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Grassland good human impact

The African elephant, the largest living terrestrial mammal, is distinguished from the smaller Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) by its size and enormous ears, which overlaps to cool off and keep the insects out of their eyes. The trunk, an extension of the upper lip and nose, is used for activities such as drinking, bathing, smelling, greeting, grabbing and carrying food - herbs, leaves and fruits - in your mouth. Ad You can eat more than three hundred pounds (135 kg) of food in a day. Cows and their calves live together in a family unit led by a larger cow, the matriarch. Males are mostly solitary, reuniting with females to mate. Hunted for centuries by their ivory tusks - elongated incisors - these elephants are now protected, but poaching and habitat loss still threaten them. Animal Facts Name: African Elephant (African *Loxodonta*) Family: Elephantidae (Elephants) Rank: Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa Habitat: Savannah to east and south; forest to the west of the diet: bark, fruit, grass and leaves Head and body length: 20 to 25 feet (6 to 7.5 m) Tail length: 3.3 to 4.3 feet (1 to 1.3 m) Height of I Shoulder: 10 to 11 Weight: 8,000-13,000 pounds (3,600 to 5,900 kg) Life cycle: Year-round mating; gestation of about 730 days, a calf born Description: Grey, skin scarcely hair; large ears; long and curved ivory tusks; long and muscular trunk with two finger-like projections at the tip Conservation state: Greater threat of extinction: poaching; Habitat Loss What can I do?: Visit Save the Elephants and the Living With Elephants Foundation for information on how you can help. This seasonal vodka cocktail is citrus, crunchy and ultra refreshing. Combine ZU Bison Grass Vodka with hard apple cider for a citrus, crunchy and ultra refreshing seasonal vodka cocktail. 2 oz ZU Bison Grass Vodka 1/2 oz Carpano Bianco Vermouth 1/2 oz Lime juice 1/2 oz Simple syrup 2 oz Square Mile Hard Cider Garnish: Garnish twig: seasonal berries Add all the ingredients except cider to a glass of pilsner. Add pebble gel and stir until outside the glass frosts. Top with more ice and cider. Garnish with a sprig of menta and seasonal berries. Rate this recipe that I don't like at all. It's not the worst. Sure, that's what he's going to do. I'm a fan - I'd recommend it. Amazing! I love it! Thanks for your rating! Company: Coffee PeopleAge: 22Has held title For: 2 yearsDegree: Waiting for a BA in anthropology, PortlandCoffee State University is the kind of place where it's ok to pronounce bad latte. Portland's Java store chain, based in Oregon, is labelled Rebecka Amodeli. Humans offer designer coffee drinks in an attitude-free environment - and in return, even the most caffeinated customers remember to treat how, well, humanbeings. This aura of respect extends to the world in general: Coffee people donate 10% of their income after tax to charities, focusing on those who help Communities. What is it like to be a human being? It looks a lot like other jobs. But I feel like a person, not a part in a machine. What does it take to be a good human being? It is very important to listen to customers, such as the man who called to complain that his tea from the Russian caravan was not tasteful. I ended up having tea with him on the phone. What are management-human relationships like? Great! It's hard for a company not to support people when it sees them as human beings. If you weren't a human being, what would it be? A cat. Then it could be all day. The pasture biome includes grass-dominated land habitats and has relatively few large trees or shrubs. There are three main types of pastures - temperate meadows, tropical meadows (also known as savannahs), and stepped pastures. The following are the key characteristics of the pasture biome: Plant structure that is dominated by herbs Arid climateSemi-aggregatesRespre and insufficient soils to support significant tree growths More common in medium latitudes and near the interiors of continentsGrasslands are often exploited for agricultural use The biome of pastures is divided into the following habitats: Temperate meadows: Temperate meadows are dominated by grasses - without trees and large shrubs. Temperate meadows include wet and moist high grass meadows, and dry meadows and short grass that experience hot summers and cold winters. The soil of temperate meadows has a nutrient-rich upper layer, but fires that prevent trees and shrubs from growing often accompany seasonal droughts. Tropical meadows: Tropical meadows are located near the equator. They have warmer, wetter climates than temperate pastures and experience more pronounced seasonal droughts. The savannas are dominated by herbs, but they also have some scattered trees. Its soil is very porous and drains quickly. Tropical meadows are found in Africa, India, Australia, Nepal and South America.Steppe meadows: stepped border pastures in semi-arid deserts. The herbs found on the steppe are much shorter than those of temperate and tropical pastures. Stepped pastures have no trees, except along the banks of rivers and streams. Most meadows experience a dry season and a rainy season. During the dry season, pastures can be susceptible to fires, which often begin as a result of lightning. Annual rainfall in a pasture habitat is higher than the annual rainfall that occurs in desert habitats, and while they receive enough rain to grow herbs and other scrub plants, it is not enough to support the growth of a significant number of trees. Pasture soils also limit the plant structure that grows there. Pasture soils are generally too shallow and dry to support tree growth. Some common plants that occur in meadows include buffalo grass, asters, cone, clover, goldenrods and wild Indians. The meadows also support a variety of animal, animal, reptiles, mammals, amphibians, birds and many types of invertebrates. Africa's dry meadows are among the most ecologically diverse of all pastures and support animal populations such as giraffes, zebras and rhinos. Australia's meadows provide habitat for kangaroos, mice, snakes and a variety of birds. The meadows of North America and Europe support wolves, wild turkeys, coyotes, Canadian notches, cranes, bobcats and eagles. The fauna of the additional meadows includes: African elephant (African *Loxodonta*): The two frontal incisors of African elephants grow in large tusks that bend forward. They have a large head, large ears and a long muscle trunk. Lion (*Panthera leo*): The largest of all African cats, lions inhabit the savannahs and gir forest in northwest India. American bison (bison): Millions of people used to tour north American meadows, boreal regions and scrubland, but their relentless slaughter of meat, hides and sport brought the species to the brink of extinction. Spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*): Inhabited by the meadows, savannas and semi-deserts of sub-Saharan Africa, the hyena has the highest population density of the Serengeti, a vast ecosystem of plains stretching from northern Tanzania to southwestern Kenya. Plants found in temperate meadows include Buffalo grass, rye grass, fox tail, wild oats and purple needle grass. Wildflowers and a few trees and large shrubs also grow in grassland. Tall herbs grow in meadows that receive approximately 30 inches of rainfall each year. Little bluestem and needle grass usually grow up to 4 feet tall, while big bluestem and switched grass can grow up to 7 feet. The large bluestem grass changes from its blue-green hue to a reddish color when the temperature becomes colder. The purple confor is about 5 feet tall and is commonly used in herbal medicine. American bison subsist on Buffalo grass and big bluestem grass, which people also use as hay. Some of the common flowers found in meadows include wild indians, clover, sunflowers and goldenrods. The burning star, also called button snakeroot, is a yellow flower that blooms from August to September. It grows in dry areas with wet soil and lots of sunlight. Many grazing animals feed on herbs, thriving due to the near-growth point of herbs in the soil. These plants often survive forest fires due to the fact that their stems and buds grow underground. The few trees and shrubs that grow in temperate meadows normally cannot withstand the flames. Scientists speculate in the 1970s that chimpanzees share nearly 99 percent of our genetic makeup. It was a good guess - research in the following decades proved them right. Human beings, of all, they have a lot in common with other animal species. We feel pain, and if you've ever seen a cat attempt to jump on a hot stove and retire quickly, you'll have decided that cats, too. We have emotions, and as any dog owner can say, their canine canine friends cheerful, affectionate and even depressed behaviour. And if you look at a chimpanzee - a species that many believe to share a common ancestor with humans - you will see many traits and behaviors that look much more human than animalistic. So what constitutes this small, 1 percent difference between humans and chimpanzees? Ad At the genetic level, DNA comparisons reveal certain alterations - a slightly mutated gene here, a different protein there. These deviations show why human jaws are smaller than chimpanzees, and why we are more or less susceptible to certain diseases. Although the genes are remarkably similar, their expression is not. Think of it this way: Sand and water can be combined to make glass or just wet sand. But does evolutionary progress explain religion, art, literature or moral decision-making? On a cognitive level, humans are very different from most species. We have self-awareness, spiritual curiosity and philosophical reflections. We have the capacity for mathematics, language, invention, mechanical adaptation and music. Chimpanzees form communities, but there is a wide gulf between this community and human culture. And while chimpanzees show self-awareness by recognizing themselves in mirrors, there is still no evidence that this self-awareness leads them to reflect on the greatest mysteries of the universe (which, in their case, could be driven by the question, What does chimpanzees do?) These collective differences seem to compensate the human soul, and what makes humanbeings. What defines and constitutes exactly the soul is an issue that philosophers have pondered since antiquity. At the time of Socrates' death in the 5th century, the term soul was used in the same way that it is used today - not only what differentiates the lives of the dead, but as something responsible for our sense of justice, foresight, introspection and our various emotional states. Interestingly, some branches of philosophical thought around the 5th and 6th centuries argued that animals and plants also had souls, and some philosophers -- such as Empedocles, Anaxagoras and Democritus -- did not differentiate between animals and plants, because they were both alive [source: Lorenz]. Regardless, our thoughts seem much more complex than those of other species. You could argue that this is because we are Chimpanzee 2.0 -- a better version of a base model. The other argument is that we have become something completely different, due perhaps to an evolutionary mix or even superior power. Power.