At the age of 5, I bought my very first animal encyclopedia. Within the first few pages of it, I immediately became hooked, and brought it everywhere with me, to family dinners and meetups with my friends. My parents saw my fascination with animals, which then led them to bring me to all sorts of zoos all around the globe, as one of their hobbies includes traveling. I got to see a diverse range of animals, ranging from commonly found birds to native animals such as the platypus, which is only found in Oceania. However, when COVID-19 hit, I was unable to travel as much anymore. Not wanting to limit xyz, I turned my exploration to documentaries and TV shows.During my time in the quarantine, I had discovered and watched multiple documentaries relating to that of animals, and the most memorable one being Our Planet, a documentary made by David Attenborough. It is a series in which they talk about the different ecosystems around the world, and its inhabitants. Through this, I had discovered many fascinating species of animals, which includes the orangutan and the toucan, just to name a few. However, after watching the documentary, I could not help but observe that I was slightly dissatisfied, as I felt like too little was talked about the animals. So, I went ahead of myself and examined the animals that I found the most interesting in the series, most notably the velvet worms found mostly in the continent of Oceania, and Papua’s birds of paradise. In the documentary series, they were both briefly brought up, but enough to pique my interest. In the show, it was mentioned that the velvet worms would spew out a liquid similar to that of glue, so I would acquire information regarding this substance in particular, and the glands that produce them in the book “Invertebrate Zoology : a functional evolutionary approach” by Ruppert, Edward E; Fox, Richard S; Barnes, Robert D. For the birds of paradise, more specifically the Western Parotia, in the documentary, it is shown to do a multitude of feats in order to impress a mate, one of them being changing the colour of its eyes. However, for this particular species, not much was known about it before the series, so with it being brought up to light, there were multiple theories to suggest this phenomenon. An example that I had found of a theory is that the yellow colour comes from its sclera, and when the eyes dilate, the colour yellow becomes even more prevalent in its eye.