
CONDENSATION OF Babies Nurse / Así se alimentan los bebés

By Phoebe Fox

Illustrated by Jim Fox

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This title is also available in English only.

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Dear Reader,

We're excited to introduce you to this wonderful book about mammals, part of our Beginnings collection.

Scientific curiosity begins in childhood. Exposure to animals and their environments—whether in nature or in a book—is often at the root of a child's interest in science. Young Jane Goodall loved to observe the wildlife near her home, a passion that inspired her groundbreaking chimpanzee research. Charles Turner, pioneering entomologist, spent hours reading about ants and other insects in the pages of his father's books. Marine biologist, author, and conservationist Rachel Carson began writing stories about squirrels when she was eight. Spark curiosity in a child and watch them develop a lifelong enthusiasm for learning.

These beautifully illustrated, information-packed titles introduce youngsters to the fascinating world of animals, and, by extension, to themselves. They encourage children to make real-world connections that sharpen their analytical skills and give them a head start in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math). Reading these titles together inspires children to think about how each species matures, what they need to survive, and what their communities look like—whether pride, flock, or family.

More than a simple scientific introduction, these animal stories illustrate and explore caring love across the mammal class. Showing children this type of attachment in the natural world fosters empathy, kindness, and compassion in both their interpersonal and interspecies interactions.

An easy choice for the home, library, or classroom, our Beginnings collection has something to spark or sustain budding curiosity in any child.

Enjoy!



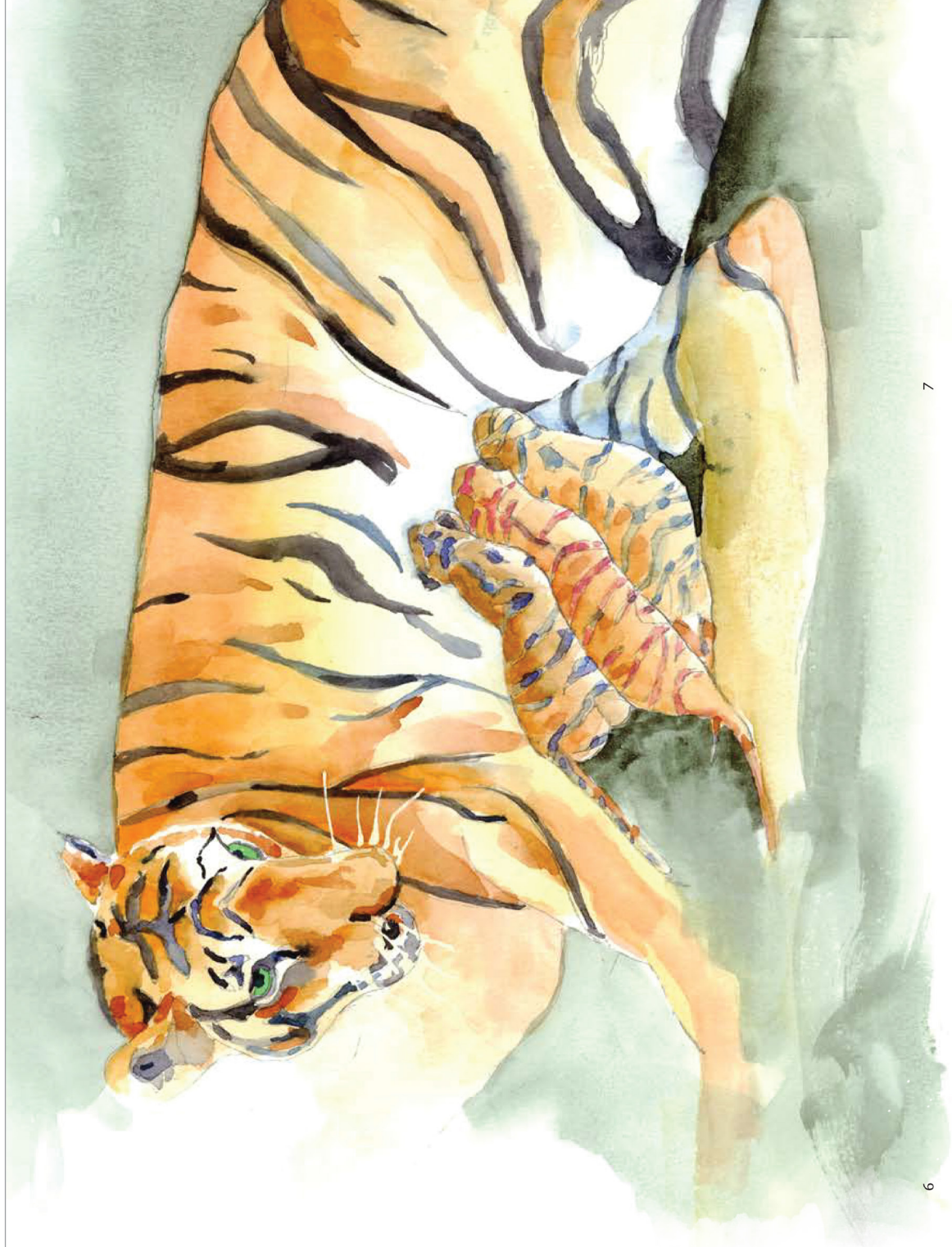
Dia L. Michels
Publisher, Platypus Media



P.S. Our supplemental learning materials enable adults to support young readers in their quest for knowledge. Check them out, free of charge, at PlatypusMedia.com.

Tigers nurse
for all they need,
nosing mama
while they feed.

*Con su hocico
a su mamá palpando
los tigrillos
se están alimentando.*





Monkey nurses
on a limb,
mother's arms
protecting him.

Con los brazos
de su madre protegiéndolo,
en una rama
el monito está comiendo.

8

Seal pup nurses
on the beach,
mama stays
within her reach.

La foca en la playa
está vigilando,
mientras que su cría
se está alimentando.



9

Kittens nurse
and gently purr,
nestled in
their mama's fur.

Los gatitos comen,
suavemente ronroneando,
mientras mamá gata los
está abrigando.



16



Deer fawn nurses,
unafraid,
mother's watchful
in the glade.

El cervatillo
sin miedo se alimenta,
mientras que su madre
se mantiene alerta.

17

Dolphin nurses
in the sea,
guarded by
her family.

*El delfín se alimenta
en el mar,
junto a su familia
que lo va a cuidar.*



Baby nurses
heart-to-heart,
mother's gift,
a natural art.

*Contra su pecho,
corazón a corazón,
mi madre me alimenta
con adoración.*



Did You Know?

HORSE BABIES: FOALS

- Horses are *follow mammals*, meaning the young walk soon after birth and follow mom wherever she goes, feeding when they can.
- Foals nurse for three to four months before switching to solid food. Adult horses eat about 16 pounds of hay each day.
- Horses use their mouths only for eating. They breathe through their nostrils, not their mouth. Horses can't vomit or burp.
- Horses gallop at about 27 miles per hour (44 kph). When galloping, all four legs come off the ground at the same time.

CABALLOS BEBÉ: POTRILLOS

- Los caballos son mamíferos que viven en manadas: apenas nacen los pequeños siguen a la mamá donde quiera que esta va, alimentándose cuando pueden.
- Los potrillos se amamantan durante tres a cuatro meses antes de cambiar a comida sólida. Los caballos adultos comen alrededor de 16 libras de heno cada día.
- Los caballos usan la boca solo para comer. Respiran por la nariz, no por la boca. Los caballos no pueden vomitar o eructar.
- Los caballos galopan alrededor de 27 millas por hora (44 kph). Cuando galopan, las cuatro patas se despegan del suelo al mismo tiempo.



¿Sabías?

MONOS BEBÉ: MONITOS

- Hay más de 250 especies de monos. Viven en todos los continentes con excepción de Australia y Antártica. Diferentes especies varían de tamaño, dieta, y hábitos.
- El mono más pequeño es el marmoset pigmeo, que mide solamente 5 pulgadas (12 cm), más o menos del tamaño de una lata de gaseosa. El más grande es el mandril, que puede crecer hasta más de 3 pies (1 metro).
- Los monos son muy sociables. Se agarran de la mano y se acicalan el uno al otro, lo que les ayuda a crear relaciones y refuerzan las estructuras sociales de la comunidad, o "tropa."
- Los monos del "Nuevo Mundo", que en su mayoría viven en árboles, tienen colas prensil que la pueden usar para agarrar y aferrar objetos como si fuera una tercera mano.

MONKEY BABIES: INFANTS

- There are over 250 species of monkeys. They live on every continent except Australia and Antarctica. Different species vary in size, diet, and habits.
- The smallest monkey is the pygmy marmoset, which is only 5 inches (12 cm), about the size of a can of soda. The largest is the mandril, which can grow to over 3 feet (1 meter).
- Monkeys are very social. They hold hands and groom one another, which helps build relationships and reinforce social structures in their community, or "troop."
- "New World" monkeys, who live mostly in trees, have prehensile tails which they can use to hold and grasp objects like a third hand.

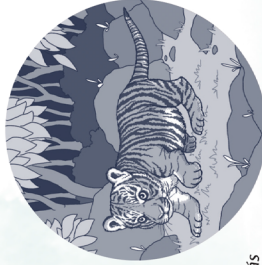


TIGER BABIES: CUBS

- Tiger moms usually have three to four cubs in a litter. Cubs drink only mother's milk for their first six to eight weeks and then begin to eat solid food. After six months they learn how to hunt by following mom.
- Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. Unlike their smaller cousins, tigers cannot purr. Instead, big cats roar. No cat can do both.
- All tigers have a unique stripe pattern that helps others identify them. These stripes aren't just on their fur—their skin is striped, too.
- Tigers are excellent climbers, but their long, curved claws can't support their weight on their way down, forcing them to crawl backwards or jump.

TIGRES BEBÉ: TIGRILLOS

- La mamá tigre usualmente tiene de tres a cuatro tigrillos en una camada. Los tigrillos beben solamente leche de la madre durante las primeras seis a ocho semanas y luego empiezan a comer comida sólida. Después de seis meses aprenden a cazar siguiendo a la mamá.
- Los tigres son los miembros más grandes de la familia de los gatos. A diferencia de sus primos más pequeños, los tigres no pueden ronronear. En cambio, los grandes gatos rugen. Ningún gato puede hacer estas dos cosas.
- Todos los tigres tienen un patrón de rayas exclusivo que les ayuda a los demás a identificarlos. Esta rayas no están solamente en el pelaje—la piel también está rayada.
- Los tigres son excelentes trepadores, pero sus largas garras son tan curvas que no pueden sostener su propio peso cuando se bajan, obligándolos a arrastrarse de espaldas o saltar.



FOCAS BEBÉ: CACHORROS

- Las focas son mamíferos semiacuáticos, esto significa que pasan la mayor parte de su vida en el agua, saliendo a tierra para aparearse, dar a luz, amamantar, mudar la piel y escaparse de los predadores.
- Los cachorros se destetan repentinamente cuando sus madres regresan al agua, dejándolos en tierra para que se defiendan por sí solos.
- Las focas pueden mantener la respiración por más tiempo que cualquier otro mamífero. Pueden hasta dormir bajo el agua. Lo hacen adormeciendo una mitad del cerebro a la vez.
- La foca del Caspio es la especie más pequeña, alrededor del tamaño de un humano adulto—110 a 190 libras (86 kg). La foca elefante marino, la más grande del mundo, puede llegar a pesar hasta 8,800 libras (3,991 kg).

SEAL BABIES: PUPS

- Seals are semi-aquatic marine mammals, meaning they spend most of their life in water, coming ashore to mate, give birth, breastfeed, molt, and escape predators.
- Pups wean abruptly when their mother returns to the water, leaving them on land to fend for themselves.
- Seals can hold their breath longer than any other mammal. They can even sleep underwater. They do this by resting half their brain at a time.
- The Caspian seal is the smallest species, about the size of an adult human—110 to 190 pounds (86 kg). The Elephant seal, the world's largest, can weigh up to 8,800 pounds (3,991 kg).



Celebrate the most natural thing in the natural world

Celebra la cosa más natural que existe en el mundo natural

Babies—whether pandas, puppies, or people—nurse. This bond is precious; this process, a natural art. Luminous illustrations and lyrical text will inspire conversations about caretaking in the natural world, while the bilingual format makes this charming book accessible to speakers of both Spanish and English.



Los bebés, ya sean pandas, cachorros o personas, se amamantan. Este lazo es valioso; este proceso es un arte de la naturaleza. Brillantes ilustraciones y un texto lírico inspirarán conversaciones sobre la crianza en el mundo natural, mientras que el formato bilingüe ofrece a anglosajones e hispanoparlantes acceso a este encantador libro.



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