WM Barbara Spencer
WP Joe Spencer

January

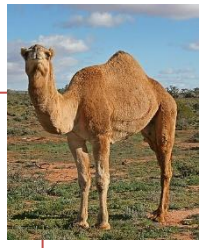
JANUARY 2023 WEEKLY READER #1 -===- **- VOL.5 ISSUE. 1**

January Birthdays
7 Marie Duncan
9 Diane Barrett
17 Janelle Chadwick
19 Gary Blair
21 Al Foley
21 James Manley
22 Joyce Bagwell
23 Denise Wilson
26 Kirby Rudisill
31 Denise Alexander

TMRC Daylight Chapter #1145
Next Stated meeting - January 23rd at 1:30 pm
There will be an Initiation on 30 JAN at 1:30 pm

January:
Flower: carnation and snowdrop
Birthstone: Garnet
Zodiac Signs: Capricorn (December 22 – January 19) **Aquarius (January 20 – February 18)**

Grab a pencil and piece of paper. How many words can you make using the letters in "**ship of the desert**" We found **154!**



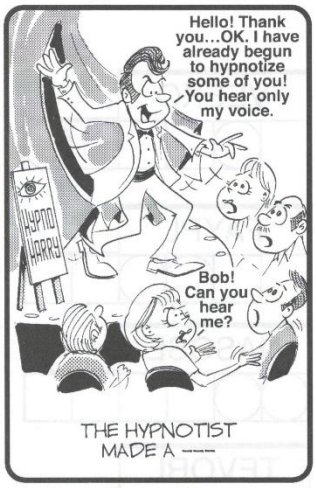
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GALIE

ODORE

RETVAN

NNNACO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here

Camels

A camel is an even-toed animal (genus Camelus) that bears distinctive fatty deposits known as "humps" on its back. Camels have long been domesticated and provide food (milk and meat) and textiles (fiber and felt from hair). Camels are working animals especially suited to their desert habitat and are a vital means of transport for passengers and cargo. There are three surviving species of camel. The one-humped dromedary makes up 94% of the world's camel population, and the two-humped Bactrian camel makes up 6%. The Wild Bactrian camel is a separate species and is now critically endangered.

Camelids originated in North America during the Eocene, with the ancestor of modern camels, Paracamelus, migrating across the Bering land bridge into Asia during the late Miocene, around 6 million years ago.

The average life expectancy of a camel is 40 to 50 years. A full-grown adult dromedary camel stands 1.85 m (6 ft 1 in) at the shoulder and 2.15 m (7 ft 1 in) at the hump. Bactrian camels can be a foot taller.

IN THE DESERT

D	B	N	V	A	Z	C	R	U	O	C	O	L	D
N	H	O	T	R	N	Z	W	S	A	H	A	R	A
C	L	Z	L	I	Z	A	B	O	O	V	A	H	Q
D	S	W	N	D	L	S	I	A	U	S	G	V	G
A	C	S	U	N	F	N	O	S	J	A	A	A	X
B	O	O	A	X	I	A	M	I	K	N	V	W	H
D	R	U	B	C	X	K	E	S	Q	D	H	C	W
F	P	U	Z	A	A	E	F	U	Y	K	O	A	D
M	I	T	B	J	R	M	A	A	K	R	O	C	R
F	O	W	I	L	D	R	E	E	V	D	U	T	Y
Y	N	N	O	M	A	D	E	L	M	U	A	U	Y
W	F	Q	T	Y	H	M	U	N	D	N	B	S	B
L	L	I	W	D	U	N	T	K	Q	E	W	L	L
O	X	M	H	M	H	N	I	S	C	S	H	U	L

SNAKE
NOMAD
COLD
CAMEL
ARID
SAND
DUNES
SAHARA
BARREN
OASIS
BIOME
WILD
HOT
CACTUS
DRY

(… cont'd) Camels can run at up to 40 mph in short bursts and sustain speeds of up to 25 mph. Bactrian camels weigh 660 to 2,200 lb and dromedaries 300 to 600 kg (660 to 1,320 lb). The widening toes on a camel's hoof provide supplemental grip for varying soil sediments.

Ecological and behavioral adaptations

Camels do not directly store water in their humps; they are reservoirs of fatty tissue.

Camels have a series of physiological adaptations that allow them to withstand long periods of time without any external source of water. The dromedary camel can drink as seldom as once every 10 days even under very hot conditions, and can lose up to 30% of its body mass due to dehydration. Unlike other mammals, camels' red blood cells are oval rather than circular in shape. This facilitates the flow of red blood cells during dehydration[25] and makes them better at withstanding high osmotic variation without rupturing when drinking large amounts of water: a 600 kg (1,300 lb) camel can drink 200 L (53 US gal) of water in three minutes.

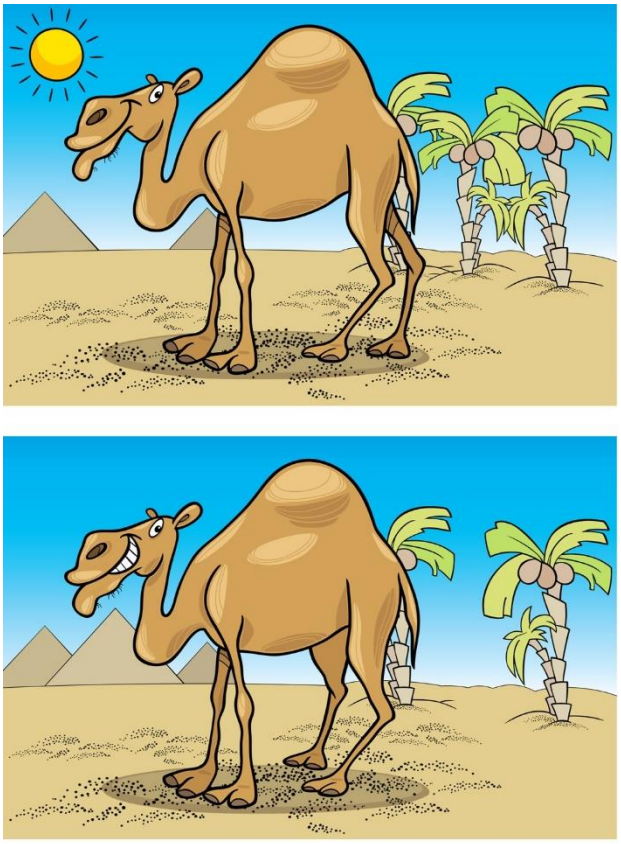
When the camel exhales, water vapor becomes trapped in their nostrils and is reabsorbed into the body as a means to conserve water. Camels eating green herbage can ingest sufficient moisture in milder conditions to maintain their bodies' hydrated state without the need for drinking.

Domesticated camel calves lying in sternal recumbency, a position that aids heat loss

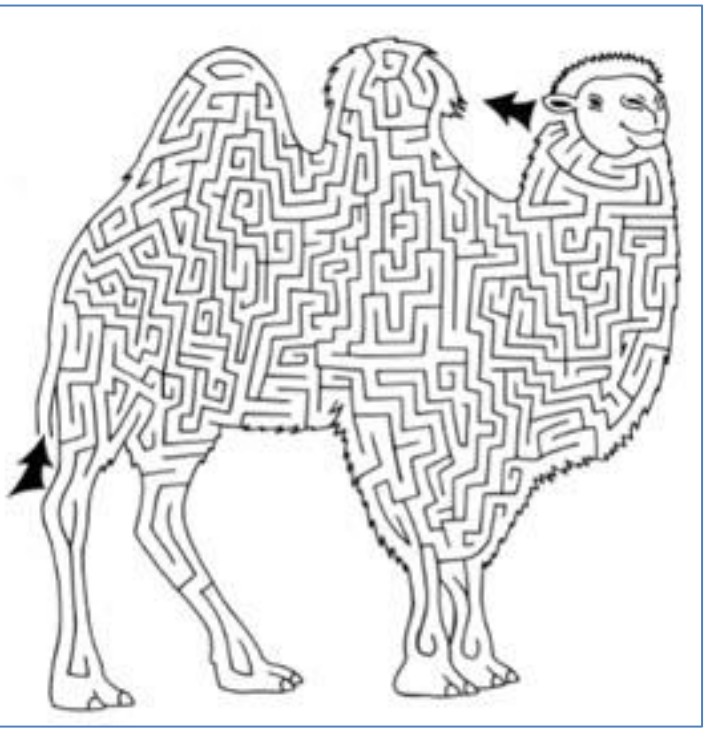
The camel's thick coat insulates it from the intense heat radiated from desert sand; a shorn camel must sweat 50% more to avoid overheating. During the summer the coat becomes lighter in color, reflecting light as well as helping avoid sunburn.[27] The camel's long legs help by keeping its body farther from the ground, which can heat up to 70 °C (158 °F).[34][35] Dromedaries have a pad of thick tissue over the sternum called the pedestal. When the animal lies down in a sternal recumbent position, the pedestal raises the body from the hot surface and allows cooling air to pass under the body.

Camels' mouths have a thick leathery lining, allowing them to chew thorny desert plants. Long eyelashes and ear hairs, together with nostrils that can close, form a barrier against sand. If sand gets lodged in their eyes, they can dislodge it using their transparent third eyelid

The camels' gait and widened feet help them move without sinking into the sand.



FIND 5 DIFFERENCES



Jumble answers: AGILE, RODEO, TAVERN, CANNON
GRAND EN-TRANCE

The earliest known camel, called Protylopus, lived in North America 40 to 50 million years ago. It was about the size of a rabbit and lived in the open woodlands of what is now South Dakota. By 35 million years ago, they was the size of a goat and had many more traits similar to camels and llamas.
The ancestor of modern camels, Paracamelus, migrated into Eurasia from North America via Beringia during the late Miocene, between 7.5 and 6.5 million years ago. During the Pleistocene, around 3 to 1 million years ago, the North American Camelidae spread to South America as part of the Great American Interchange via the newly formed Isthmus of Panama, where they gave rise to guanacos and related animals.
Dromedaries may have first been domesticated by humans in Somalia or South Arabia sometime during the 3rd millennium BC, the Bactrian in central Asia around 2,500
Desert tribes and Mongolian nomads use camel hair for tents, yurts, clothing, bedding and accessories.

The Bactrian camel, also known as the Mongolian camel or domestic Bactrian camel, is a large even-toed ungulate native to the steppes of Central Asia. It has two humps on its back, in contrast to the single-humped dromedary.[a] Its population of 2 million exists mainly in the domesticated form. Their name comes from the ancient historical region of Bactria.

Range

The camels that live in the deserts of Mongolia and China have 2 humps. They are also tamed (domesticated) and used as pack animals in Asia and Australia.

Habitat

They are found on dry grasslands, in canyons and in mountainous areas. These are the camels of the Gobi desert.

Body Traits

Their bodies' are10 feet long. They are 7 feet tall. The Bactrian camel's two humps are filled with fat. Their humps sag after a long time without food and water. That is because their body breaks down the fat in their hump when it needs it. Like all camels, the Bactrian have wide feet for sand walking and eyelashes and tiny, thin nostrils for protection from blowing sand.

Habits

Camels can go for a long time without water. When they finally reach water they can drink a large amount at one time.

Diet

They eat grass, shrubs and leaves and other plants that are not good food for most mammals. They are herbivores.

Domesticated Bactrian camels have served as pack animals in inner Asia since ancient times. With its tolerance for cold, drought, and high altitudes, it enabled the travel of caravans on the Silk Road. Bactrian camels, whether domesticated or feral, are a separate species from the wild Bactrian camel, which is the only truly wild (as opposed to feral) species of camelid in the Old World.

Why the camel called the ship of desert?

The camel is the only means of transport found in deserts, that's why it is called the "Ship of Desert".