

My Savanna Animal Book on
Lion



Written by Emily Gladys

Hello fellow students. My name is Emily Gladys and I'm a 5th grade student at Midas Golden Academy in Kenya. We are learning about *savannas* and I'd like to share with you about what *savannas* are, how *important* they are, and an *animal* of particular interest to me, LION.



About me...

But before I start my book, I'd like to share with you about some of my favorite things.

I like eating chips and burgers.
My best colour is purple. Mostly I like to wear trousers which are Blue in colour.



Okay, now I'm ready to write about what *savannas* are, their *importance*, and facts about one of my favorite *animals*, LION.

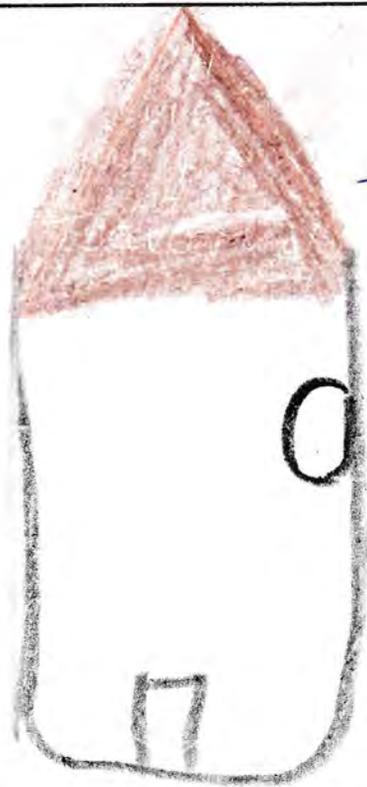
First, *savannas* are found in a wide band on either side of the equator on the edges of tropical forests and desert biomes. Savannas are typically characterized as rolling grasslands scattered with shrubs and isolated trees. Additional characteristics are:

it is also called prairies/Tropical Savanna. There are more grass than trees. Mainly most of the parts of Kenya are under Savanna grassland. Most gameparks and reserves are found in Kenya for example Ruma national and Tsavo national park



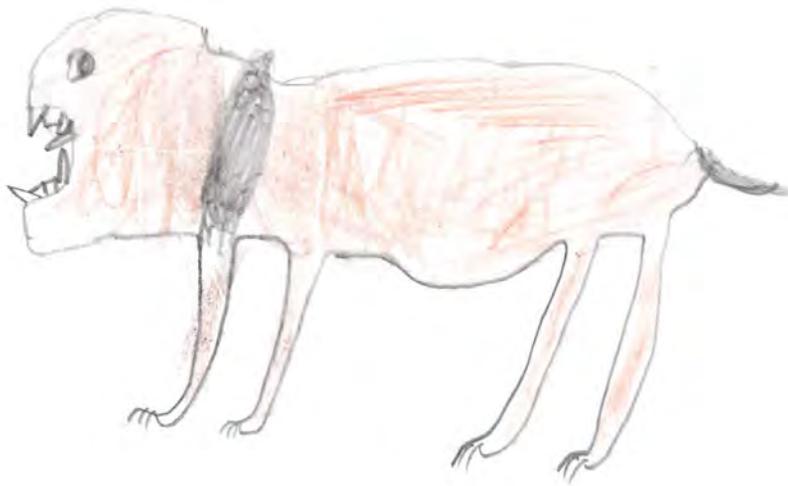
Second, we are very fortunate to literally have *savannas* as part of our community. They serve many *important* purposes, such as:

The grass collected is used to build roof tops of traditional houses
E.g. Makuti



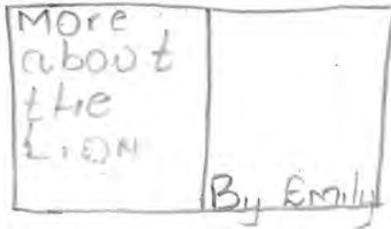
→ Grass thatch

Third, there is a particular *animal* of interest to me, namely the Lion. I chose this *animal* because it has very many interesting things to learn from and educate us with e.g. it is not fear-
ful.



In the following paragraphs, I will briefly discuss what I researched about my animal of interest, the LION. I will cover the following: classification, common name, scientific name, physical characteristics, behavior, if the animal camouflages, adaptations, range, migratory, population, status, reproduction, habitat, prey, predators, where animal fits in food web, and whether aborigines used the animal for food, clothing, or other purposes.

I hope you enjoy the book!



Classification

The Lion is a Vertebrate because it has a backbone. It is classified as a mammal because it give birth to live young ones and is warm blooded.

Names

The Lion has two names. The common name is Simba in Kiswahili, and the *scientific name* is panthera leo.

In science, the *scientific name* is the genus and species of the animal or plant.

Physical characteristics... my animal looks like...

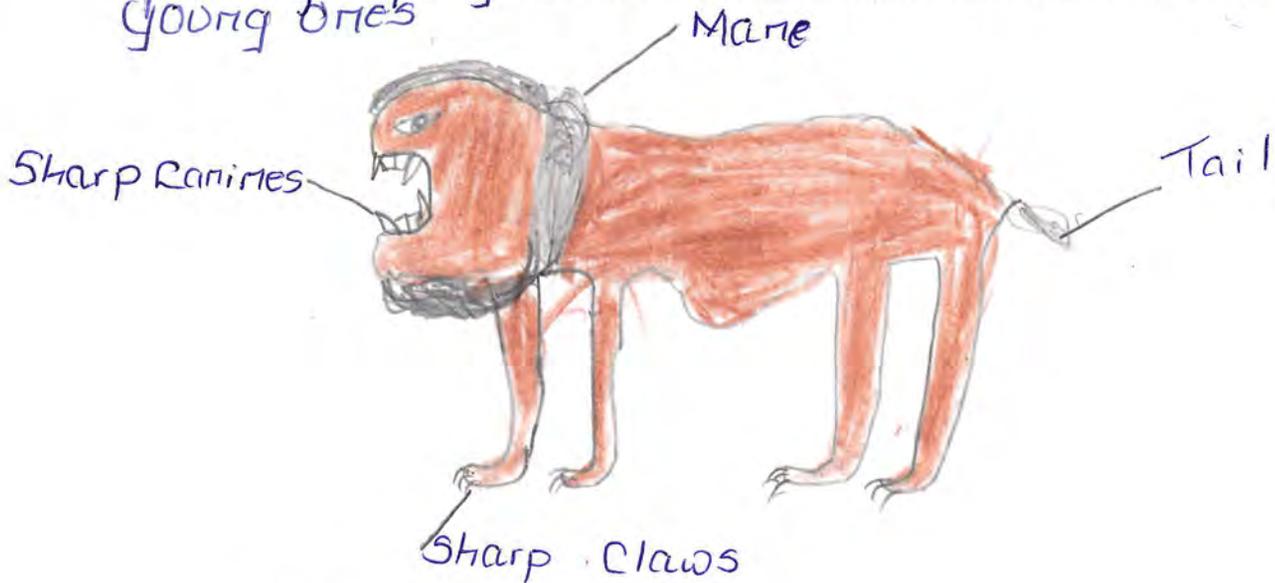
My animal looks closely like
the tiger but born with brown
rosettes on their body when
they are born when it grows up
it changes the colour to brownish.

Camouflage...does my animal blend into its environment?

After looking at my animal and reading more about it, I realize that it camouflages
according to its environment.
it hides in the tall grass when
hunting it hides well because of
its colour

Adaptations

My animal is unique because of its sharp canines which help in hunting. The colour of the skin and its courgeness. Staying in a pride, helping each other and take care of their young ones



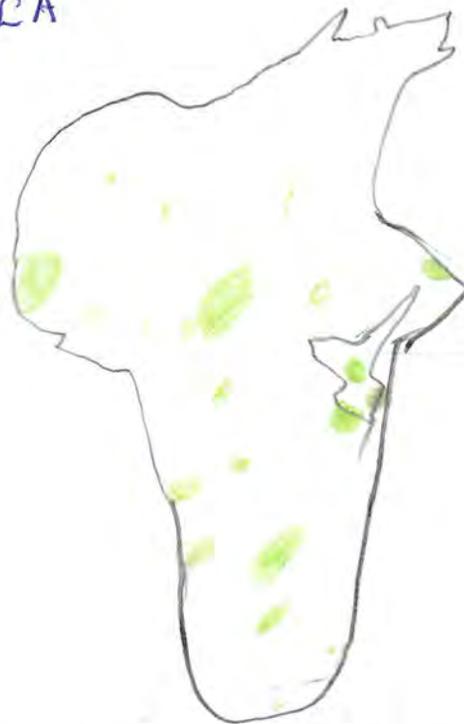
Animal behavior

The way I would describe the behavior of my animal is Lions spend much time resting are inactive for 20 hours per day. Although lions can be active at any time their activity generally peaks at night. They spend a range of 50 minutes eating.

Range

The Lion is found in Africa
Asia, and in India. Mostly is found
in Africa.

THE MAP OF AFRICA



KENYA

→ Presence
of
Lions

Migratory...does it travel from one location to another during seasons?

The Simba (Lion) migrate. For
example, from Maasai Mara, to
Serengeti in Tanzania in search of
prey or food

Population

The population of my animal is Most lions
now live in eastern and southern
Africa which is 16,500 to 47,000.

16,500 → 47,000

Status

The status of the Sibour Lion tells me
whether it is endangered, threatened, or stable.
What I found out is that the Lion is
endangered. I find this
interesting because until the late
pleistocene about 10,000 years ago
the lion was the most widespread
large land mammals after human.

Reproduction

The reproduction of the Lion is most lionesses will have reproduced by the time they are four years of age. Lions do not mate any specific time of year. They do it many times in a year.

Habitat...home

The Lions habitat is in Africa. Lions can be found in savanna grassland with scattered acacia trees, which serve as shade.

Prey and predator...(to eat and to be eaten)

The prey my animal eats are: flesh e.g
Wildbeest, Zebras.
_____.

My animal eats other things such as:
Buffaloes, Warthogs, Impalas
_____.

The predators that eat me are: Jackals
and hyena kill but do not eat
them
_____.

- *Food web*

My animal is a Lion. The following picture demonstrates where my animal fits in the food web.



Aborigines

I'm curious to see if the aborigines used the Simba Lion? in anyway, for example, for food, clothing, or for other purposes. What I discovered that the aborigines used the lion for African stories of bravery or valour. As a rite of passage for the Maasai boys to Maasai warrior man. They do kill a lion as a sign of manhood



References

(books, articles, web-sites, etc.)

www.blueplanet.org/savanna.htm

www.Wikipedia.LiOn

www.wikipedia.org/wiki/LiOn

My Social Studies Classwork by:- Tr Edith

Thank you for reading my book. I hope you enjoyed it and learned a lot about the Lion. Please feel free to *comment* about my book and also, test your knowledge by answering the following *questions* below. I look forward to hearing from you.

Comments for me:

Questions for you: (*See if you can answer these...*)

1. What are the other name of the lion?
2. What is the population of the lion?
3. Where are the lions found?

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