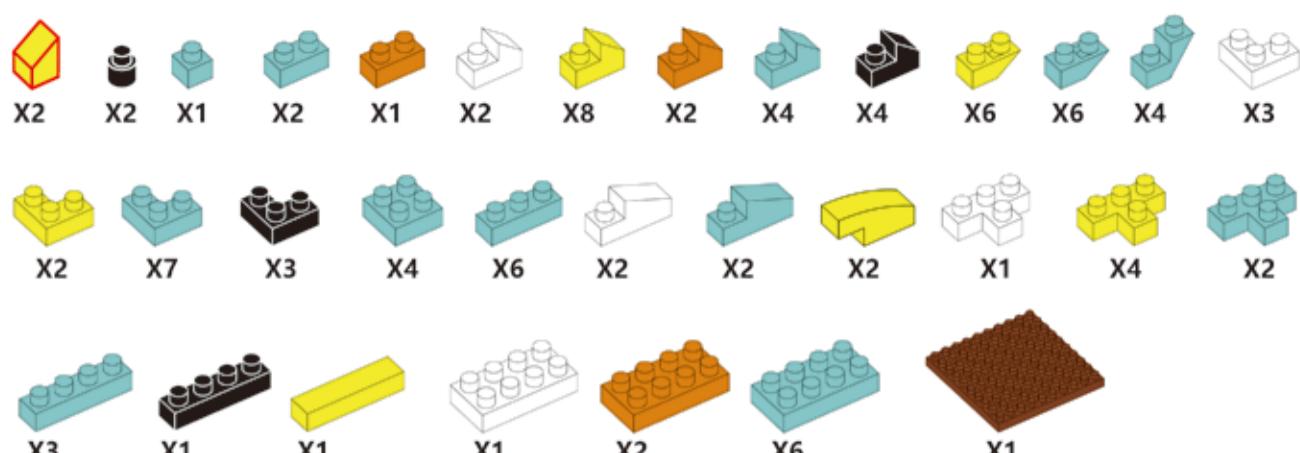
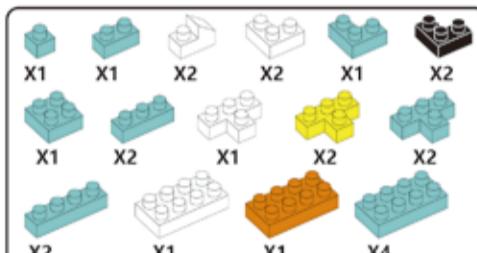


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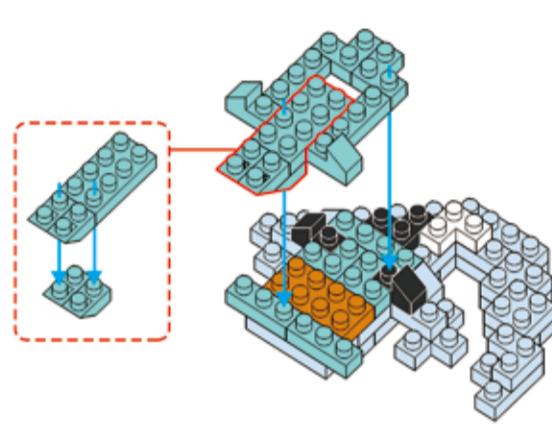
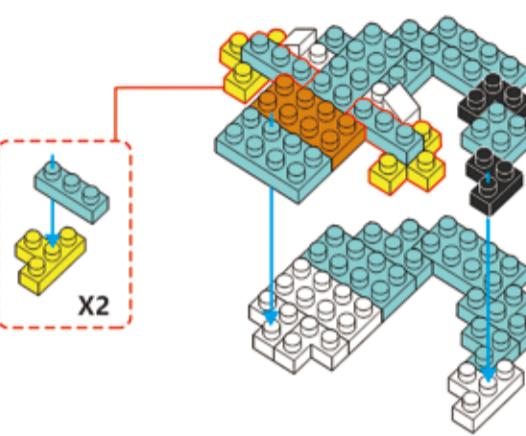
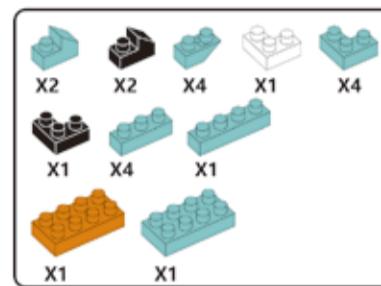
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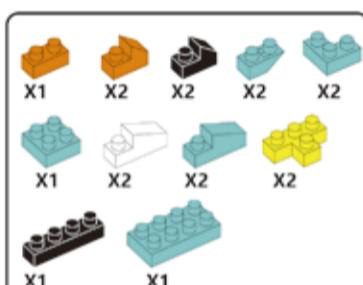
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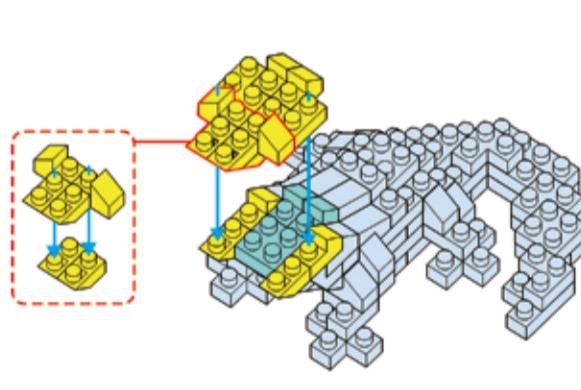
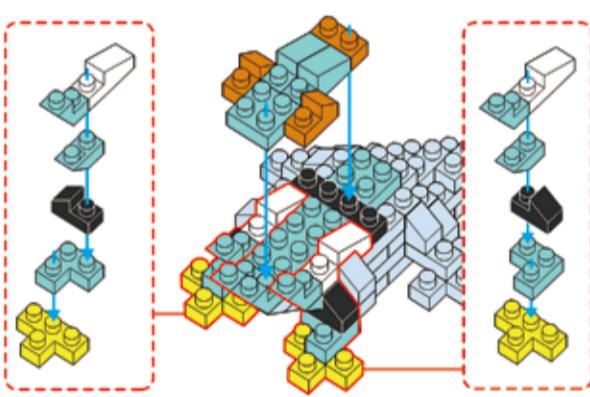
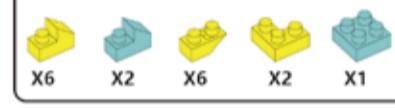
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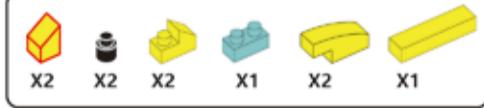
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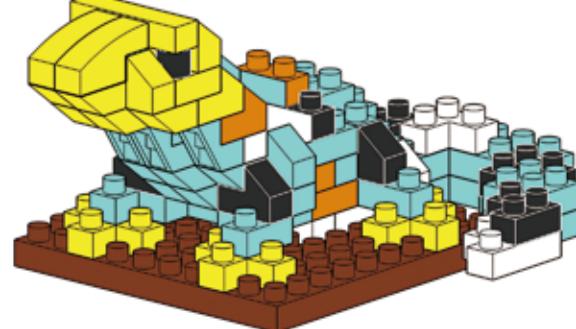
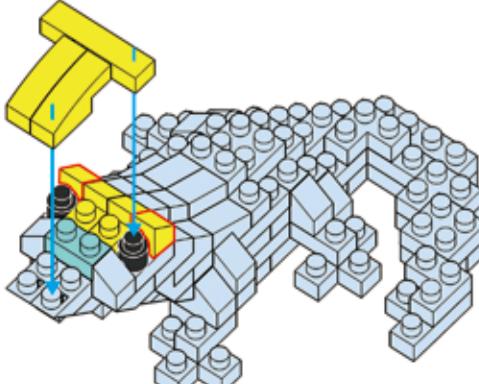
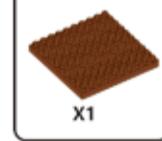
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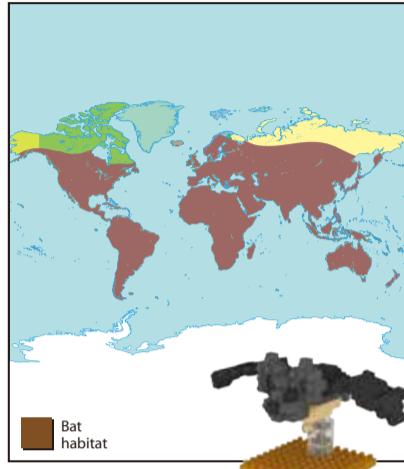
DESERT WILDLIFE MYSTERY MINI BLOCKS

Collect all 12 Different Animals!

Each pack includes one of the following:

Bat, Collard Lizard, Coyote, Desert Bighorn, Desert Tortoise, Javelina, Mountain Lion,
Prairie Dog, Rattlesnake, Roadrunner, Scorpion or Tarantula

Desert Wildlife includes a hardy group of creatures that endure extreme conditions in the high desert. Summer heat with little water and cold winters make it a tricky place to survive. However, there is a rich and diverse family of creatures that succeed in this beautiful environment. They live in cracks and crevices hunting at night or twilight. You may not see them as they are shy and cautious, leaving only a footprint in the wind-blown sand.



Bat

Bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. With extremely elongated fingers and a wing membrane stretched between, the bat's wing anatomically resembles the human hand. Almost 1,000 bat species can be found worldwide. In fact, bats make up a quarter of all mammal species on earth.



Collard Lizard

(*Crotaphytus collaris*)
The collared lizard will lift its body and tail in flight from predators. As it dashes along on its hind legs, it gives the appearance of a fierce little dinosaur. It is a feisty lizard that readily bites hard.



Coyote

(*Canis latrans*)
A young coyote learns to eat a wide variety of foods including small mammals, birds, insects, and many plants. This varied diet allows coyotes to live in a wide range of habitats, from the arctic to the tropics.



Desert Bighorn

(*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)
One of the most majestic creatures of the North American deserts, and one of the rarest, is the Desert Bighorn Sheep. Bighorn sheep are sometimes called a "wilderness species" because they require some of the most remote and protected areas in the West.



Desert Tortoise

(*Gopherus agassizii*)
No other tortoise in North America shares the extreme conditions of habitats occupied by the desert tortoise. It has a high domed shell, which is usually brown in adults and dark tan in younger individuals. Its powerful limbs are equipped with claws to dig its underground burrows, and its front limbs are protected with a covering of thick scales.



Javelina

(*Tayassu tajacu*)
The collared peccary, commonly known as the javelina, is a medium-sized, pig-like, hooved mammal. They thrive in a variety of habitats and are found throughout Central and South America and in the southwestern region of North America. They typically measure between 3-4 1/2 feet and a full-grown adult can weigh between 44 and 88 pounds. Javelinas are herbivores (plant eaters) and frugivores (fruit eaters).



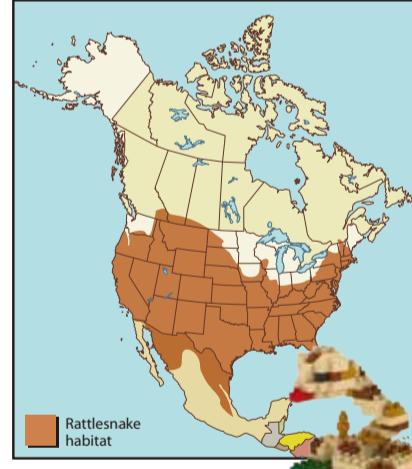
Mountain Lion

The mountain lion is lithe and low-slung, looking as if a small cat head was placed upon a big cat body. Its coat varies from tan to dark brown and its long thick tail is as large as a man's forearm. The tail provides balance during its leaps of more than 20 feet.



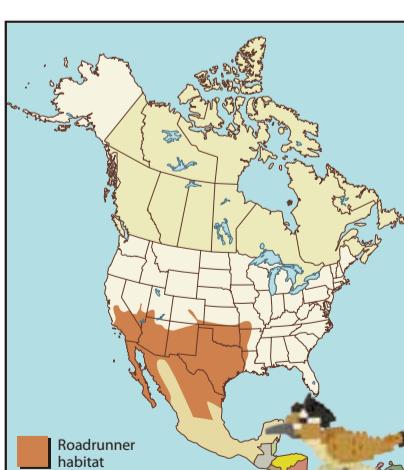
Prairie Dog

(genus *Cynomys*)
A prairie dog "town" is a busy and noisy place. Dozens of these sociable animals sit on conical mounds at the entrances to their burrow, barking, whistling and chirping to one another and keeping a sharp lookout for approaching danger. There is much grooming and "kissing" between relatives, which often have linked burrows and recognize each other as individuals.



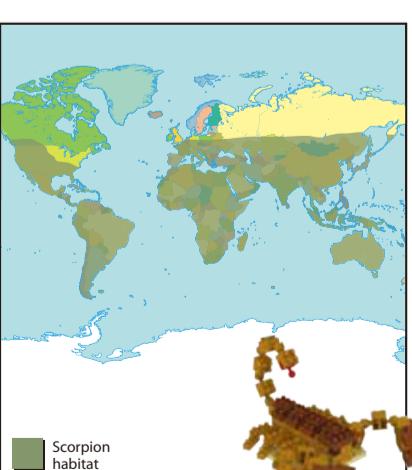
Rattlesnake

Rattlesnakes are species of poisonous snakes generally called "pit vipers". Rattlesnakes can exceed seven feet in length. The rattlesnake is a heavy bodied snake with a triangular shaped head. This snake isn't too picky about its habitat. It can be found living in deserts, grassy plains, forests, rocky hillsides and areas along the coast. Rattlesnakes will often spend the hot daytime hours coiled in the shade of low-growing shrubs, piles of natural or artificial debris, or rocks.



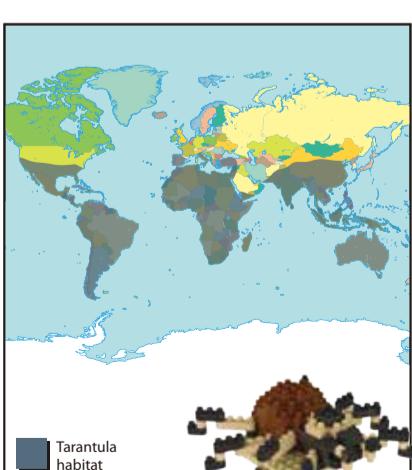
Roadrunner

(*Geococcyx californianus*)
The roadrunner is a long-legged bird in the cuckoo family from Southwestern United States and Mexico. Roadrunners have four toes on each foot; two face forward, and two face backward. This bird walks around rapidly, running down prey. It feeds mainly on small animals and venomous serpents, including small rattlesnakes.



Scorpion

Scorpions strike terror in many people and have been both hated and admired since ancient times. This is probably due to their fearsome look, with pincers at one end and a stinger filled with venom at the other. Scorpions are not insects but arachnids, like spiders, and have eight legs and two main body regions. They have two eyes on top and two to five lateral eyes along each side (as many as five pairs). Even with all those eyes, scorpions can't see very well!



Tarantula

Tarantulas comprise a group of large and often hairy spiders of the *Theraphosidae* family. Their body length ranges from 2 to 4.5 inches long and their leg span can reach anywhere from 3 to 12 inches. Their fang size can reach a maximum length of 1.5 inches long.