**Asset Information Page**

**Camel**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Humps give camels their legendary ability to endure long periods of travel without water, even in harsh desert conditions!**

**Appearance:** Camels have long legs, a humped back, and a long neck. There are two types: dromedary camels, which have one hump, and Bactrian camels, which have two humps.

Their thick fur can be brown, beige, or white, and helps protect them from the sun and cold desert nights.

**Habitat:** Camels are found in the deserts of Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia. They thrive in arid, hot climates where there is little water and vegetation.

**Movement:** Camels walk with a distinctive, swaying motion, moving both legs on one side of their body at the same time. They can travel long distances in the desert, carrying heavy loads.

Camels are well-suited to walking on sand due to their broad, padded feet!

**Diet:** Camels are herbivores and eat dry, thorny plants that other animals avoid. Their tough mouths allow them to chew coarse vegetation.

They can go long periods without water, drinking large quantities when they find it to store in their bodies!

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Bactrian Camels have a thick, shaggy coat that protects them in winter and falls away as seasons change and temperatures rise!**

**Reproduction:** Female camels, called cows, give birth to a single calf after a 13- month pregnancy. Calves are born with their eyes open and can walk within a few hours of birth. They stay with their mothers for several years, learning to find food and water.

**Social Structures:** Camels are social animals and live in groups called herds. A herd typically consists of a dominant male, several females, and their young.

Herds help protect camels from predators and harsh environmental conditions.

**Communication:** Camels communicate using a variety of sounds, such as moans, groans, and roars. They also use body language, such as head movements and neck postures, to communicate.

Camels spit when they feel threatened or annoyed as a way to defend themselves!

**Survival Skills:** Camels have thick skin and fur to protect them from extreme temperatures and sandstorms. Their humps store fat, which can be converted to water and energy when food and water are scarce.

Camels can close their nostrils to keep out sand and conserve water, helping them survive in the harsh desert environment!

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------