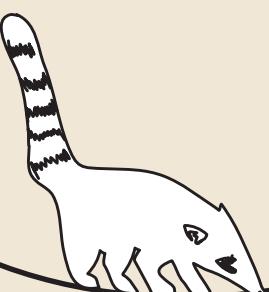




ARGENTINE ANIMALS COLORING BOOKS

Terrestrial
animals

2



Argentine Animals Collection

2. terrestrial animals

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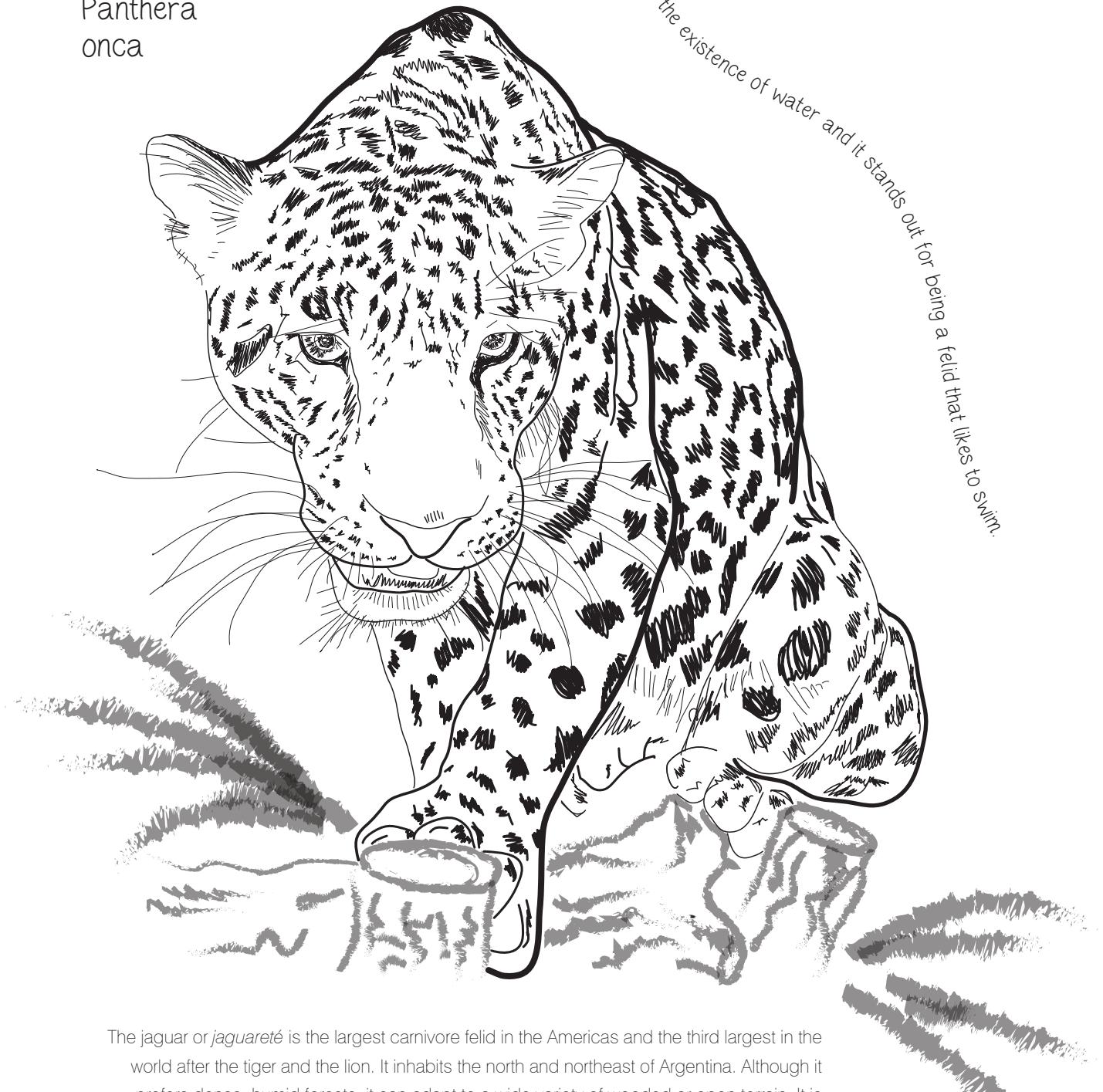
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JAGUAR

Panthera
onca

Its presence is closely associated with the existence of water and it stands out for being a felid that likes to swim.



The jaguar or jaguareté is the largest carnivore felid in the Americas and the third largest in the world after the tiger and the lion. It inhabits the north and northeast of Argentina. Although it prefers dense, humid forests, it can adapt to a wide variety of wooded or open terrain. It is physically very similar to the leopard, but is generally larger, has a more robust constitution, and its behavior and habitat are more in line with those of the tiger. It is primarily a solitary animal. It is an ambush predator, and takes advantage of whatever prey is available. Its role as a superpredator makes it crucial for ecosystem stability, as it controls the populations of the animals it hunts. Adult specimens have an exceptionally powerful bite, which allows them to pierce the shells of armored reptiles such as turtles.

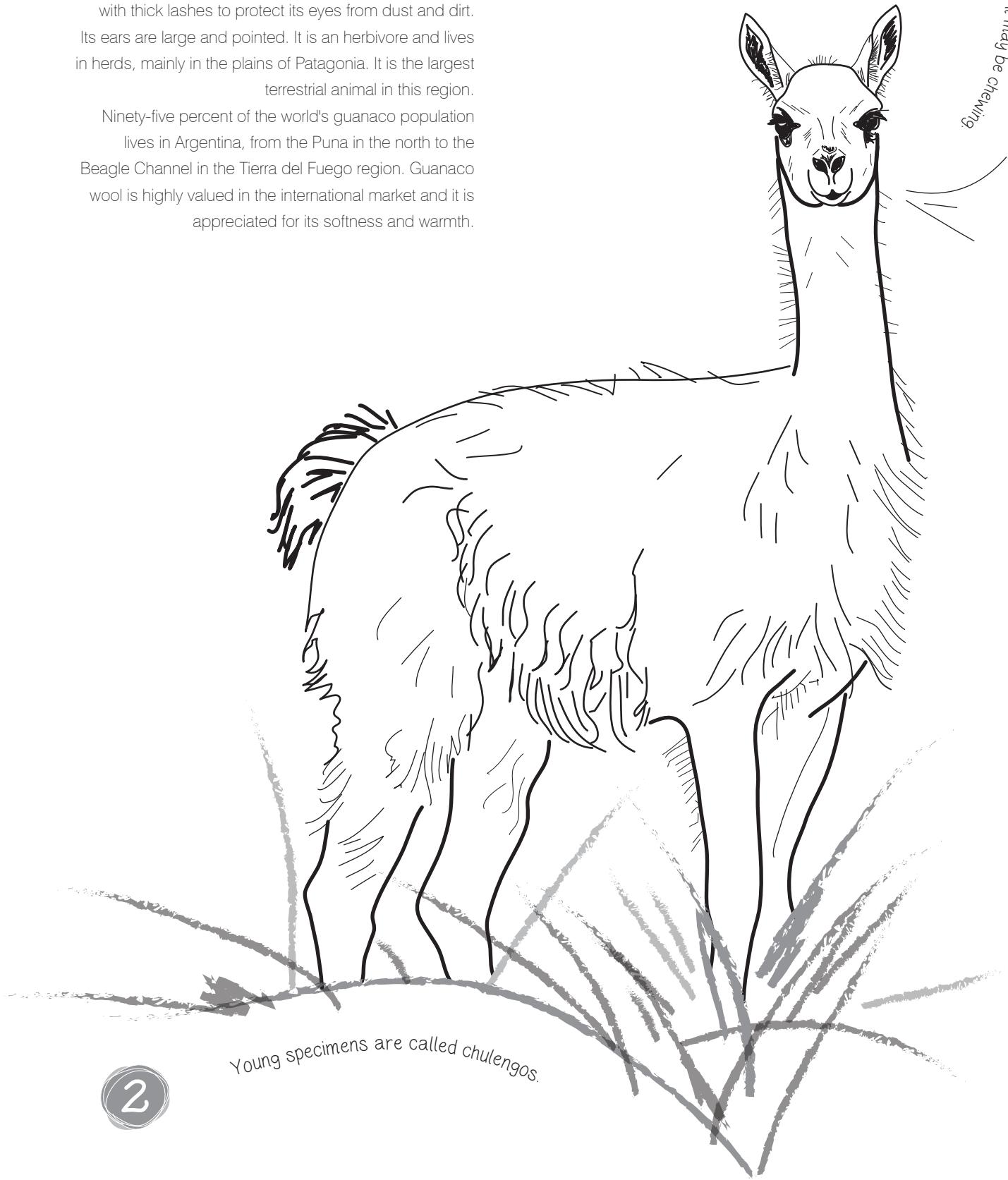
It belongs to the South American camelid family along with the vicuña, llama and alpaca. It is a wild animal, as opposed to the llama, which is a domestic animal. It is fine boned, approximately 1.60 m tall and weighs about 91 kg. Its head is dark and the ventral part and legs are whitish in color. Its colors help it to camouflage itself in the desert and grasslands where it lives. It has large eyes with thick lashes to protect its eyes from dust and dirt. Its ears are large and pointed. It is an herbivore and lives in herds, mainly in the plains of Patagonia. It is the largest terrestrial animal in this region.

Ninety-five percent of the world's guanaco population lives in Argentina, from the Puna in the north to the Beagle Channel in the Tierra del Fuego region. Guanaco wool is highly valued in the international market and it is appreciated for its softness and warmth.

The guanaco is known for its ability to spit, both saliva and weeds that it may be chewing.

GUANACO

Lama
guanicoe



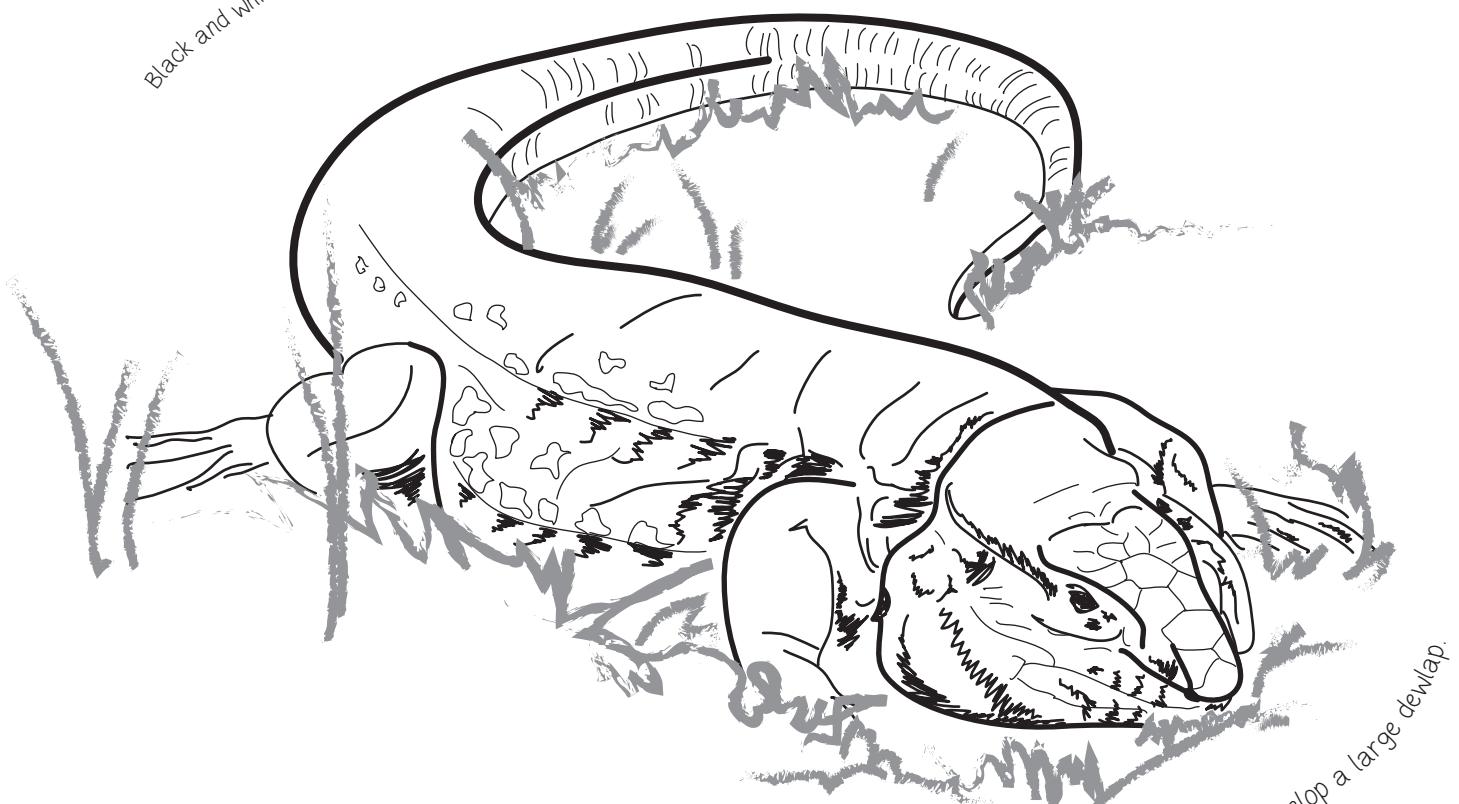
It inhabits central and northeastern Argentina, the Argentine Mesopotamia and part of the Chaco region. Its habitat is quite diverse: tropical rainforests, open spaces such as savannahs with thorny shrubs, periaquatic environments, wetland areas, upland steppes and sandy coastal areas.

It is the largest lizard in Argentina, and can reach up to 1.40 m in length. Half of its body is formed by the tail. Its body is black with white bands across it and is covered by scales. Its colors allow it to camouflage itself and go unnoticed in case of danger. Its head is large and its mouth has developed chewing muscles and a long forked tongue.

It is omnivorous and very voracious. Its varied diet includes eggs, birds, small rodents, insects, fish, mollusks and fruits.

In winter it hibernates in caves or burrows.

Black and white tegus are cold-blooded, so it is common to see them basking in the sun for most of the day.



As they become adults, they develop a large dewlap.

BLACK AND WHITE TEGU

Salvator merianae

TAPIR

Tapirus

It is an epoch and series of the geological time scale belonging to the Paleogene period and system.



Tapirs are fairly primitive animals, the earliest fossil representatives of the family were found in the Eocene of Eurasia, and date back 55 million years.

The tapir is the largest terrestrial herbivore in Argentina. It is an adaptable mammal, widely distributed in South America and native to northern Argentina. It inhabits humid rainforest regions and, in the case of the mountain tapir, the Andean highlands.

It is an ungulate, i.e. it walks on the end of its toes, which end in hooves.

Its main characteristic is its elongated snout in the shape of a small proboscis, which it uses mainly to pluck the leaves, grasses and roots that it eats. This snout is especially useful for collecting aquatic plants in the marshes where it spends most of the day.

The tapir's compact body and robust head and neck make it easy to move through the dense tropical foliage. It weighs approximately 260 kg and usually has a very short and dark coat, although calves have a brownish coat with cryptic spots that fade with age. This species is classified as endangered in Argentina.

Trunk of elephants, elephant seals, tapirs and other animals

It has long, yellowish-white fur on the sides of its body, which gives it the appearance of a cape or mantle.

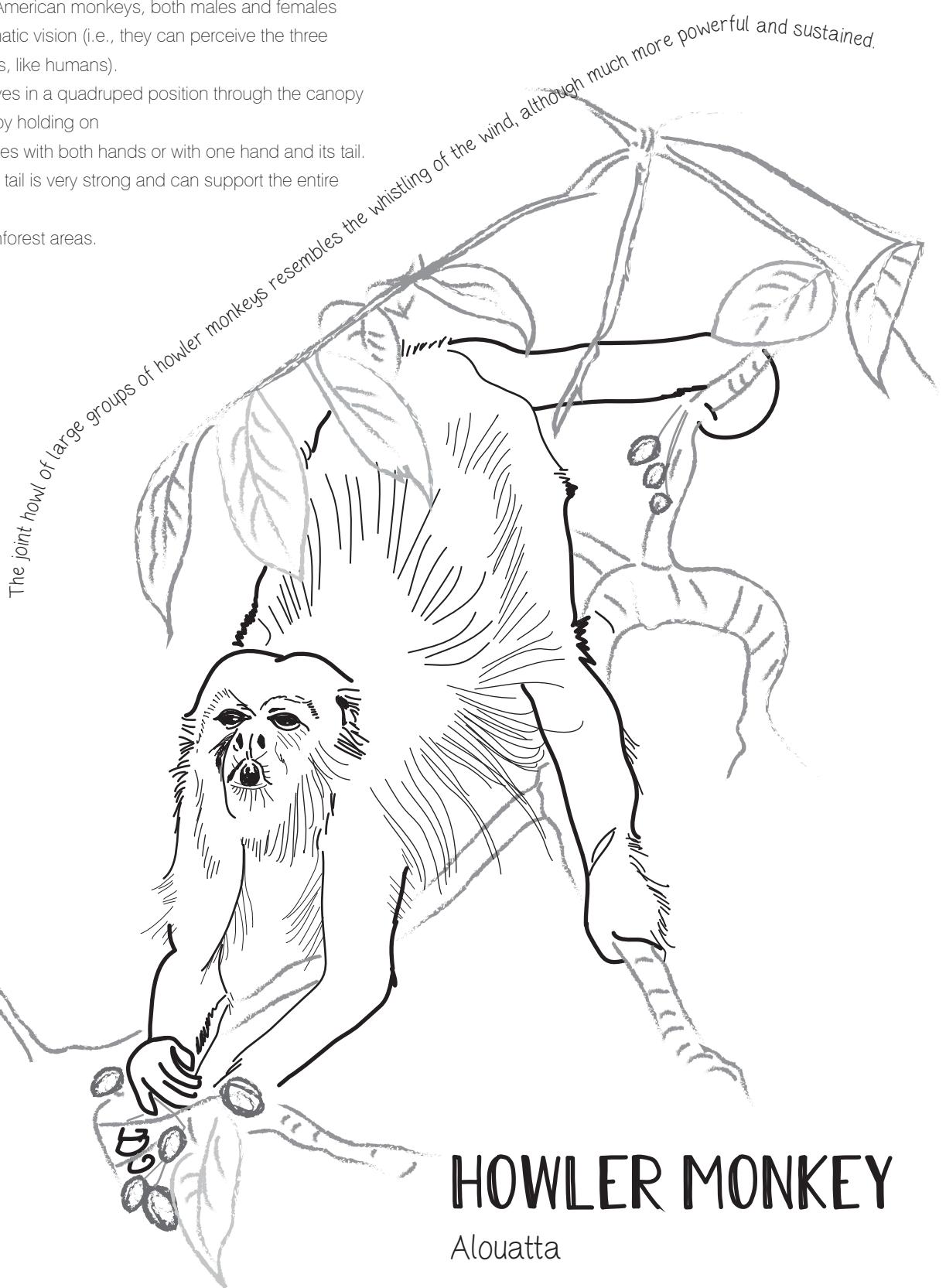
Its face is short, and it has flattened and separated nostrils. Its size ranges from 56 to 92 cm, excluding the tail, which has a similar length.

Unlike other American monkeys, both males and females have trichromatic vision (i.e., they can perceive the three primary colors, like humans).

It usually moves in a quadruped position through the canopy of the trees, by holding on

to the branches with both hands or with one hand and its tail. Its prehensile tail is very strong and can support the entire body weight.

It inhabits rainforest areas.



Cingulate: Cingulata, from Latin cingula "belt"

The giant armadillo belongs to an order of placental mammals native to the Americas. Dasypodidae and Chlamyphoridae are the only surviving families of today's giant armadillos.

The giant armadillo or tatú carreta is a cingulate mammal, and is the largest existing armadillo.

It can be found in tropical rainforests of eastern South America.

Its body is voluminous and its limbs are short. Its head is elongated and its ears are small. It has large fingernails developed for digging in the ground and making tunnels and burrows.

It has nocturnal habits and its diet is based on ants, termites, earthworms, spiders, worms, larvae, etc. It can eat the entire population of a termite mound.

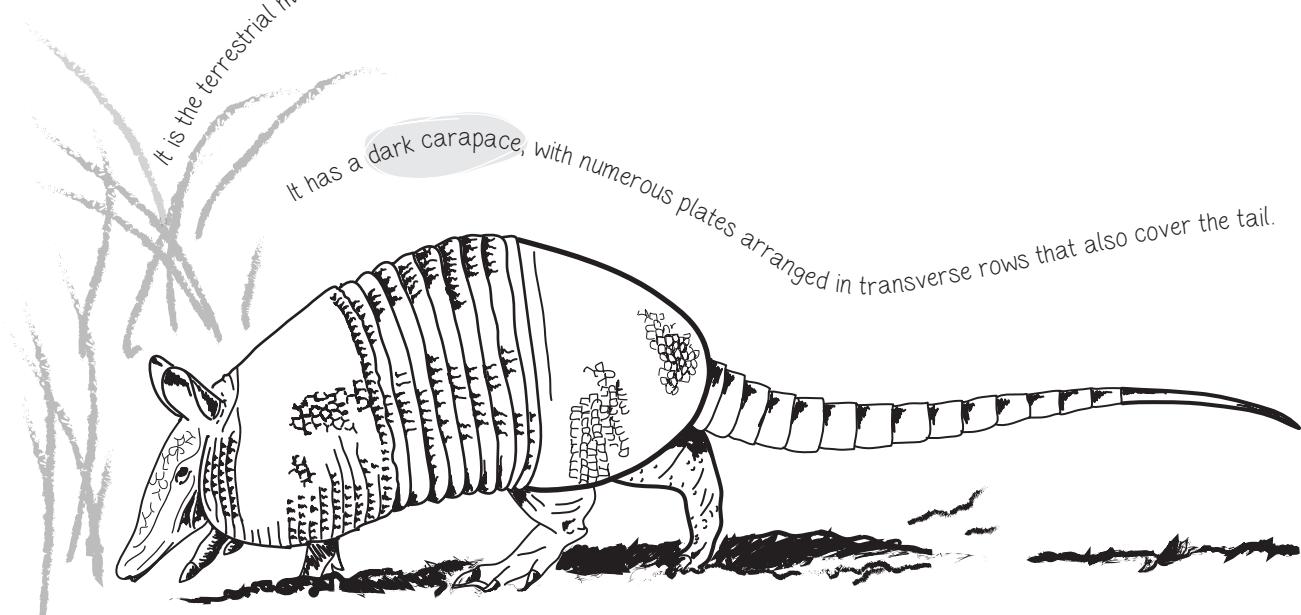
Its breeding season is around summer, with only one pup, which receives milk from the mother during the first months and gradually adapts to the adult diet.

This type of armadillo has been classified as an endangered species: it is threatened by hunting and deforestation of its habitat.

In Argentina, one of the main goals that drove the creation of the Formosa natural reserve was protecting specimens of giant armadillos.

It is the terrestrial mammal with the largest number of teeth —it has around 100!

It has a dark carapace, with numerous plates arranged in transverse rows that also cover the tail.



GIANT ARMADILLO

Priodontes maximus

NORTH ANDEAN DEER

*Hippocamelus
antisensis*

The antlers are bifurcated near the base, and measure up to 30 cm at the posterior tip



Also called Andean deer, or northern huemul, it is an endangered mammal. It is one of the seven species of deer native to Argentina.

Its current natural habitat extends throughout the highlands and mountain ranges of northwestern Argentina. This deer lives on rocky slopes, with sparse vegetation, between 1,800 and 5,500 meters above sea level.

It is a medium-sized and corpulent ungulate, it weighs between 45 and 60 kg, and is 140 cm tall, including the head and antlers.

Its coat is generally sandy gray to grayish brown and is made up by hollow, coarse hairs. Its back can go from brown to dark brown. The ventral part is brown; while the lower part of the face, front of the neck and muzzle, groin area, and almost the entire tail in adults

are white. Its ears are long.

It grazes in family groups of up to fifteen individuals, led by a female. It is a diurnal animal, very shy and surly, which does not hesitate to flee in the presence of humans or any sign of danger.

Taruca is the name in Aymara and Quechua (indigenous languages), and in both of them it means deer.

CAIMAN

Caiman yacare

It inhabits tropical and subtropical regions of South America. In Argentina, it can be found in the provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Misiones.

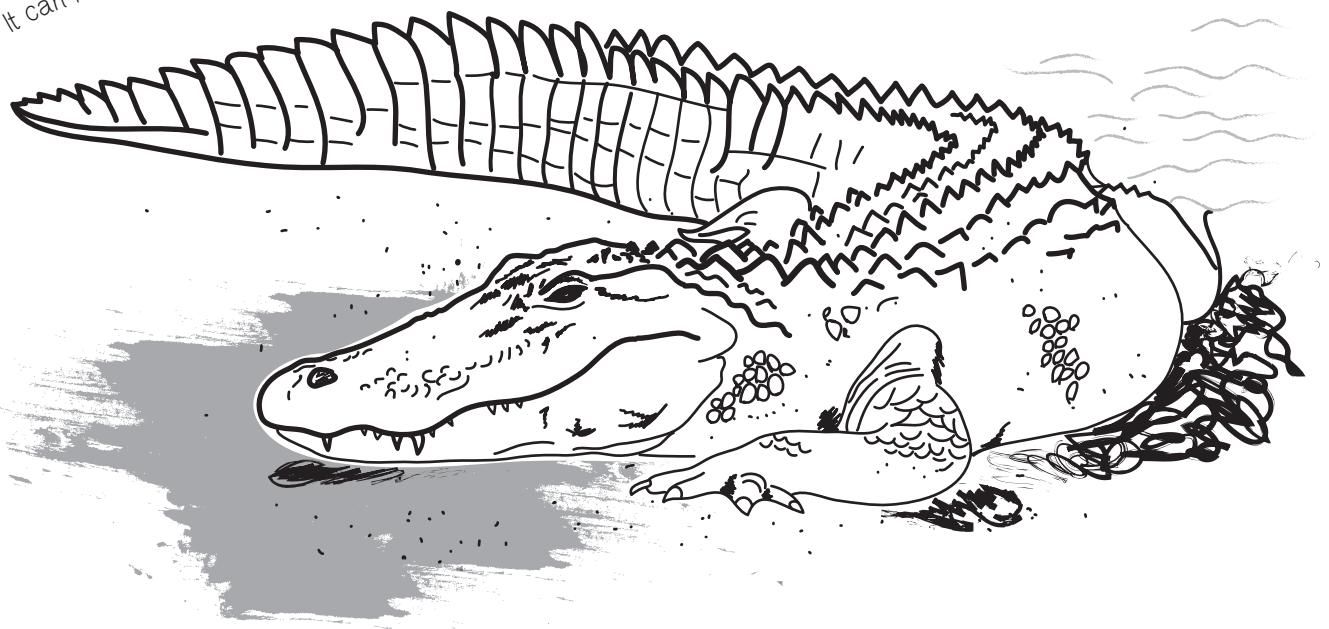
The snout is elongated and narrow, and even with the mouth closed, several teeth can be seen. Its legs are strong and short. The hind toes are joined by a membrane that facilitates swimming, although the driving force generally comes from the muscular tail, which represents 30% of its length.

It is carnivorous: its diet is based mostly on snails and other mollusks, crustaceans and fish. It is the main natural predator of the pomfret.

It is strongly armored on the back, blackish or very dark olive in color, and the delicately marbled skin of the flanks and of juvenile specimens has made this species a favorite of the leather industry. Protective measures have enabled the recovery of the populations of this species.

One of the most important hatcheries is located in the province of Corrientes, with more than 20,000 specimens.

It can reach three meters in length.



PUMA

Puma
concolor



Also called American lion or mountain lion, it was worshipped by pre-Columbian civilizations, and it is the second largest feline on the American continent after the jaguar, as well as the fourth largest in the world after the tiger, the lion and the jaguar.

It is a carnivorous mammal of the Felidae family, native to the Americas. The puma is adaptable and flexible: it lives in more places than any other terrestrial wild mammal on the continent, and it can be found from the Yukon area in Canada to the southern Andes and Patagonia in South America.

As a hunter and ambush predator, the puma can capture a wide variety of prey.

It prefers habitats with dense vegetation during stalking hours, but can live in open areas too.

CAPYBARA

Hydrochoerus
hydrochaeris

Its name means "lord of the grass" in Guaraní (an indigenous language). Its scientific name, hydrochaeris, means "water hog". It is the largest and heaviest rodent in the world today.

It inhabits the land areas of tropical forests and savannahs up to almost 2,000 meters above sea level.

It has a heavy barrel-shaped body and a small head. The muzzle is large and rounded. As is the case in many animals that have a partially aquatic lifestyle, the capybara's eyes, ears and nostrils are located on the top of its head, so that when it comes out of the water to breathe or observe its surroundings it hardly protrudes above the surface.

Its coat is dense and rather rough, and uniformly chestnut gray in color throughout the body. It can measure up to 1.30 m long and weigh up to 65 kg. It has slightly webbed feet, 20 teeth and no tail.

Some people keep it as a pet.

Despite being large and exotic, it can be a friendly companion.



COATI

Nasua
nasua



Family of small
carnivorous mammals,
with short legs and
a long snout.

It is a small American omnivorous mammal of the **Procionidae** family that inhabits northern Argentina. It is a social animal and can live in groups of more than 50 individuals. It is an arboreal animal and feeds on insects, reptiles, amphibians and small mammals, as well as on fruits and seeds.

The coati lives in forests and rainforests, and moves with equal agility on the ground and in the trees, where it seeks shelter to rest. When it roams on land in search of food, it does so in a very characteristic way: with its tail raised in an almost vertical position and quick moves.

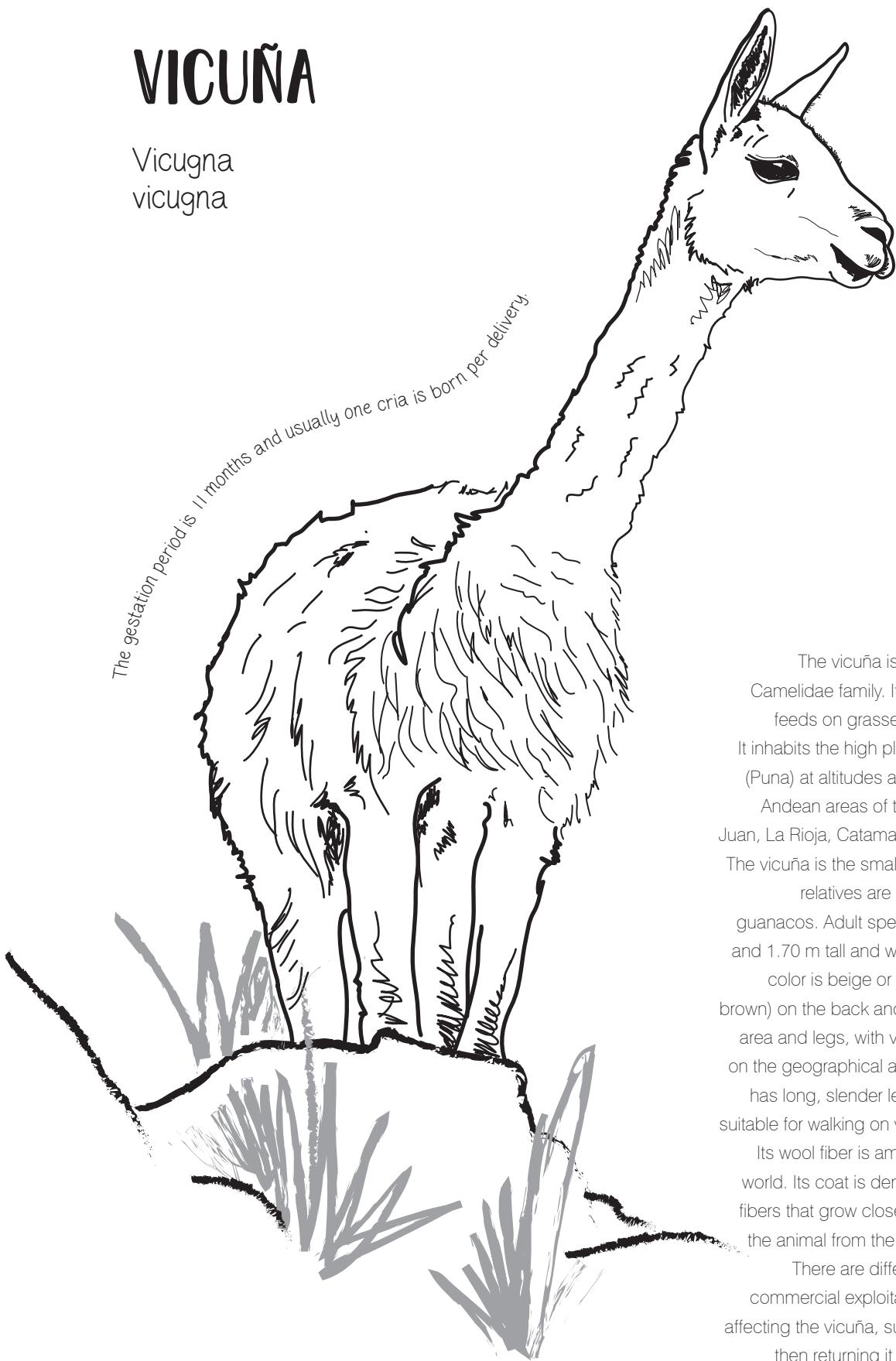
It does have a friendly appearance, but it is still a wild animal. It tends to approach humans, drawn by the possibility of food.

In Guarani (an indigenous language), the word "coati" means elongated nose.

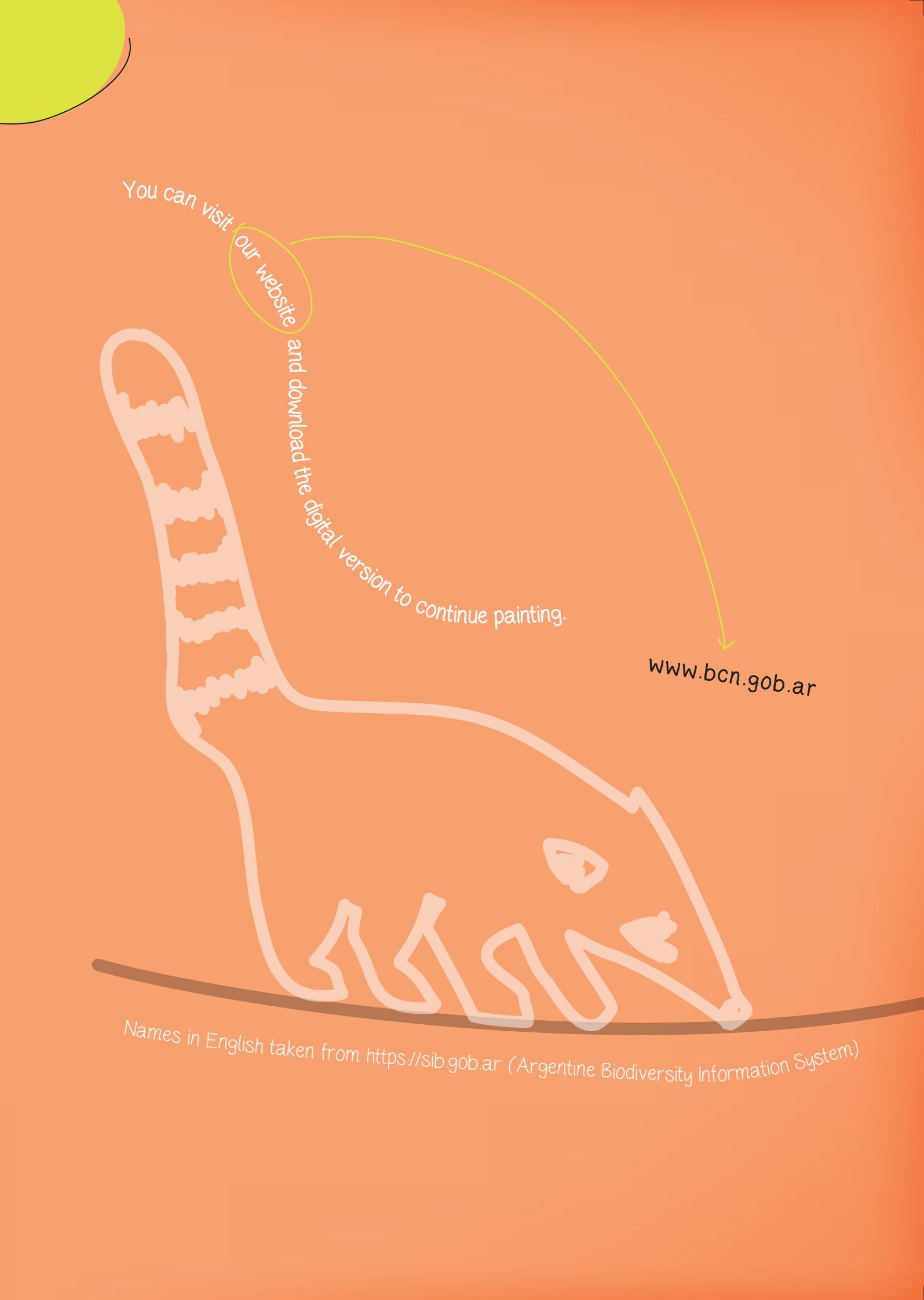
The coati does not hesitate to steal food or snoop in bags it finds nearby.

VICUÑA

Vicugna
vicugna



The vicuña is a wild animal of the Camelidae family. It is herbivorous, and feeds on grasses and small shrubs. It inhabits the high plateaus of the Andes (Puna) at altitudes above 3,000 m in the Andean areas of the provinces of San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy. The vicuña is the smallest camelid, and its relatives are llamas, alpacas and guanacos. Adult specimens can be 1.50 and 1.70 m tall and weigh up to 50 kg. Its color is beige or vicuña (light reddish brown) on the back and white in the central area and legs, with variations depending on the geographical areas where it lives. It has long, slender legs, ending in pads, suitable for walking on various types of soil. Its wool fiber is among the finest in the world. Its coat is dense, made up of thin fibers that grow close together to protect the animal from the cold, rain and wind. There are different projects for the commercial exploitation of wool without affecting the vicuña, such as shearing and then returning it to its natural habitat. In Argentina it is a protected species.



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