

Print-out fact sheet examples:

The Motmot

The beautiful, medium-sized turquoise-browed Motmot is the **national animal of El Salvador**. This bird belongs to the motmot family. In Salvador, this bird is called the Torogoz. It's mostly green with a bright blue stripe above its eye. On its throat, the **national bird of El Salvador** has a blue-bordered patch. The upper part of its tail and flight feathers are blue in color. This beautiful bird actually prides itself as **the national animal of Salvador**.



The Torogoz mostly lives in fairly open places like forest edges, gallery forest and scrub land. **Salvador's national bird** can also be found in Central America, Costa Rica and also Mexico. You cannot fail to spot them along the Yucatan peninsula and the mountain-trimmed valleys of northwest Guatemala and Honduras. They live in a long tunnel-like

nest which they build in areas like earth banks, quarry or fresh-water well. IUCN has listed this bird among the endangered species as human beings hunt them.

Facts About The National Animal Of El Salvador (Motmot)

- **Common name:** Turquoise-browed motmot
- **Scientific name:** *Eumomota superciliosa*
- **Average weight:** 66.5g
- **Average height:** 34 cm
- **Incubation period:** 21 days
- **Average lifespan:** 12-14 years
- **Average wingspan:** 122 cm
- **Diet:** Insects
- **Conservation status:** Endangered

This beautiful bird is mostly green in color with a bordered blue patch. Its flight feathers and upper side of the tail is also blue. According to research, the tail of the **national animal of El Salvador** serves different purposes according to sexes. The male uses it as a sexual signal. The long tail of **Salvador's national animal** is also used to signal the presence of threat. This amazing bird has been recognized as the **national animal symbol of El Salvador** for a long time.

The Torogoz has been liked by many citizens of Salvador. It has established strong relationships with them that it has acquired the title of **national symbol of Salvador**.

References:

- "Details about the Turquoise-browed motmot" –eol.org
- "All you should know about the Turquoise-browed motmot"-
Travel experta

General Facts About Butterflies

- Butterflies are insects.
- A butterfly's lifecycle is made up of four parts, egg, larva (caterpillars), pupa (chrysalis) and adult.
- Butterflies attach their eggs to leaves with a special glue.
- Most caterpillars are plant eaters (herbivores).
- Fully grown caterpillars attach themselves to a suitable twig or leaf before shedding their outside layer of skin to reveal a hard skin underneath known as a chrysalis.
- An adult butterfly will eventually emerge from the chrysalis where it will wait a few hours for its wings to fill with blood and dry, before flying for the first time.
- Butterflies can live in the adult stage from anywhere between a week and a year, depending on the species.
- Butterflies have four wings.
- Butterflies often have brightly coloured wings with unique patterns made up of tiny scales.
- Most butterflies feed on nectar from flowers.
- Butterflies have taste receptors on their feet.
- Scientists estimate that there are between 15000 and 20000 different species of butterfly.
- Birdwing butterflies have large, angular wings and fly in a similar way to birds.
- Monarch butterflies are known for their long migration. Every year monarch butterflies will travel a great distance (sometimes over 4000 km), females will lay eggs and a new generation of monarchs will travel back, completing the cycle.
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The Owl Butterfly



The owl butterfly is a beautiful, interesting, larger butterfly with an amazing built in protection system. It has what appears to be large eyes, that would be more fitting of a larger predator than a fragile, beautiful butterfly. As needed, these eyes trick other creatures that would normally make the Owl Butterfly a snack or meal! All another hungry animal needs to see, are "eyes" that would fit on a creature that would eat them if they had the chance, and they are immediately looking elsewhere for food! What an incredible built in defense mechanism.

Unfortunately, butterflies everywhere are often the first species of animals to be negatively affected by climate change, deforestation, pollution and over development.

As you can see in the picture, the owl butterfly has a very fitting name. The colors on the outer wings, and the eyeball design are the perfect cover up. Isn't nature just amazing?



Look at the beautiful creamy colors of blues and greens on the other side of the owl butterflies wings! The butterflies can flash these colors for identification purposes as needed. Owl Butterflies can be found in South America.



The Caligo Memnon (or Caligo memnon), also known as the owl butterfly can be found living in Central and South America. There are some other names associated with this butterfly and they are the Tawny owl butterfly, and Memnon's Owl. They are rather large, as butterflies go, about 6 and 3/8 inches across the wingspan. The larvae feed on banana leaves and many other large leafed

plants. Without the right plants, they will not survive. The female will lay her eggs on the appropriate leaves so when larvae come out they are ready to eat.

Compared to many other butterflies, the Owl Butterfly can be found in drier areas. The Caligo Memnon isn't to be confused with the Giant Owl butterfly that looks a bit similar and likes wetter rain forest settings. These beauties are a member of the brush-footed butterflies, or Family Nymphalidae.

Tree Frogs



Tree frogs have slender bodies and legs, long toes, and sticky toe pads that help them climb in trees and cling to branches and leaves. Tree frogs have extra cartilage between the last two bones of each toe that makes their toes more flexible!

Tree frogs come in a variety of sizes and colors. Most species live in trees, but there are some species that spend most of their time on the ground and some species that spend most of their time in the water. Most species eat insects, but some larger species may eat small vertebrates.

Some tree frogs lay their eggs in water, other species lay their eggs on leaves of plant that hang over the water. When the tadpoles hatch they drop into the water below! In some South American species, the female carries the eggs on her back.

There are around 862 species of tree frogs found around the world.

One specific Tree Frog is the Exquisite Spike-Thumb Frog (*Plectrohyla exquisita*) of Honduras.

Plectrohyla exquisita is a species of [frogs](#) in the family [Hylidae](#). Before its description in 1998, it was confused with [Plectrohyla teuchestes](#). It is [endemic](#) to the [Sierra de Omoa](#) in the [Cortés Department](#) of northwestern [Honduras](#).^[2] The species range is within the [Cusuco National Park](#).^[1] Natural [habitats](#) of *Plectrohyla exquisita* are lower montane wet forests at elevations of 1,490–1,680 m (4,890–5,510 ft) [asl](#). They are found on low vegetation along streams and breed in streams. It is moderately common but assumed to be in decline because of [chytridiomycosis](#).^[1]

Frogs are interstitial beings. They are born of water yet spend much of their lives on land. The amphibians transform from gelatinous orbs to tiny-tailed swimmers to land-hopping predators. Some burrow deep into the earth, Gollum-like, while others climb trees and spend their lives in the canopy. And these days, too many frog species straddle the line between extirpation and complete extinction. They're still around in zoos, but they've lost their homes in the wild.

Plectrohyla exquisita

[Conservation status](#)

[Critically Endangered](#) (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

[Scientific classification](#)

Kingdom: [Animalia](#)

Phylum: [Chordata](#)

Class: [Amphibia](#)

Order: [Anura](#)

Family: [Hylidae](#)

Genus: [Plectrohyla](#)

Species: *P. exquisita*

[Binomial name](#)

Plectrohyla exquisita

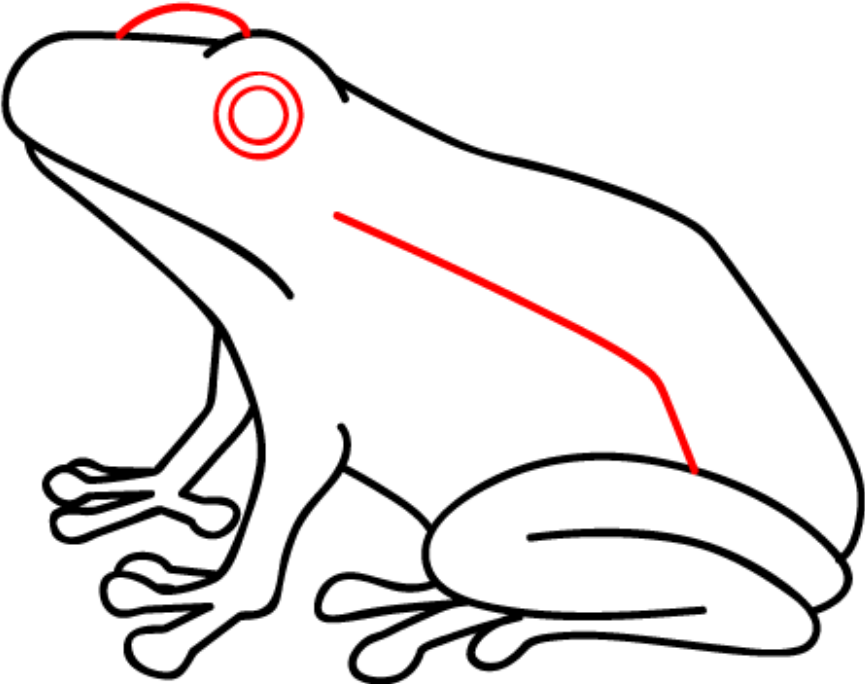
McCranie & Wilson, 1998

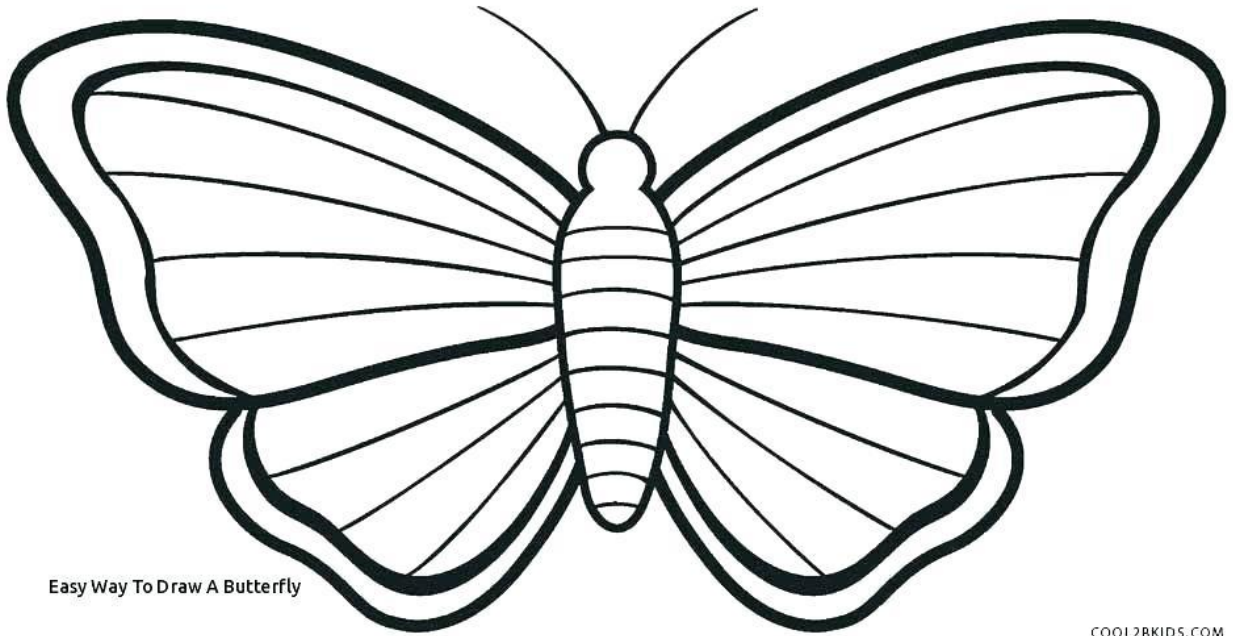
2015 International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species: "Critically Endangered due to a projected decline of greater than 80% over the next ten years due to the potential impacts of chytridiomycosis."

Fun Facts: In 10 years, we have NEVER heard this frog croak! It's the only endangered species in Cusuco whose call remains unknown to science. Adult males of this species have a large "second thumb", which is actually a fleshy appendage that hides a bone spike used in territorial combat with other frogs. There are two color morphs of this species: some frogs are green while others are brown.

Animal print-outs to draw:

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Easy Way To Draw A Butterfly

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