

High Mountains | 高山地区

Rocky crevices and stony ground with few plants turn high mountain areas into difficult living environments. Ibexes are masters at climbing and can survive with little food. Many animals living in the mountains hibernate in Winter due to the food scarcity.

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阿尔卑斯十拨鼠

Savannah | 热带草原

The savannah is a dry grass landscape and the transitional area from desert to rain forest. The most dangerous hunter in the savannah is the lion. Giraffes can grow up to 9 meters tall and can comfortable reach the leaves high up in the trees with their long necks.

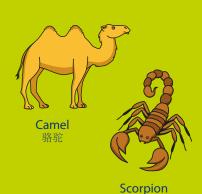


Desert | 沙漠

Sand and dryness dominates the deserts main features. But several animals have adapted to the unusual conditions and made the de sert their home. Camels for example can survive for weeks without fresh water.

沙漠的特征是一望无际的沙子和干燥的气候。即便如此,有些动物也早已适应了这种极端条件并以此为家。比如骆驼在没有水的情况下可以在沙漠里存活好几周。





蝎子



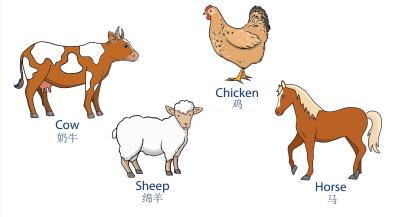
Desert Cobra 沙漠眼镜蛇

Meadow | 草甸

A meadow is a grassy area with different flowers, greens or herbs. Gras is the ideal food source for different grazing animals and many different smaller insects also live in the meadow. Which meadow animals do you know?

草甸覆盖着多种多样的植被和花朵,是食草动物的家园,同时这里也栖息着很多小昆虫。你还认识哪些草甸里的动物?





Forest | 森林

Forests produce oxygen also clean the air and offer protection and different food sources for many animals. Squirrels for example build their homes in tree trunks, which they can easily climb with their small, sharp claws.

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Squirrel 松鼠







Badger 獾

Ocean | 海洋

Oceans are the largest animal habitat on earth and offer a home to many colourfull plants and water animals. Here many small organisms and fish live side by side with the worlds largest animal. The great blue whale can grow up to 25 meters long, which is comparable to the size of 5 elephants.

海洋是地球上最大的动物栖息地,是许多色彩缤纷的植物和水生动物的家园。在这里,许多小生物和鱼类与世界上最大的动物并肩生活。大蓝鲸可以长到25米长,相当于5头大象的大小。







Sea Turtle 海龟



Blue Whale 蓝鲸

River | 沿河流域

The animals and plants in and around rivers have adapted to this versatile habitat. Beavers live at the shore areas and build impressive dams and structures. The fish otter, whose favourite meal is fresh fish, is ideally protected against his cold, wet surroundings by his dense, water-repelent coat.

沿河流域为动植物提供了多样的栖息环境。 海狸生活在岸边,建造令人印象深刻的水坝 和建筑物。水獭最喜欢吃新鲜的鱼,它厚 实的防水外套可以很好地保护它免受寒冷潮 湿的环境伤害。



Fish Otter



North and South Pole | 南极和北极地区

The polar areas are surrounded by large bodies of ice which cause extremely cold temperatures. The polar bear, who lives at the north pole, protects himself against the cold with a layer of fat and thick fur. At the south pole, where it is even colder, many penguins such as the emperor penguin, have found their icy home.

极地地区被大片冰体包围,导致温度极 低。生活在北极的北极熊用一层肥厚的 皮毛保护自己免受寒冷。在更冷的南极, 帝企鹅等很多企鹅都找到了它们的冰雪 家园。



Polar Bear 北极熊



海象

Seal 海豹



Emperor Penguin 帝企鹅

Rainforest | 热带雨林

Half of all animal species are at home in the tropical rainforests. The colourfull toucan has air chambers within his beak, which function like air-conditioning. Sloths move extremely slowly, almost in slow motion, to preserve energy. They spend the majority of time sleeping while hanging on tree trunks and branches.

地球上有超过一半的动物物种都栖息在热带雨林中。 色彩斑斓的巨嘴鸟的喙极大,但重量较轻,中间是一个气室,其功能类似于空调(就是如同保温箱或者散热器,保存或释放热量,在热天高温环境下可帮助它们降温)。 树懒移动非常缓慢,就像是慢动作一样,这样的做法是为了保存能量。它们大部分时间都挂在树干和树枝上睡觉。



Hummingbird 蜂鸟



Orangutan 猩猩





