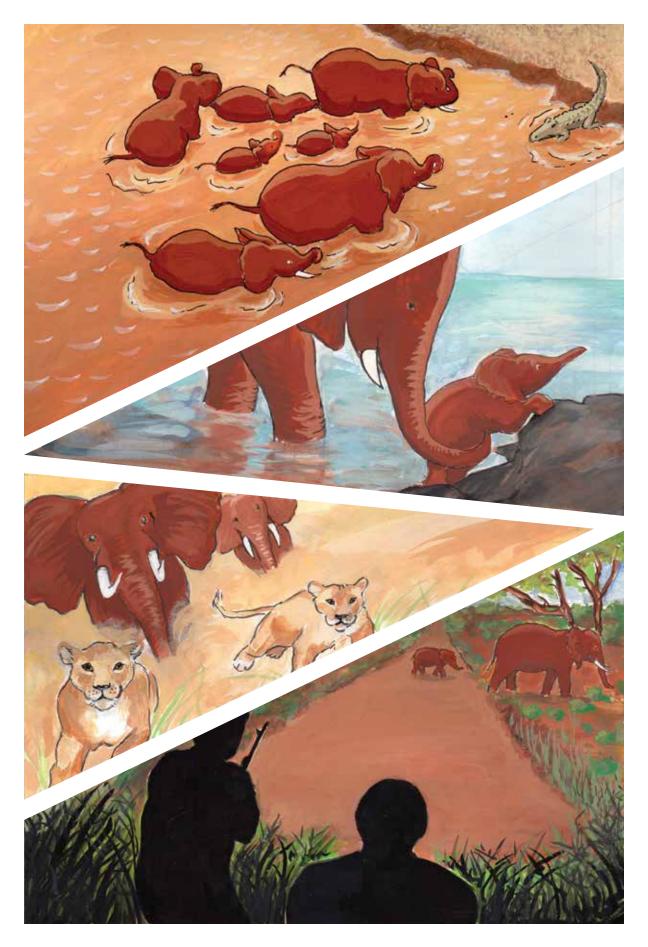








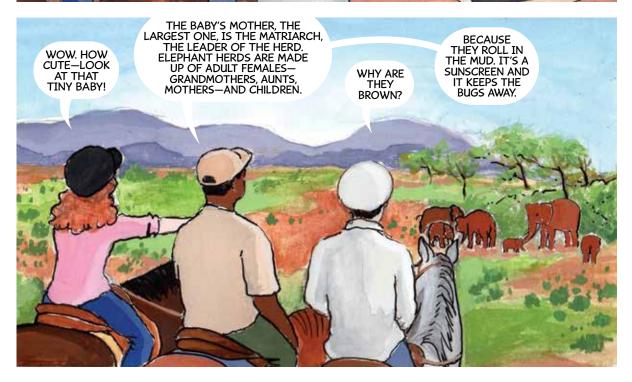


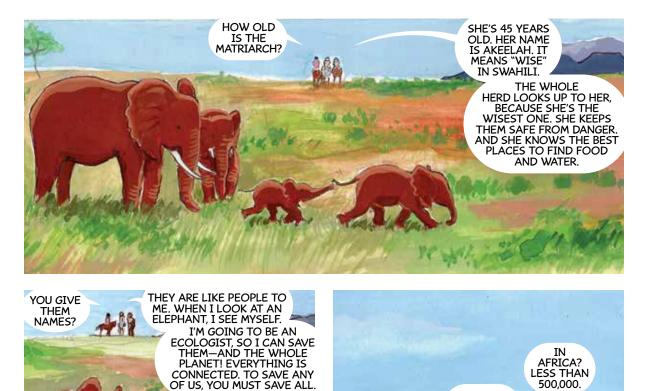






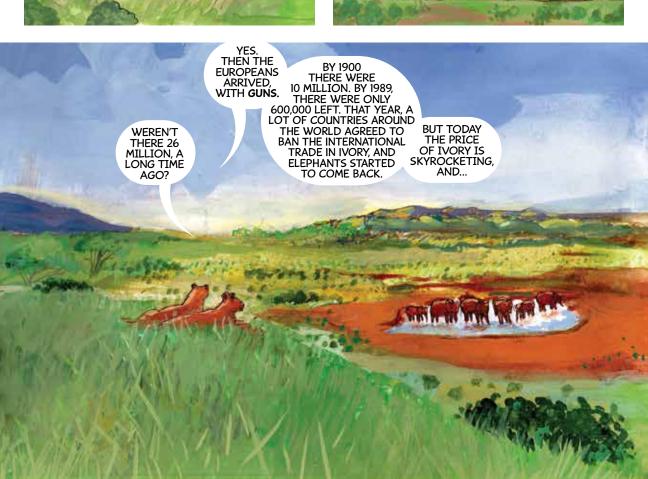






500,000.

HOW MANY ELEPHANTS ARE THERE?



BUT... WA ELEPHANTS EAT SMALL TREES AND BUSHES AND THAT ALLOWS GRASS WITHOUT THE GRASSLANDS THERE WOULD BE NO GAZELLES OR ZEBRAS. TO GROW. WITHOUT GRAZING ANIMALS THERE WOULD BE NO LIONS HA HA HA HA! WHAT'S **OR CHEETAHS!** ..AN ELEPHANT SO FUNNY? EATS 300 POUNDS OF FOOD A DAY! MORE ELEPHANTS MEANS LESS FOOD FOR ALL THOSE GORGEOUS GAZELLES AND ZEBRAS! LESS FOOD AND A WHOLE LOT MORE POOP! YES. FOR THEM, IT IS NEVER "ME FIRST." EVERYTHING YES. THE GREAT BIG CIRCLE OF LIFE. AND WE CAN SAVE THE PLANET THEY DO, THEY DO FOR THE GOOD OF THE GROUP. ANIMALS, PLANTS, RIVERS, AS LONG AS NO ONE TAKES MORE THAN THEY LIKE THE ELEPHANTS. NEED. AND ELEPHANT POOP MAKES THE EARTH IT'S LIKE ONE BIG CIRCLE. FERTILE. THERE IS NO GARBAGE IN NATURE! ELEPHANTS EAT THE SEEDS OF TREES—IN FACT, SOME SEEDS WON'T EVEN SPROUT WITHOUT ELEPHANT POOP! a for the second and a second as 87.69 100 -WEIRDA

















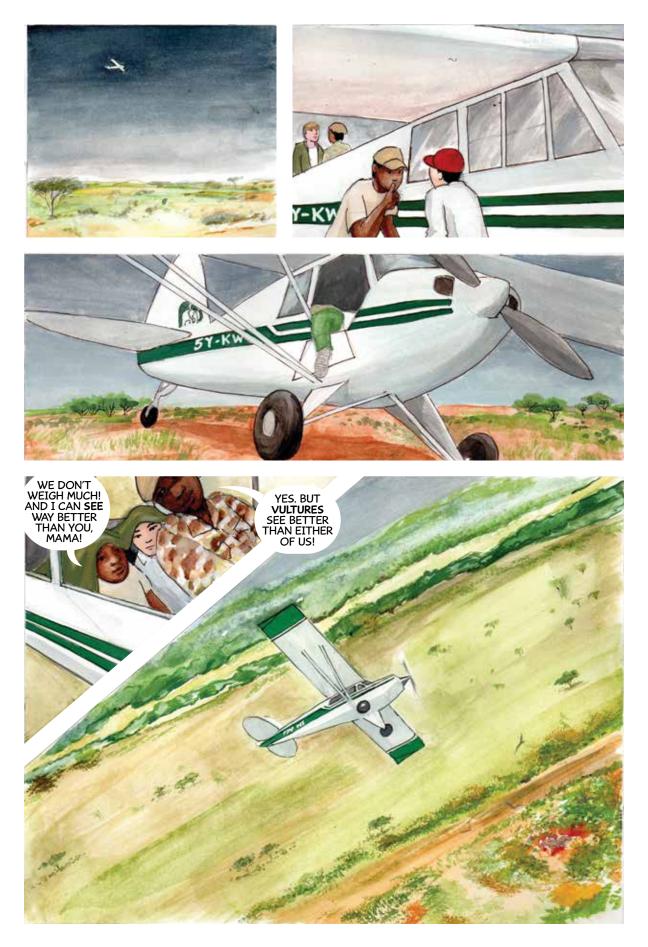
A SEARCH PARTY IS ABOUT TO LEAVE. JABARI'S MOM IS A PILOT WITH THE KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE AND SHE'S ON HER WAY. HOW SOON CAN YOU GET BACK HERE, CONSTANCE?

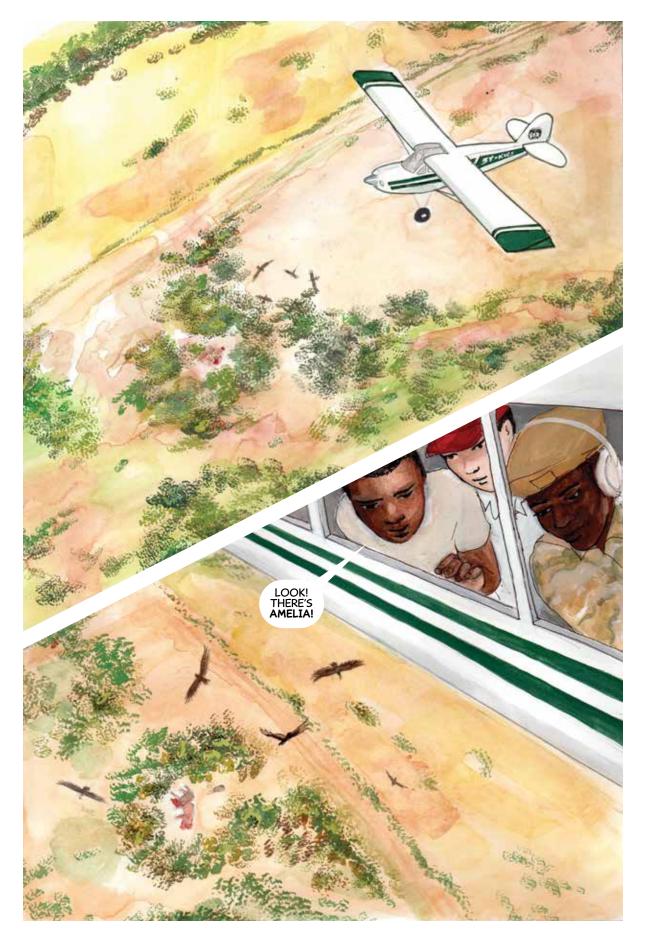
> I'M NOT! I'M STILL PUTTING OUT FIRES HERE. AND I'M NOT GOING TO RESPOND TO A TEENAGE TANTRUM!

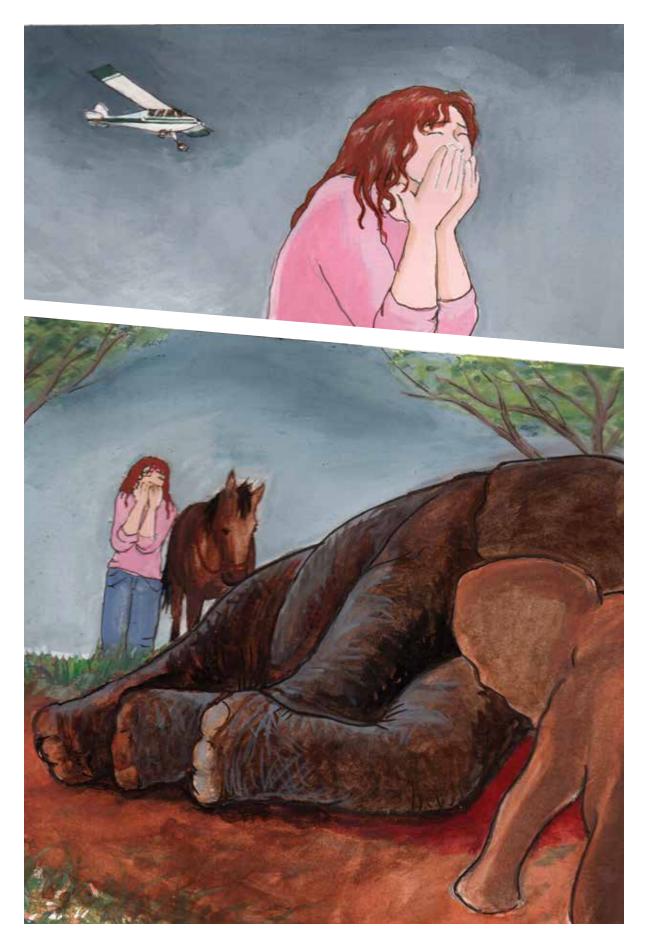




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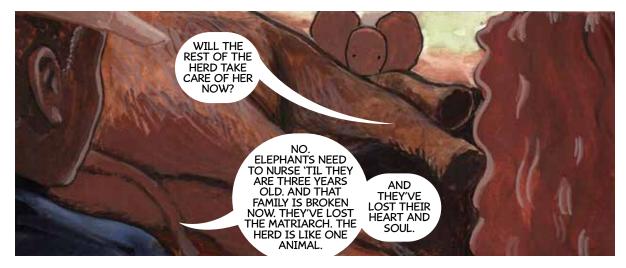






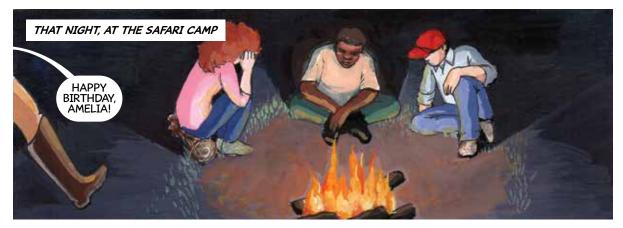




















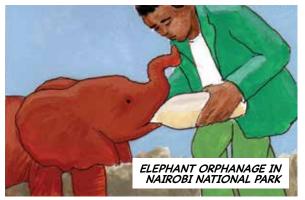






























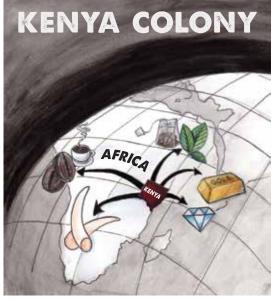


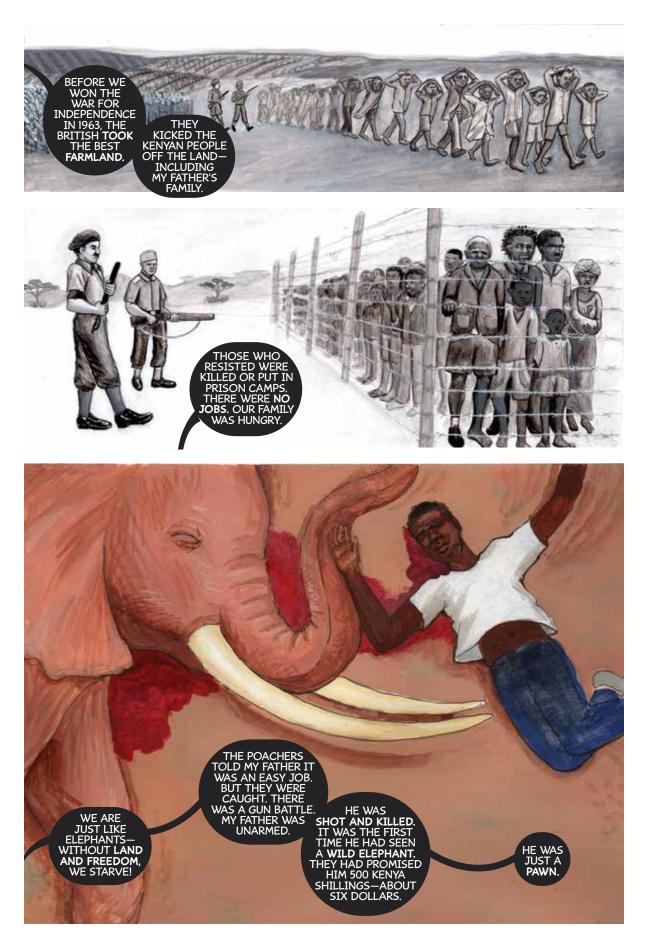


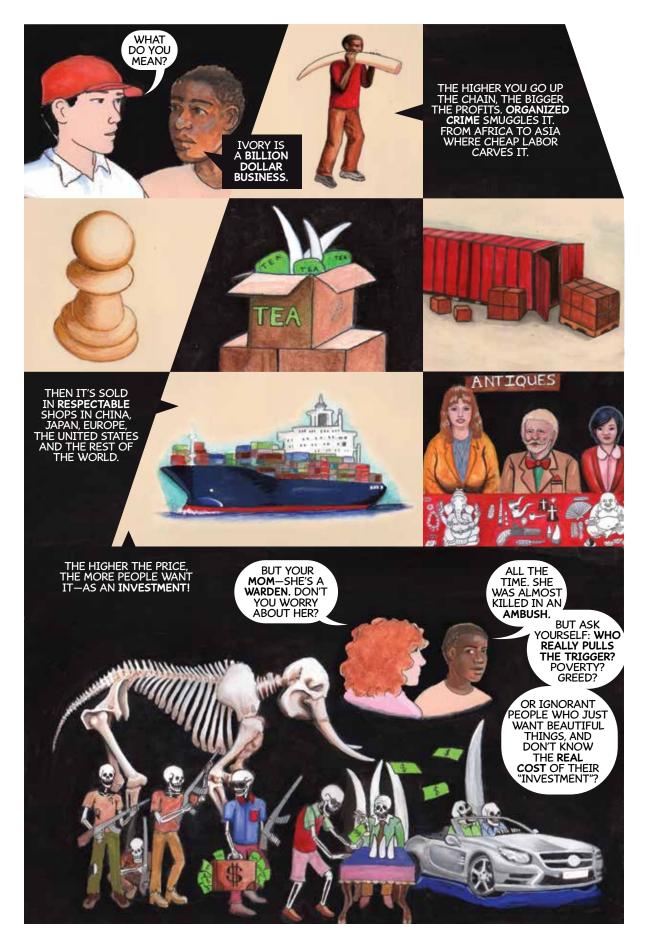






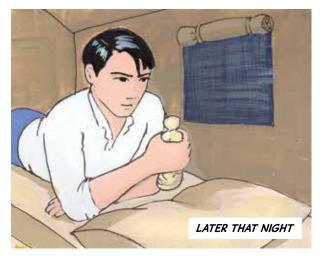




























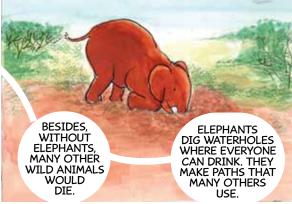






PLAY!







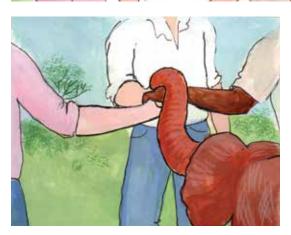












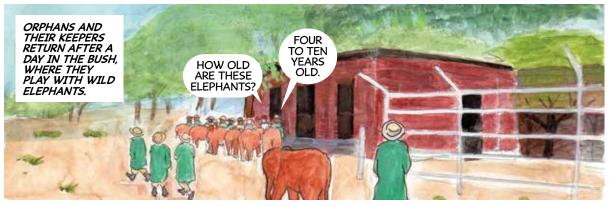




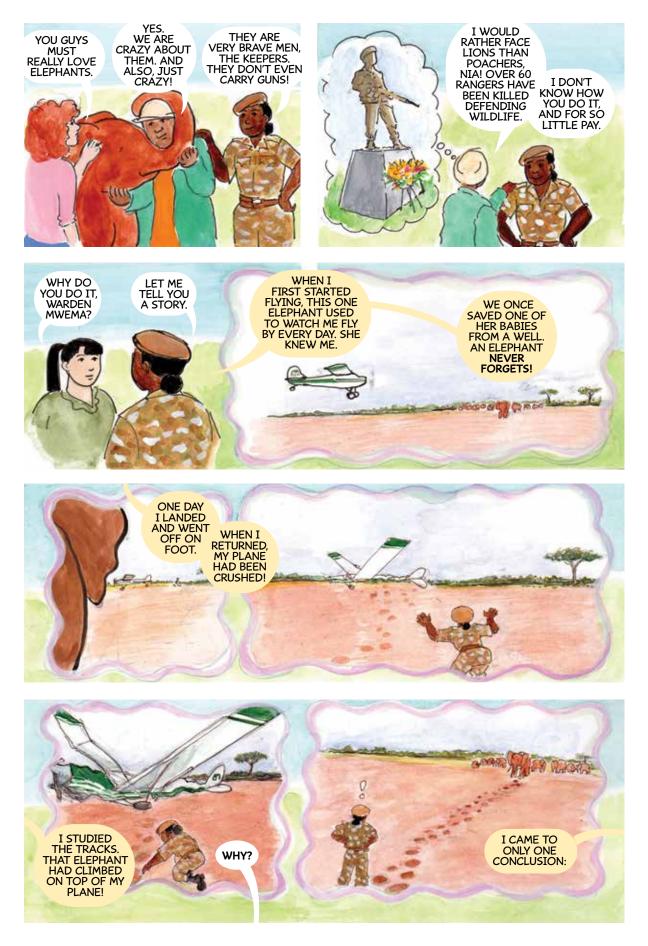








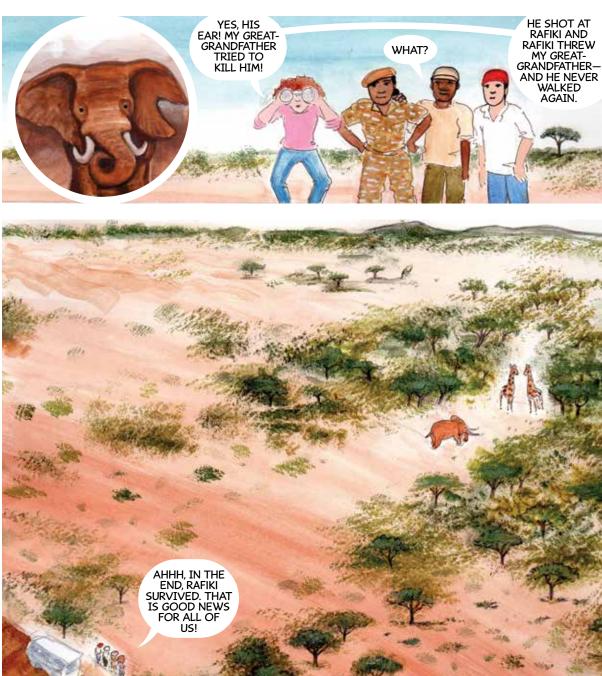
















NI OUT YEAH.























SHEILA HAMANAKA

Sheila Hamanaka is an award-winning children's book author–illustrator whose work focuses on multiculturalism, peace and animal welfare. Her books include the popular All the Colors of the Earth; The Journey: Japanese Americans, Racism, and Renewal; Grandparent's Song; and Be-Bop-A-Do-Walk. The Animal Welfare Institute has published three previous books written and illustrated by Hamanaka:
The Boy Who Loved All Living Things, Pablo Puppy's Search for the Perfect Person, and Kamie Cat's Terrible Night. To learn more about Hamanaka's work, go to www.sheilahamanaka.com



ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

AWI is a non-profit charitable organization founded in the United States in 1951 and dedicated to reducing animal suffering caused by people. AWI engages policymakers, scientists, industry, and the public to achieve better treatment of animals everywhere—in the laboratory, on the farm, in commerce, at home, and in the wild. AWI works internationally to protect wild species threatened with extinction and advocates for strong enforcement of wildlife protection laws. www.awionline.org



KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

KWS is a state corporation that conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world. KWS manages Kenya's dozens of national parks, reserves, sanctuaries, marine parks, and marine reserves. KWS also oversees wildlife conservation and management outside national protected areas, conducts conservation education and training, undertakes wildlife research, and provides input into national and international wildlife-related law and policy. KWS rangers defend the country's wildlife against poaching and the illegal bush meat trade. www.kws.org



ELEPHANT FACTS

There are two kinds of African elephant: the African savannah (or bush) elephant, who lives in Kenya and 36 other countries south of the Sahara Desert; and the African forest elephant, who lives in the lush rainforests of the Congo Basin in west-central Africa. A third elephant species, the Asian elephant, lives in southeast Asia from India in the west to the island of Borneo in the east.

The African savannah elephant is the largest land animal on Earth. An adult stands between 8.2 and 13 feet (2.5 to 4 meters) tall and weighs 5,000 to 14,000 pounds (2,268 to 6,350 kilograms).

A baby African savannah elephant is no slouch, either. Newborns stand about 3 feet (1 meter) tall and weigh 200 pounds (91 kilograms) or more.

In prehistoric times, there were many elephant species spread throughout the world. Some were hairy, like wooly mammoths and mastodons. Some were bigger than modern elephants, some the size of a modern-day pig. All but the two African elephants and the Asian elephant species have gone extinct.

Elephants grieve for lost loved ones. When an elephant dies, family members are despondent and engage in "burial" rituals. Field biologists have observed elephants pausing for long moments at spots where a companion has died, and caressing the bones of long-dead elephants. If no one tries to steal their tusks, wild elephants can live a long time—60 to 70 years.

An African elephant's large ears are shaped like the continent of Africa. Asian elephant ears are smaller (and not shaped like Asia). Elephant ears are not just to hear with—they also communicate. Flapping ears can signify aggression or joy.

Sometimes, though, elephants flap their ears just to cool off. A network of small blood vessels carries warm blood to the ears. Flapping releases the heat, so cooler blood can recirculate back into the elephant's body core.

Unlike their African cousins, female Asian elephants rarely have tusks (they can have small ones, though).

Imagine having fingers on the end of your nose. African elephants have two finger-like protrusions at the end of their trunks to help them delicately grasp objects. Asian elephants have one.

Female elephants stay together all their lives in family groups of closely related females and their children. Adult males wander alone or in small groups of other males.

Like chimpanzees and dolphins, elephants are very smart. They have the biggest brain of any land mammal, and the greatest volume of cerebral cortex—the folded outer surface of the brain that plays a key role in higher-level thinking, perception and memory. Yes, elephants do have amazing memories. They have been known to recognize and warmly greet friends after years, even decades, apart.

Upon the return of a friend, elephants engage in a greeting ceremony—turning in circles, flapping ears, and trumpeting.

Elephant tusks are modified incisor teeth. Both male and female African elephants are born with them, but the "baby" ones fall out after a year, and are replaced by permanent ones.

An elephant's trunk is said to contain over 40,000 muscles. By most counts, your entire body has fewer than 650.

With all that nose, you'd expect elephants to have an excellent sense of smell, and they do—up to four times as sensitive as a bloodhound's. Elephants can smell water several miles away. (How far away can you smell water?)

Elephants have the longest gestation period of all mammals. Pregnant elephants carry their young for 22 months before giving birth.

Elephants have strong hearing. They have no trouble hearing another elephant's trumpet calls 2½ miles (4 kilometers) away—or twice that distance if conditions are right.

Elephants don't just trumpet, though. They make a variety of noises to signal different things—one researcher identified around 70 sounds, each with a different meaning.

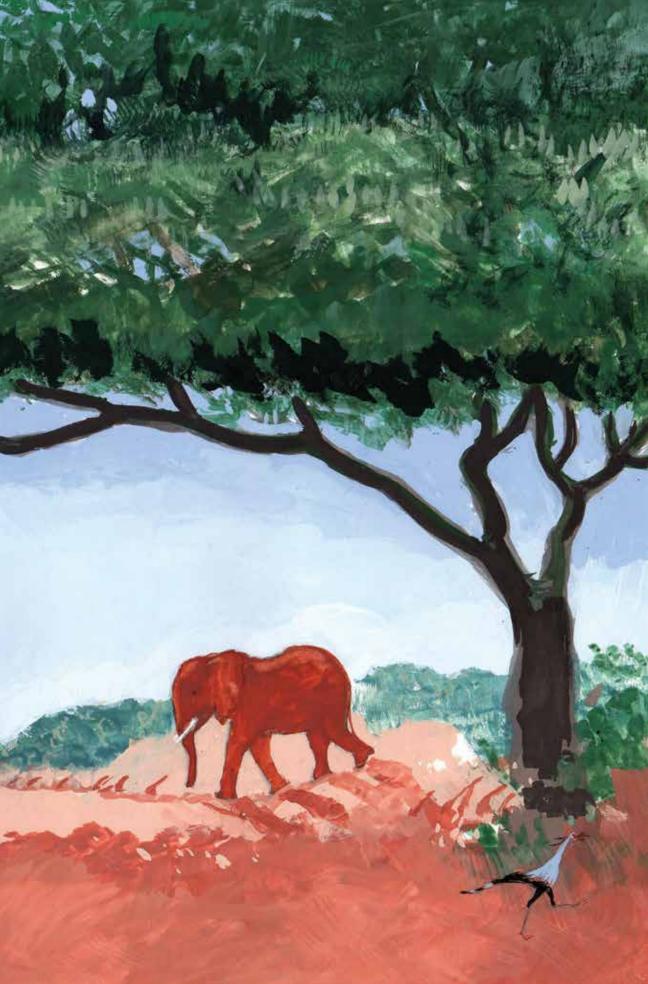
Elephants make long-distance calls. They send out throaty, "infrasonic" rumbles that are too low for humans to hear. Other elephants can hear them, though, and can even pick up the signal from many miles away, through ground vibrations felt with their sensitive feet.

Elephants have tough skin that is an inch (2.5 centimeters) thick. But it's so sensitive that an elephant can feel a fly landing on it.

Elephant skin is gray, but they often appear reddish brown in the wild. That's sunscreen! Elephants can get sunburned, so they throw sand or dirt on their bodies to block out the intense rays. Young ones will also shield themselves from the sun by standing in the shadows of their mothers.

Elephants eat a lot. In a single day, an adult might go through 300 pounds (136 kilograms) of bark, grasses, fruits and roots. (But despite what you see in cartoons, they don't actually eat peanuts.)

Elephants drink by sucking water up their nose... but not all the way. They draw it into their trunk partway and then drain it into their mouth. (Don't try this!) "ONLY WHEN THE LAST TREE HAS DIED AND THE LAST RIVER BEEN POISONED AND THE LAST FISH BEEN CAUGHT WILL WE REALIZE WE CANNOT EAT MONEY." -NINETEENTH CENTURY NËHILAWË (CREE) PROVERB





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It takes a world to save the elephants. The author would like to thank the Kenya Wildlife Service family of rangers, wardens, and staff; Cathy Liss, who was inspired by the elephants to make this project happen; the crew at the Animal Welfare Institute; Wendy Murdoch, horsewoman extraordinaire; the many educators, activists and Indigenous Peoples who dedicate their lives to saving Mother Earth and all her children; and last but not least, the elephants, for showing us the way. Because of you all, this book has meaning and purpose.

Sheila Hamanaka



