

Grzimeks Animal Life Encyclopedia Volume 10 Mammals1

This full-color 2 Volume set complement to "Grzimek's Animal Encyclopedia, 2nd edition," explores extinction and extinct life in detail. Written specifically for students and general researchers, the set features approximately 80 articles outlining major extinctions and related scientific areas, as well as providing a species-by-species account of extinction. Entries are written by experts in the field and are peer-reviewed by an editorial board of academics specializing in zoology, paleontology and environmental science. Additional features include bibliographies of further reading sources, a glossary, contact information for scientific organizations and a comprehensive index.

V.2- Insects; v.3-Mollusks and echinoderms; v.12-Mammals.

Everyone is familiar with the dodo and the woolly mammoth, but how many people have heard of the scimitar cat and the Falkland Island fox? Extinct Animals portrays over 60 remarkable animals that have been lost forever during the relatively recent geological past. Each entry provides a concise discussion of the history of the animal—how and where it lived, and how it became extinct—as well as the scientific discovery and analysis of the creature. In addition, this work examines what led to extinction—from the role of cyclical swings in the Earth's climate to the spread of humans and their activities. Many scientists believe that we are in the middle of a mass extinction right now, caused by the human undermining of the earth's complex systems that support life.

Understanding what caused the extinction of animals in the past may help us understand and prevent the extinction of species in the future. Extinct Animals examines the biology and history of some of the most interesting creatures that have ever lived, including: The American Terror Bird, which probably became extinct over 1 million years ago, who were massive predators, some of which were almost 10 feet tall; the Rocky Mountain Locust, last seen in 1902, formed the most immense animal aggregations ever known, with swarms estimated to include over 10 trillion insects; the Giant Ground Sloth, which was as large as an elephant; and the Neandertals, the first Europeans, which co-existed with prehistoric Homo sapiens. Extinct Animals includes illustrations—many created for the work—that help the reader visualize the extinct creature, and each entry concludes with a list of resources for those who wish to do further research.

DK First Animal Encyclopedia is loaded with spectacular photographs showing animal habits and habitats. From aardvark to zebra, this book is packed with fascinating facts about animals, giving children a wonderful head start on learning about the animal world. A first reference guide to the animals of the world

This study identifies the fall of dinosaurs as the factor that allowed mammals to evolve into the dominant tetrapod form. It refutes the single-cause impact theory for dinosaur extinction and demonstrates that multiple factors--massive volcanic eruptions, loss of shallow seas, and extraterrestrial impact--likely led to their demise. While their avian relatives ultimately survived and thrived, terrestrial dinosaurs did not. Taking their place as the dominant land and sea tetrapods were mammals, whose radiation was explosive following nonavian dinosaur extinction. The author argues that because of dinosaurs, Mesozoic mammals changed relatively slowly for 145 million years compared to the prodigious Cenozoic radiation that followed. Finally out from under the shadow of the giant reptiles, Cenozoic mammals evolved

into the forms we recognize today in a mere ten million years after dinosaur extinction.

Insects - volume 3.

Broadening the basis of information on the topic of the Cretaceous extinction, this book particularly highlights evidence that points away from the global catastrophic scenario, towards a fossil based theory suggesting that a multitude of factors resulted in the period's radical changes.

Sue Polanka brings together a variety of professionals to share their expertise about e-books with librarians and publishers. Providing forward-thinking ideas while remaining grounded in practical information that can be implemented in all kinds of libraries, the topics explored include an introduction to e-books and their different types, an overview of their history and development, e-book technology, why e-books are good for learning, and how librarians can market them to a wide range of users.--[backcover]

Seven hundred concise, clearly written articles, accompanied by more than one thousand full-color photographs, provide authoritative information on mammals from each of the twenty-one orders, covering anatomy, breeding habits, behavior, migrations, evolutionary development, social organization, and other topics "The Princeton Encyclopedia of Birds" is a comprehensive and lavishly illustrated reference to the world's birds. Full-color illustrations throughout.

Written for students and general researchers. Each entry contains an authoritative and clear treatment of the topic, comprehensive in both scope and coverage.

Provides information on the physical characteristics, geographic range, habitat, diet, behavior, reproduction, and conservation status of a variety of amphibians.

Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia: Mollusks and echinoderms

A fresh account of Charles Darwin's rich personal and professional lives, well beyond On the Origin of Species. In 1859 Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species. With this bedrock of biology books, Darwin carved a new origin-story for all life: evolution rather than creation. But this single book is not the whole story. In this new biography, J. David Archibald describes and analyzes Darwin's prodigious body of work and complex relationships with colleagues, as well as his equally productive home life—he lived with his wife and seven surviving children in the bustling environs of Down House, south of London. There, among his family and friends, Darwin continued to experiment and write many more books on orchids, sex, emotions, and earthworms until his death in 1882, when he was honored with burial at Westminster Abbey. This is a fresh, up-to-date account of the life and work of a most remarkable man.

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