

Yeti facts for kids

Kids Encyclopedia Facts



Yeti	
Yeti reconstruction at the International Mountain Museum, Pokhara, Nepal.	
Similar creatures	Bigfoot , Skunk Ape, Yeren, Yowie, Mande Barung, Orang Pendek, Almas, Barmanou
Other name(s)	Abominable Snowman Migoi, Meh-teh et al.
Country	Bhutan , India , Nepal , Russia (Siberia) , China
Region	Himalayas
Habitat	Mountains

[An artists impression of a Yeti.](#)

The **Yeti** (also called the **abominable snowman**) is an animal said to live in the Himalaya mountain range made of ice. People say they have seen it, but none have ever been caught. It is supposed to look like an ape that walks upright. Some body parts, said to be of a yeti, are kept in a few monasteries in the area. There no real evidence that it exists, but there have been reports of footprints in the snow which could have been made by a yeti.

Description

The yeti has been described as having white shaggy fur and a lean muscular body like an ape. This "creature" could also live in the Asian mountains near the Himalayan snow line. Stories about the Yeti and another similar creature, Bigfoot, suggest that if they are real, they could be the same, or similar species. The yeti can stand at least 6 – 10 foot tall, not as tall as the Bigfoot. It has also been said the Yeti can weigh at least 200 - 400 pounds. The yeti is shy, which is why it has never been found. In 2010 an unsuccessful exhibition, some hunters found a hairless four legged creature, they said was a Yeti. It was a small hairless cat that lost it's hair from a disease.

Popular culture

The yeti has been shown in couple of movies including Monsters, Inc. The Yeti has also been a WWE wrestler name. Toys and games using creatures like yetis have been made including Lego Cards (Lego).

Bigfoot facts for kids

Sasquatch

Creature

Name: Sasquatch

AKA: Bigfoot

Classification

Grouping: [Cryptid](#)

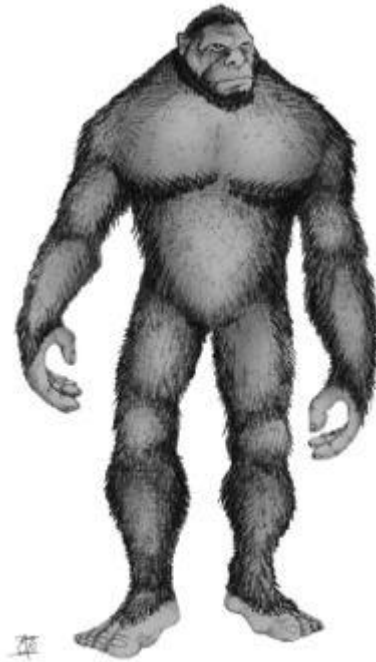
Data

First reported: In folklore

Country: United States, Canada

Region: California

Habitat: Forests, Swamps, Mountains



Bigfoot, also called **Sasquatch**, is a rarely-seen primate that some people say lives in remote areas of Canada and the United States. Even though many people claim to have seen a Bigfoot, or seen their tracks, no one has ever captured one, or found a dead body. For this reason, some people do not believe in Bigfoot. Some also believe Bigfoot is a dangerous monster, because of some scary stories told about them. Most people who study Bigfoot, however, agree that the species is probably gentle and intelligent, just like humans.

Bigfoot is said to be very tall, from 7 to 9 feet (about 2 to 2.75 meters) and covered in brown, black, red, or sometimes even white fur or hair. They are said to have very big feet, about 13 inches long (0.3 meters), which is why they are named Bigfoot.

Bigfoots are mostly seen in the forests of the Pacific Northwest, but sometimes people see them in the Great Lakes area, the Midwest, or even in swamps in the Southern United States.

It is thought that Bigfoot may be related to the Yeti of the Himalayas.

The name **Sasquatch** comes from the Halkomelem language, a Central Salish language in the Salish language family. Stories of this type of creature are known among a number of First Nations groups in south-western British Columbia.

Pictures and movies of Bigfoot

Sometimes, people who see a Bigfoot are able to take a picture or a movie of it. The most famous of these is the "Patterson-Gimlin movie." It was named this because the last names of the men who took the movie were Patterson and Gimlin. In the movie, a large, ape-like creature can be seen walking from a lake to a

forest. Because this is the best movie so far of a creature that may be a Bigfoot, scientists argue about it a lot.

Some think that the creature is a real Bigfoot, while others think that it is just a person in a gorilla costume. Because of this, people have done experiments with men in gorilla costumes who try to move like the creature in the movie. So far, none has been able to move just like it. This is why there are many Bigfoot hoaxes. He can also be mistaken for a grizzly bear. The evidence obtained from the movie is startling though many have questioned about it. Some experts believe if the movie is played slightly faster it could have been a man wearing a rubber costume. However aspects of the footage are amazing. For example, biotechnology scientists have said that for Bigfoot to walk upright it would need an extended heel. The creature in the movie too has an extended heel.

Images for kids

Had Slain His Thousand.
At Bald Rock, 60 miles from Fresno, John Rose killed a grizzly bear which had been roaming about that region for nearly 15 years and was called "Bigfoot" by miners in that vicinity. It is estimated that he has killed 1,000 sheep in his time and has had many fights with Chinese sheep herders. He carried scars to show it, for when he was cut open seven bullets were found in his carcass. They had been fired into him in past years. He was killed in a canyon and could not be got out, but those who saw him estimated his weight at 2,000 pounds. His hide was a good load for two men to carry out.—San Francisco Chronicle.



1895 article describing a giant grizzly bear named "Bigfoot". A 2007 photo of an unidentified animal the Bigfoot Research Organization claims is a "juvenile Sasquatch"



Fossil jaw of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, an extinct primate



Nessie - the Loch Ness Monster

Have you heard of Nessie, the Loch Ness Monster? Loch Ness is a very large, deep lake in Scotland. Many people think a monster lives in it.

The first report of Nessie was back in the sixth century. A man called St Columba reported seeing a monster in the water, but he told the monster to go back, and he was safe.

'Go back!'

'OK, if you insist.'

Then, in 1933, Nessie was seen again by George Spicer and his wife - she crossed the road in front of their car.

'What a beautiful day for a picnic.'

'Arghhh!'

The next year, a photo was taken of Nessie, which became very famous. It was taken by a doctor - but the photo turned out to be fake.

Since then, there have been several more sightings of Nessie. Some people have tried to take photos and videos, but Nessie is very shy and the pictures are not very clear.

'The paparazzi are everywhere!'

People have also tried exploring the lake, but it is very deep and very dark. Some people watched the lake, while other people used equipment like underwater cameras, microphones and sonar to scan the lake carefully.

People have even explored the lake in submersibles. No one has found anything definite.

There are lots of possible explanations for what people have seen in Loch Ness. Maybe the monster is just a giant eel, a large bird, a tree or a seal. A few people even think it could be a plesiosaur, which is a type of dinosaur.

'Or maybe I'm just unique!'

So, what do you think? Do you believe that Nessie, the Loch Ness Monster, really exists?

British tales



Listen to this story

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/short-stories/nessie-the-loch-ness-monster>

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Loch Ness Monster facts for kids

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Man made Loch Ness Monster in a lake

The **Loch Ness Monster**, also referred to as **Nessie**, is a supposed animal, said to live in the Scottish loch of Loch Ness, the second biggest loch in the country. The Loch Ness Monster story was big in the field of cryptozoology.

Most scientists believe that the Loch Ness Monster is not real, and they say that many of the sightings are either hoaxes or pictures of other mistaken existing animals. However, a popular theory among believers is that "Nessie" is a plesiosaur, an extinct meat-eating aquatic reptile that lived in the Mesozoic era. The Loch Ness monster has also been described as an elephant, eel, and other animals.

Surgeon's photograph' (1934)

The Surgeon's photograph was the only photographic evidence of a head and neck – all the others are humps or disturbances. Dr. Wilson claimed he was looking at the loch when he saw the monster, so grabbed his camera and snapped five photos. After the film was developed, only two exposures were clear. The first photo (the more publicised one) shows what was claimed to be a small head and back. The second one, a blurry image, attracted little publicity because it was difficult to interpret what was depicted.

The image was revealed as a hoax in 1994. Supposedly taken by Robert Kenneth Wilson and was published in the *Daily Mail* on 21 April 1934. Wilson's refusal to have his name associated with the photograph led to it being called "Surgeon's photograph".

The strangely small ripples on the photo fit the size and of circular pattern of small ripples as opposed to large waves when photographed up close. Analysis of the original uncropped image fostered further doubt. A year before the hoax was revealed, the makers of Discovery Communications's documentary *Loch Ness Discovered* analysed the uncropped image and found a white object was visible in every version of the photo. "It seems to be the source of ripples in the water, almost as if the object was towed by something", the narrator said. "But science cannot rule out it was just a blemish on the negative", he continued.

Additionally, analysis of the full photograph revealed the object was quite small, only about 60 to 90 cm (2 to 3 ft) long.

After Christian Spurling's confession, most agree it was what Spurling claimed – a toy submarine with a sculpted head attached. Details of how the photo was accomplished were published in the 1999 book, *Nessie – the Surgeon's Photograph Exposed*. Essentially, it was a toy submarine with a head and neck made of plastic wood, built by Christian Spurling.

Spurling was the son-in-law of Marmaduke Wetherell, a big game hunter who had been publicly ridiculed in the *Daily Mail*, the newspaper that employed him. Spurling claimed that to get revenge, Marmaduke Wetherell committed the hoax. His co-conspirators were Spurling (a sculpture specialist), his son Ian Marmaduke, who bought the material for the fake Nessie, and Maurice Chambers (an insurance agent). Chambers asked surgeon Robert Kenneth Wilson to offer the pictures to the *Daily Mail*.

The hoax story was disputed by Henry Bauer. Unfortunately for Bauer, he claimed that plastic wood did not exist in 1934, when actually it was a popular DIY and modelling material from the 1920s.

No animal has ever been discovered in the loch which resembles the mythical monster.

Images for kids



Loch Ness, reported home of the monster



Cryptoclidus model used in the Five TV programme, *Loch Ness Monster: The Ultimate Experiment*

10 Leopard Facts:

Leopard facts



1. Most leopards are light coloured and have dark spots on their fur. These spots are called “**rosettes**” because their shape is similar to that of a rose. There are also **black leopards**, too, whose spots are hard to see because their fur is so dark.
2. Leopards can be found in various places around the world – they live in Sub-Saharan Africa, northeast Africa, Central Asia, India and China.
3. Leopards are fast felines and can run at up to **58km/h**! They’re super springy, too, and can leap **6m** forward through the air – that’s the length of three adults lying head to toe!
4. Leopards are very **solitary** and spend most of their time alone. They each have their own territory, and leave scratches on trees, urine scent marks and poop to warn other leopards to stay away! Males and females will cross territories, but only to mate.
5. These big cats have a **varied diet** and enjoy different kinds of grub. They eat bugs, fish, antelope, monkeys, rodents, deer...in fact, pretty much any prey that is available!
6. Leopards are **skilled climbers**, and like to rest in the branches of trees during the day. They are strong beasts, too, and can carry their heavy prey up into the trees so that pesky scavengers, such as hyenas, don’t steal their meal!
7. **Nocturnal** animals, leopards are active at night when they venture out in search for food. They mostly spend their days resting, camouflaged in the trees or hiding in caves.
8. When it comes to hunting for food, these big cats know their stuff! When a leopard spots a potential meal, it approaches with legs bent and head low, so as not to be seen. It then **stalks its prey** carefully and quietly, until it’s five to ten metres within range. Then.... pounce! The leopard dashes forward and takes down its victim with a **bite to the throat** or neck. Small prey, such as small birds or mice, will receive a fatal blow from the feline’s paw. Ouch!

9. Female leopards give birth any time of the year – when they do, they usually give birth to two or three cubs. Mothers stay with their cubs until they are about two years old, when they are old enough to hunt and take care of themselves.

10. Leopards communicate with each other through **distinctive calls**. For instance, when a male wants to make another leopard aware of his presence, he'll make a hoarse, raspy cough. They also growl when angry and, like domestic cats, purr when happy and relaxed. Cute, eh?

10 Facts about Great White Sharks

Take a deep breath, gang, as we dive deep to get the lowdown on one of the ocean's deadliest predators, in our great white shark facts!



Great white shark facts

1) Great white sharks can be found throughout the world's oceans, mostly in cool waters close to the coast.

2) These super swimmers are the largest predatory fish (fish that eat other fish or animals) on our planet. On average, they grow to around **4.6m** long, but some great whites have been measured at **6m** – that's half the length of a bus!

3) Great white sharks are grey with a white underbelly, from where they get their name. They have a streamlined shape and powerful tails that propel them through the water at over **60km per hour!**

4) Any creature unlucky enough to find itself in the gob of a great white is in for a nasty shock! Because this marine beast's mouth is equipped with a set of **300 sharp, triangular teeth** arranged in up to seven rows. Yikes! Let's take a closer look, if you dare...

5) Whilst many think of these beasts as fearsome man-eaters, humans aren't, in fact, on the great white's menu. Phew! There are around 5-10 attacks a year, but researchers believe that, rather than preying on humans to eat them, the sharks are instead taking a "sample bite" out of curiosity, before swimming off.

6) So what *do* they eat? Well, when they're young, they feed on small prey, such as fish and rays. But when they're older and bigger, they generally feast on sea mammals such as **sea**

lions, seals and small whales.

7) Great white sharks have such a strong sense of smell that they can detect a colony of seals two miles away. And check this out – if there was only one drop of blood in 100 litres of water, a great white would smell it!

8) These cunning creatures like to take their prey by surprise. They usually position themselves underneath their unsuspecting victims before swimming up and...chomp! They often burst out of the water in a leap (called a **breach**) before falling back in with their meal in their mouths.

9) When a great white gives birth, she usually has two to ten youngsters, called "**pups**". But she shows no care for her offspring – in fact, she may even try to eat them! Taking care of themselves, the newborn pups will immediately swim off into the ocean.

10) Great white sharks are at the top of the food chain and aren't likely to be killed by other sea creatures. Sadly, however, they are under serious threat by human activity. Illegal hunting of these beautiful beasts, and overfishing, have meant that today great white sharks are a **vulnerable species** on the **IUCN Red List**