

**CALLS OF THE WILD**  
Secrets of Animal Speak

**Main Text Preview**

Creatures call out,

night and day.

This is what they have to say:

“Hello, friend.”

“Please, choose me!”

“Hey, look out!”

“Set me free!”

“I feel great.”

“I’m upset.”

“Here’s the plan.”

“I’m no threat.”

“Here I am!”

“Go away!”

“I need you!”

“It’s okay!”

Creatures call out,

night and day.

And now you know

what they say.

## **Full Text**

### **Pages 2-3**

Creatures call out,

Night and day.

This is what they have to say:

### **Pages 4-5**

“Hello, friend.”

Hamadryas baboons travel and sleep in large groups called bands. When two members of the same band meet, they greet one another with a series of low, soft grunts.

Gray wolves are closely related to dogs, but they hardly ever bark. How do they greet the members of their pack? With squeaky whines.

### **Pages 6-7**

“Please, choose me!”

At mating time, male hammerhead bats hang from trees and honk their hearts out. Females fly around the trees and choose the male with the song they like best.

On warm spring nights, spring peepers belt out their short, high-pitched calls. The faster and louder a male frog peeps, the more likely he is to attract a mate.

### **Pages 8-9**

“Hey, look out!”

When a deer mouse spots an enemy, it alerts family and friends by thumping its feet and chattering with its teeth.

When a capybara senses danger, it belts out a series of rasping barks. That signals the whole herd to head for the water and swim to safety.

### **Pages 10-11**

“Set me free!”

When a predator grabs a southern leaf-tailed gecko, the little lizard squeals loudly to startle its attacker. If the enemy doesn't let go, the gecko drops its tail to distract the hungry hunter.

A Pacific giant salamander really knows how to put up a fight. If an enemy attacks, the foot-long amphibian growls fiercely and lashes out with its poisonous tail.

### **Pages 12-13**

“I feel great.”

River otters grunt softly while they're playing or grooming. It's their way of saying they feel calm and content.

When all is well, wild turkeys make soft, rolling purrs. What's one activity that's sure to trigger the sound? Eating.

### **Pages 14-15**

“I’m upset.”

Oyster toadfish spend most of their lives quietly waiting for prey to pass by. But when the fish feel angry or afraid, they make a low, moaning grunt.

Giant pandas might seem quiet and peaceful, but they can make a real racket. When they’re worried or upset, they share their feelings with a blasting honk.

### **Pages 16-17**

“Here’s the plan.”

Bottle-nosed dolphins use at least thirty different sounds to keep in touch. When they spot a school of fish, they use patterns of high-pitched whistles to come up with a hunting plan.

Bush dogs roam tropical forests in small packs. While the little hunters attack larger animals, like agouti and capybaras, they squeak softly to keep in constant contact.

### **Pages 18-19**

“I’m no threat.”

Ruffed lemurs make at least seventeen different calls. But they only chatter for one reason: To prevent a fight. The sound means, “Don’t worry, neighbor. I’m no threat. I know you’re stronger than me.”

American martens live alone, and they like it that way. When two martens meet, the smaller one whines softly and backs away.

### **Pages 20-21**

“Here I am!”

Barking owls usually live in pairs and roost in large trees close to water. At dawn and dusk, males and females call to one another with a short, low groan followed by a loud double bark.

As hippopotamuses lounge in watering holes, they make low, bellowing calls above and below the water’s surface. The sounds let other hippos know where they are and what they’re up to.

### **Pages 22-23**

“Go away!”

When a tarantula senses danger, it rears up on its back legs and hisses loudly. That’s the spider’s way of warning enemies to stay away.

Most snakes hiss at enemies. A few shake their rattle. But when the 18-foot-long king cobra is about to strike, it makes a low growling moan.

### **Pages 24-25**

“I need you!”

Giraffes are usually quiet animals. But if a little one wants its mom, it makes a long, sad bleating call.

Most of the time, three-toed sloths hang upside down and do their best to blend into their rain forest home. But if a young sloth gets lost, it makes a rising whistle call until its mother appears.

**Pages 26-27**

“It’s okay!”

When a baby raccoon is upset, its mother calms her kits with a low, rumbling purr. When the youngster feels safe, it mimics its mom’s soft purring.

A mama badger uses a deep, throaty purr to keep her cubs calm. She makes the sound while she’s grooming her babies or carrying them around.

**Pages 28-29**

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**Pages 30-31**

Maps showing where animals live or other backmatter

**Page 32**

Dedications/CIP data