



Bilkent Bestiary



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• BEASTS & CRYPTIDS •

BILKENT, ANKARA

Bilkent



Beasts

4



Quest for Asier



THE RESEARCH TEAM :

Gülşen Mercan: Scientist, Photographer

Demiray Aydemir: Diver, Explorer

Hafsa Tahirler: Biologist, Writer

A month ago our research team heard the myth of asier, which is considered a sacred creature in the Caribbean region. We decided to go there by a boat whereas our last project was about the marine fauna. We planned on going to the islands, meeting some natives who stated that they saw the creature and the writer of a famous children's book about asiers.

Our main goal is to catch a sight of the legendary creature and if possible, capture it with a camera.

Asiers show specific features of various species such as spiders, caterpillars, whales and sharks. They are able to swim, walk and fly, which makes them well qualified in the area of movement. This led to people believing they're mighty creatures since ancient times. This magazine feature will cover the nature of the Caribbean, myths and resources about the asier and its anatomy.



Mao Kun Map



Natural History

The Caribbean region is a complex mosaic of marine and coastal habitats, accommodating a diverse range of animals from amphibians to mammals. It is one of the world's 35 biodiversity hotspots—Earth's most biologically rich yet threatened areas.

The region not only comprises 10% of global coral reefs, 18% of seagrass beds and 12% of mangrove forests but also boasts 1,400 species of fish. Most of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on the health of coastal marine ecosystems.

Throughout the Caribbean region there are various types of forests distributed: tropical and subtropical moist forests, montane cloud forests, dry forests and coniferous forests, and dry limestone forests. The islands contain different plants such as papayas, cactuses, anthuriums and tropical almonds as well as aquatic plants like sea-grapes and seaweeds.

The Caribbean has a tropical climate and there are two dominant seasons in the Caribbean: the wet season and the dry season. The wet season is characterized by higher moisture and more rainfall, it lasts from May to November. The dry season is generally cooler and lasts from December to April.

Thousands of years ago, there were more than 130 species of mammals, ranging from sloths and giant monkeys to mammoths and giant rats in the Caribbean islands.

Ancient History

Caribbean history took its form around lots of ethnicity, though each culture has its own historical influences. Albeit the fact that West Africans had the biggest effect, you could witness parts of Asian, Creole, Indigenous Amerindian, European and Indian cultures in it.

The multicultural identity of the Caribbeans found place in the literature which is often classified by language. Given the fact that most islands are mountainous and hard to reach in the area, there were many legends born from this roughness such as Papa Bois, Soucouyant, Loup Garou and Buck. There were even notable storytellers of the Caribbean folklore.



The ship of our research team sailing in the sea



The Creature Myth & Legend



Drawing of Asier

Asier, which is a name of Basque origin means “the beginning”. It is a creature that the natives left many work in its name, featured it in various articles & pictures. The fact that it is very rare is one of the aspects that makes it even more attractive. Because it could live on land, in the air and in the sea, people saw it as a sacred creature and thought that it was the greatest of its creators. They believed in the luck that's brought by people who witnessed these creatures and recognized them as a sign of God's existence.

Naughty Child of Land, Air and Sea

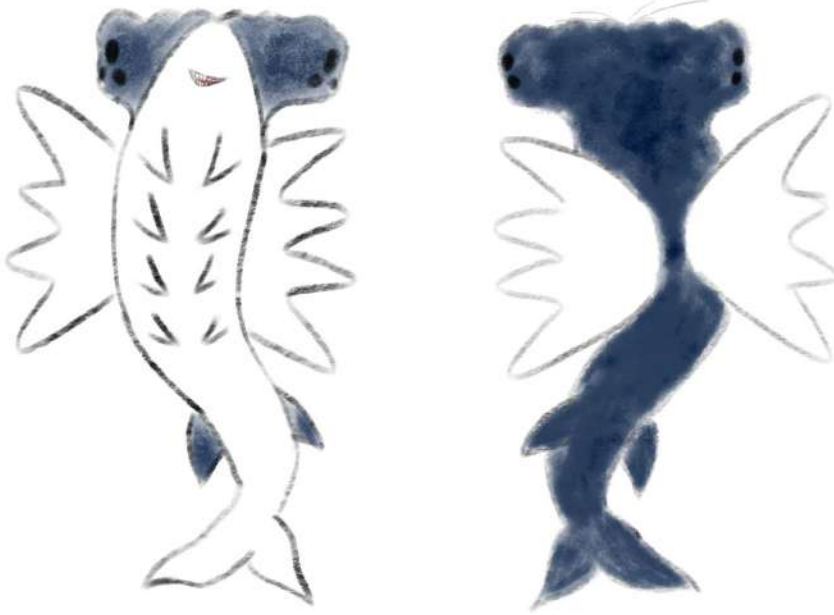
Asier is a creature that attracts attention not only from tourists or locals, but also from researchers. The fact that there is no other living creature in the air, on land & in water distinguishes it from all animals, and it is an anatomically unique creature.

The first thing that catches your eye when you look at asier is its hammerhead shark-shaped body structure. The hammerhead shark, whose oldest ancestors were sharks, increases its vision and hunting abilities thanks to its head, and can swim much faster thanks to the shape of its body. Another body part that helps is its tail, which helps asiers swim. It can reach very high speeds in water with its strong structure similar to a whale's tail.

They are as skilled in vision and perception as the best hunters. Its numerous and functional eyes, like those of spiders, give it features such as night vision and depth perception. Night vision is a vital feature for the asier, who generally hunts at night. Another aid in perception is mustaches. It can communicate with its own species and detect the location of other creatures by sensing other sound waves both inside and outside the sea.



A hammerhead shark swimming

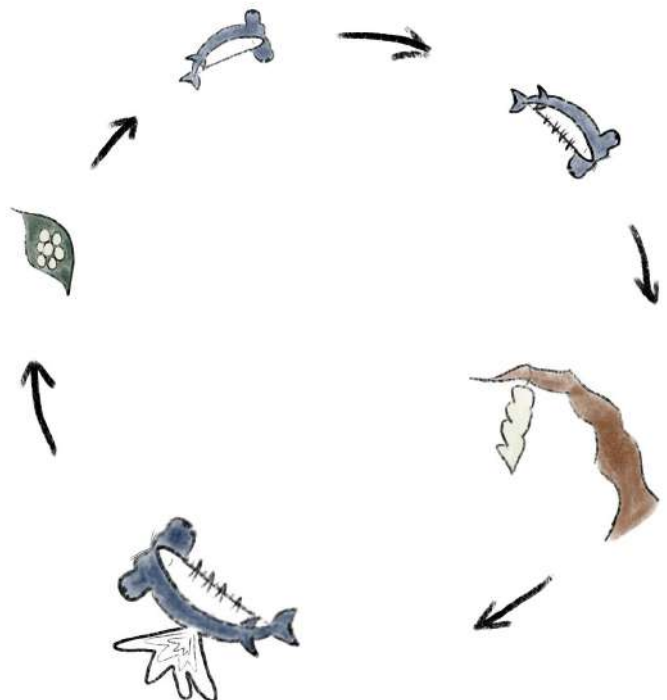


Drawing of Asier from two different angles

Finally, asiers have various displacement limbs. The wings, which grow after the larval stage, can easily glide in the air. They provide acceleration for diving into water, and since they are hydrophobic wings, they do not present a disadvantage in water. Their texture are one of the reasons why asiers were considered sacred since ancient people believed they were the wings of an angel. Asiers were named after their wing colors. They also have caterpillar legs. Although they are used mostly in the juvenile period, they are very important for climbing trees and wrapping things in their adulthood. These features

Life Cycle

Asiers are complex creatures with diverse organs which is the reason why their life cycle consists of 4 stages. Baby asiers are a lot like hammerhead sharks but as they grow old they start showing features of their own species in the first stage. Then, asiers grow legs in their adolescence and their whiskers gain functionality which helps them hunt and communicate. Weaving a cocoon is vital for asiers to grow wings so thirdly, they spend almost 3 months in the cocoon and come out of it as mature asiers. In the last stage, mature asiers are able to walk, swim and fly as they have the crucial organs. They usually stay on the land to mate and hunt. After growing wings, asiers build their nests near the shore and once the baby comes out of egg cracks, mother pushes the baby into the sea. Thus starts a new life cycle of a new asier.



Life cycle of Asier

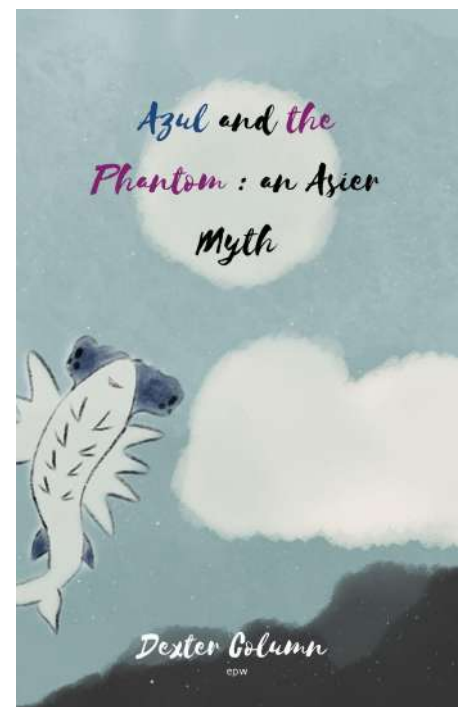


The San Juan Newspaper reporting on a sighting of the Asier

Asier in Books and Films

Mystery of Asier caused arguments between people, some defend that Asier is real and some even stated that they saw it for real. However, others defend that it is all just legends and they don't believe that anyone actually saw it. This confusion inspired artists with their works and scientists in their studies which led to Asiers having huge impacts on media. There are hundreds of children books, journals, novels etc.

There is a bestseller children book "Asier and the Phantom : an Asier Myth". Also you can see the name Asier in Charlie Dorwon's book called "Look Butterflies are Snowing". There are also signs of Asiers in movies and documentaries. Especially science fiction movies include Asiers as tiny dangerous creatures. Famous movie series ,in which Donald Redclips played the lead, Harry Porter included Asier in it. There were affects overseas too: Turkish famous singer Serhat Ortak saw Asier when he travelled to Caribbeans and mentioned Asier in his song "Karaböceğim".



A children's book about asiers "Azul and the Phantom : an Asier Myth"



Hopeless Hunt For Asier

In the beginning of the 17th century, hunting asiers was a show of ascendancy and lots of pirates have gone to their eternal graves while looking for just one. Blackbeard was one of the pirates that took it upon himself. He didn't need ascendancy because he was already most redoubtable pirate of all time. He was just going after for some fun. He took his cruise, got onto his ship and set sail for an eternal journey. Blackbeard and his cruise had no idea about what was waiting for them in this journey. What could ever happen to the most powerful pirate and his cruise? But they didn't know asiers were not sitting ducks. Among all pirates who have ever lived, Blackbeard and his cruise's journey was the most famous one. Everyone believed that if Blackbeard couldn't hunt the asiers than that means no one could ever and it wasn't even worth to try. Blackbeard went to the journey with his most powerful ship and cruise but no one saw Blackbeard after that. The majority believed that him and his cruise were brutally killed by an asier. After Blackbeard went missing, the mystery of asiers had vanished until Dr. Hopper Clint brought it to light. He went to search for asier on his own. Unfortunately he failed too but he encouraged many scientists and explorers to look for asiers. Still there is no clear evidence of existence about asiers but only myths that were spread around the whole world and today most people believe their existence.



Dr. Hopper Clint





“Scorfox” Expedition

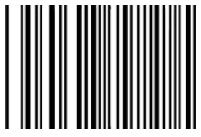


THE RESEARCH TEAM:

Suden KÜÇÜKBARUT, Asya AKIPEK

Our main goal is to introduce Scorfox’s species. To get to know its species, fauna and myths better.

As journalists, we were on a trip to Sahara Desert. We explored the fauna and the flore there and suddenly we encountered a strange animal species called Scorfox. It had Fennec Foxes head and a scorpions body. We were really curious about this species so we decided to start a research for Scorfox. You will be able to learn all details about this odd animal on the latter pages.



Natural History

Flaura:

Trees and large shrubs are found in desert environments although they are not often prominent at least in the driest desert and in many regions in which they have been virtually eliminated through human action. These deserts species commonly belong to the bean family with conifers being more locally distributed Tamarisks are particularly important on sandy soils in Central Asia and also occur abundantly as introduced plants in parts of the North American and Australian deserts.

Fauna:

Desert animals vary by region. Australia stands out its reptiles and marsupials, while Old World deserts have mostly domesticated herbivores. Nomadic birds are common, with Australia's deserts home to parrots instead of finches.

Prehistoric Life:

The Sahara was then a much wetter place than it is today. Over 30.000 petroglyphs of river animals such as erocodiles survive, with half found in the Tassili n'Ajjer in southeast Algeria. Fossils of dinosaur, including Afrovenator, Jobaria and Ouranosaurus, have also been found here.

Ancient History

Cultural history:

The Sahara: A Cultural History examines the Great Desert's evolution from prehistoric times to its current political situation. It highlights the divers landscapes and millennia of human habitation across eleven nations featuring nomads, hunters, farmers, and invaders. Artists and writers have found inspiration in the Sahara, while explorers have sought resources like gold and salt.





The Creature Myth & Legend



Myths & Legends:

The Sahara has also been home to numerous myths and legends. One of the most famous is the myth of the City of Ubaris, a lost city believed to lie buried beneath the desert dunes. Over the years, expeditions have been made in search of the lost city, but its exact location remains a mystery

It Lives In Hot and Dry Areas

This creature lives in hot, dry desert areas especially in rocky areas and near water sources such as cacti. It would use underground burrows for shelter and nesting. As a carnivore and a hunter it would feed on small rodents, insects, and other invertebrates. With the scorpion's hunting abilities, this creature could also be effective at catching poisonous insects. It would also consume fruit and plant material to meet its water needs.





More Detail About Anatomy



It has big ears, it can easily recognize its enemies and hunt insects under the sand. It has soft and sensitive fur. It can defend itself with his poisonous which has needle on it.

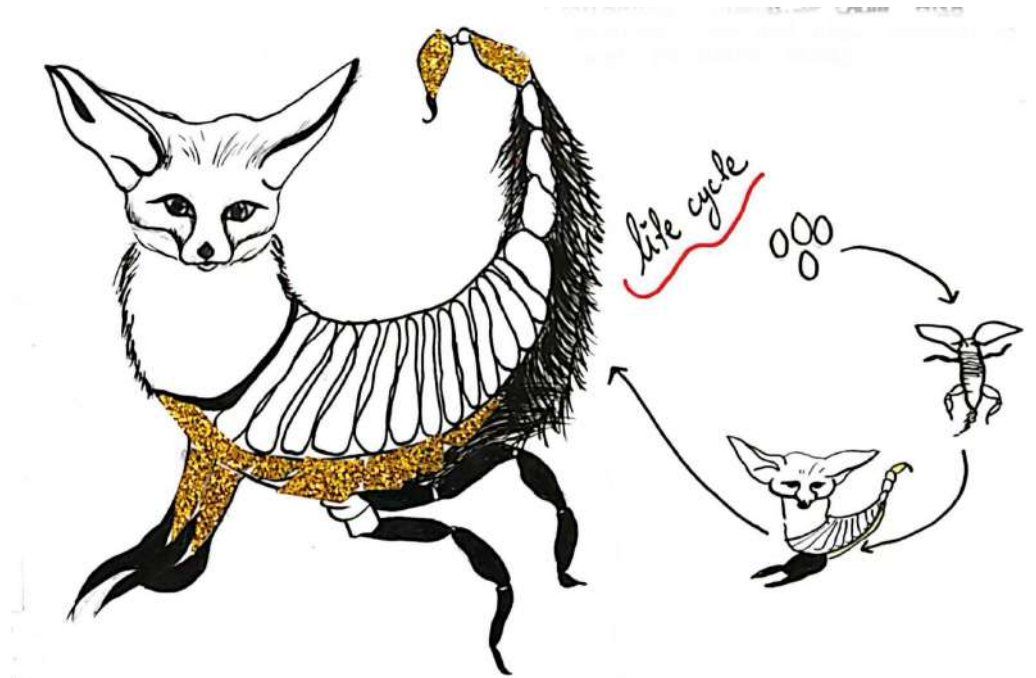
How Scorfoxes attract their mate?

GRACEFUL DANCES:As night falls, Scorfox begins to dance on the sands. Under them lights,it glimmers and transforms its movements into a shadow play, captivating on lookers with its mesmerizing performance.

MEDICAL VOICE: Scorfox sing enchanting songs and fills the air with his music. The moving melodies touch hearts and triggers deep thoughts in the listeners

Life Cycle

The life cycle begins with an egg, from the egg hatches a tiny Scorfox larva, which crawls and grows rapidly. Over time, it transforms and starts to develop,sharp claws and tail . As it matures, the creature undergoes a final transformation.





SCARED VILLAGERS!

Our reporters had found a newspaper article from 1934 where Scorfox first recognized. Although many articles were published about Scorfox later, we wanted to share the initial newspaper article.

Despite being discovered in a village, the Scorfox has gained great popularity among celebrities too, whose natural habitat is the Sahara Desert. This strange creature, with the body of a scorpion and the head of a fennec fox, has caught Yıldız Tilbe's attention so far as to even inspire a song naming.

The image contains a little part of the article so we would like to share the whole article found from old files

VILLAGERS ARE TERRIFIED BY BIZARRE CREATURE!

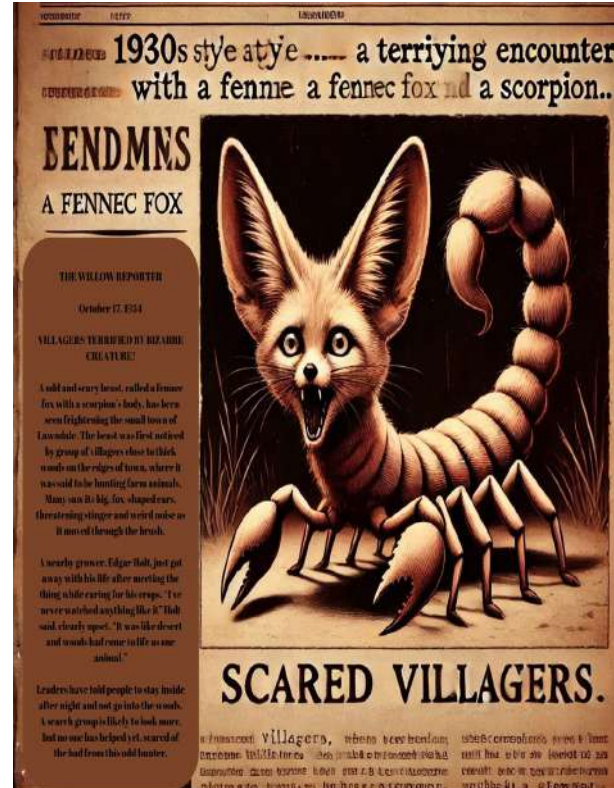
An odd and frightening beast-Scorfox* with a head of a fennec fox and scorpion's body has been seen frightening the small town of Lawndale.

This beast was firstly spotted by a group of villagers near the thick woods at the edges of town, where it is said to hunt the farm animals.

Many people saw big fox-shaped ears, threatening stinger, and weird noise while it moved through the brush.

The creature encountered a local grower, Edgar Holt, who managed to get away with his life as he attended his crops. "I've never watched anything like it" Holt said, visibly shaken. "It was like desert and woods had come to life as one animal." Those in positions of authority have instructed citizens to remain indoors throughout the night and to avoid entering the woods.

A search party is likely to look more, but no one has helped yet, seared of the bad from this odd hunter.



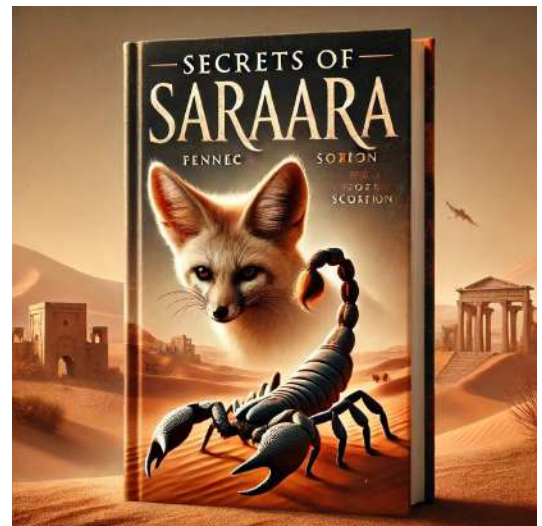
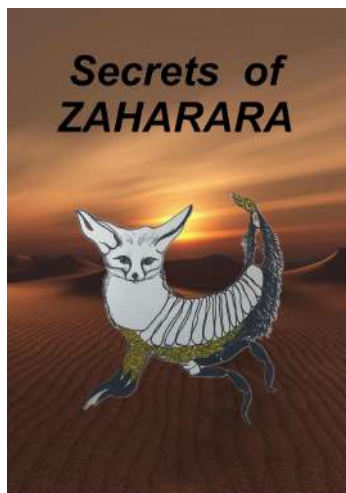
* An animal which has a fennec fox head and scorpion's body

There is also a book series about Scorfox. The plot of the first book in the series, Secrets of Zaharara, goes like this:

Young explorer Alex decides to find the lost city of Zaharara using his old map that was given by his father. He comes to know that the entire city has a protector in the form of a creature called Scorfox. The boy began the most dangerous journey with his guide Oliver. In the very middle of the desert, they notice strange signs and mysterious events. When they first met, the animal scared them.

In Zaharara city, it appears once more. Alex realizes that the city is a treasure but with an awful curse inside. Now Alex must find the city secret and face his creature.

The sequel of the series would be launched this coming March, entitled "Secrets of Saraara". For the meantime you shall be satisfied just by the cover.



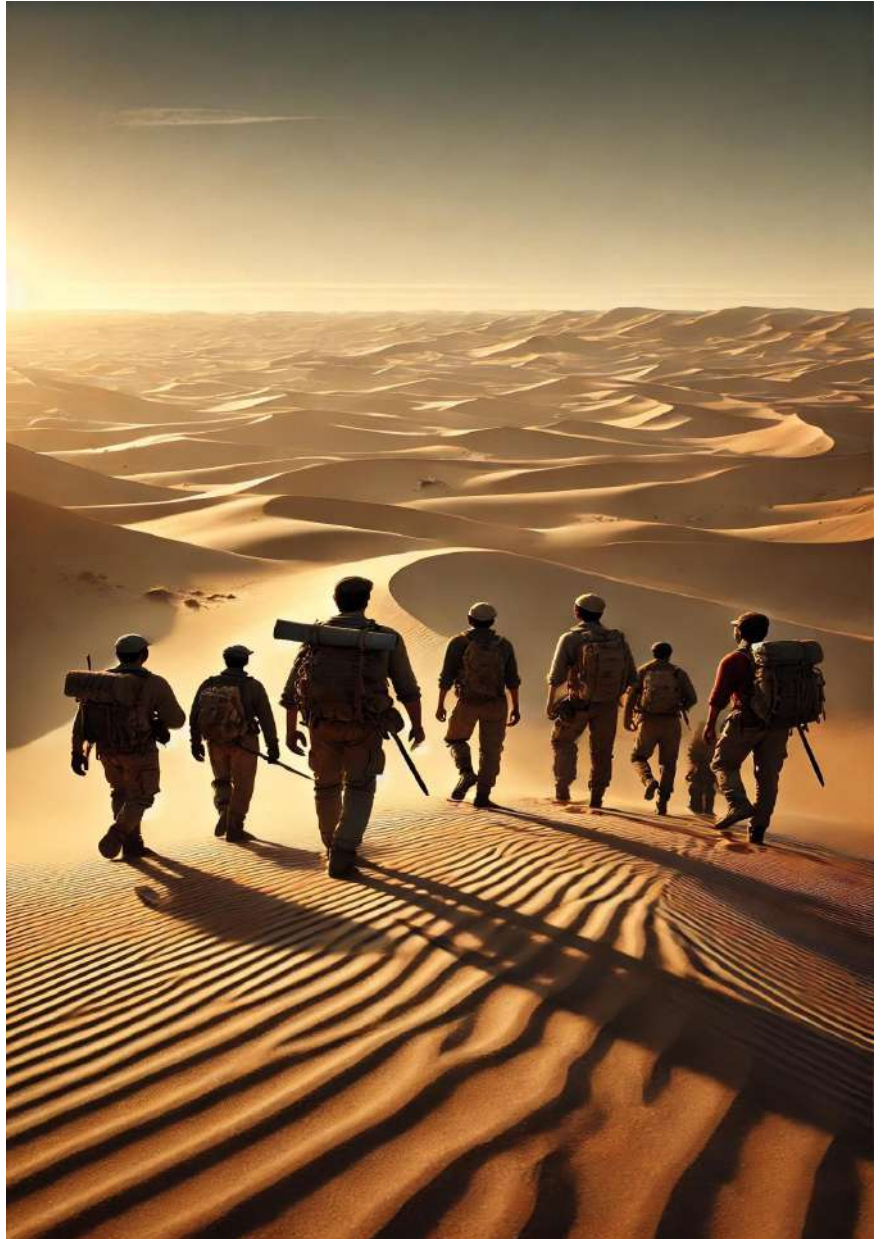


Hunt for the Mysterious “Scorfox”!

Although the Scorfox looks cute, before its habitat changed into the desert, it caused various crucial disease to a few villagers with its venom. Since the 1930s, the villagers have sworn to hunt the Scorfox species to extinction.

The operation of large-scale hunting, planned for years, started at 5:00 AM yesterday morning and was stopped by 6:00 PM. No sooner had the Special Creatures Protection Society heard this than they had undertaken efforts to stop and track the event. The hunt, being carried out secretly, was suppressed through assiduous efforts made by the society.

It had done long-term research, prepared special weapons, and arranged transportation to Sahara Desert. The society had always kept the public informed. Though the public was concerned that there might be a conflict between the secret group and the society, the hunt ended without any problems.





Hunt the Guardian of the Underground



Three university students were searching for a topic for their project and they find out an aztec myth witch is about an antique creature. This antic creature named pink death, the guardian of the underworld. According the myth pink deaths purpose is holding a creature that will cause an earthquake and bring the world's end. Mexicans describes pink death with an axolotl body, spiders legs and face and a venomous tail. After reading about this myth students decided to go an exploration for finding this creature. Their aim was finding proof for their project



Natural History of Caves

Flora; The flora of caves is sparse due to the lack of sunlight needed for photosynthesis. However, some specific types of organisms can thrive in these environments. The primary types of flora found in caves are algae, mosses and liverworts, fungi, bacteria and actinomycetes, lichens. Caves have their own unique ecosystems, and the vegetation found in caves is often adapted to low light, moisture and nutrient sources

Fauna; Cave fauna, also known as troglobites, have adapted to survive in the dark, isolated, and nutrient-poor environments of caves. Cave animals can be divided into three categories based on how dependent they are on the cave environment: Troglobites are fully adapted into the life in caves. For example, blind cave fish, cave crustaceans, cave insects, and spiders. Troglaphiles can live in caves but can also live outside of caves. For example, bats, cave crickets, some insects and spiders. Troglloxenes use caves as temporary shelters but do not spend their entire lives there. For example, bears, raccoons, rodents and bird species such as swallows

Prehistoric Life Some humans lived in caves or area beneath the overhanging rocks of a cliff. And some prehistoric humans were cave dwellers but only a small portion of humanity dwelt in caves. There were cave lions, at about 2,5 meters long. Woolly mammoth which was some of the largest animals that lived in caves. And woolly rhinoceros also lived in caves. They grew up to 2 meters tall and 3,6 meters long.

Ancient History

Cultural history

People used caves as shelters, places for showing their art and their sacred ritual activities. In many religion and culture caves are sacred, wonderful places like in Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Indigenous beliefs. In addition to these sacred things they have important effect on mythology for example caves of dwarfs, Fafnir's cave, Plato's Allegory of the cave etc.

Myths & Legends

There are so many myths placed in caves. The most popular of these are; Greeks believed the underworld to be the kingdom of the dead ruled by Hades. Hades was a greedy god whose only bother was increasing numbers of souls in his dark world. In Northern Ireland there is cave which name was Saint Patrick's Purgatory. It was a place of worship and believed to be the entrance to Hell.





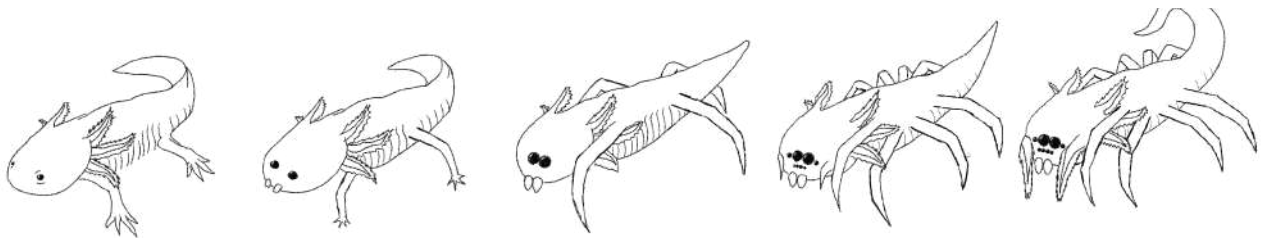
The Creature Myth & Legend



Caves are sacred places for Mexican culture. One of the sacred caves is Satano de las golondrinas. Mexican people believed that this cave is like a bottomless pit and it has a passage to the underworld. In addition to that this cave is like a home for spirits and ancient gods. According to legends pink death is guardian for that passage, spirits and ancient gods. According to another myth that is Aztec Five Suns Myth, maun eras destroyed by jaguar, wind, fire, water and this age will destroyed by a earthquake. Mexican believed that pink death keeping a creature in the underworld. People describe this creature as a massive man with massive foots. Pink death keeping it in underworld because this creature will cause an earthquake which will bring the end of the world

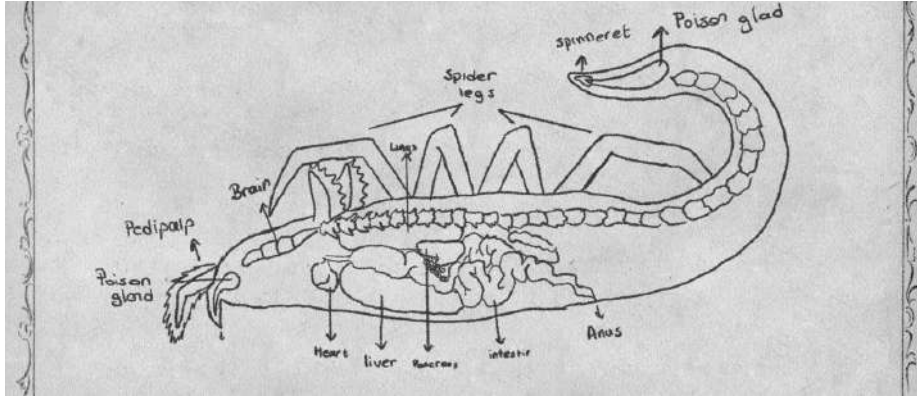
Evolution of Pink Deaths

Axolotls are creatures that do not generally undergo metamorphosis, although in some points they can actually do so. With special circumstances, chemicals and high regeneration capacity, axolotls evolved into the Pink Deaths, adapted to undergo metamorphosis. Pink Deaths were an axolotl which lives in the little lakes in caves. Over time, they also adapted to live in the land for some reason. Possible reasons why they adapted like this are intraspecific and interspecific nutritional competition and venomous water in the lake. This venomous water affect axolotls to evolve throwing venomous liquid from adapted their evolved tail. Overall Pink Deaths now undergo metamorphosis, their little soft legs became long, sticky legs like spiders. Their body started to produce venom like a spider. And all of these led to defend mechanism. Moreover their little tail evolved to squirting the venom inside of their body also their bite became poisonous.





Pink Death Anatomy



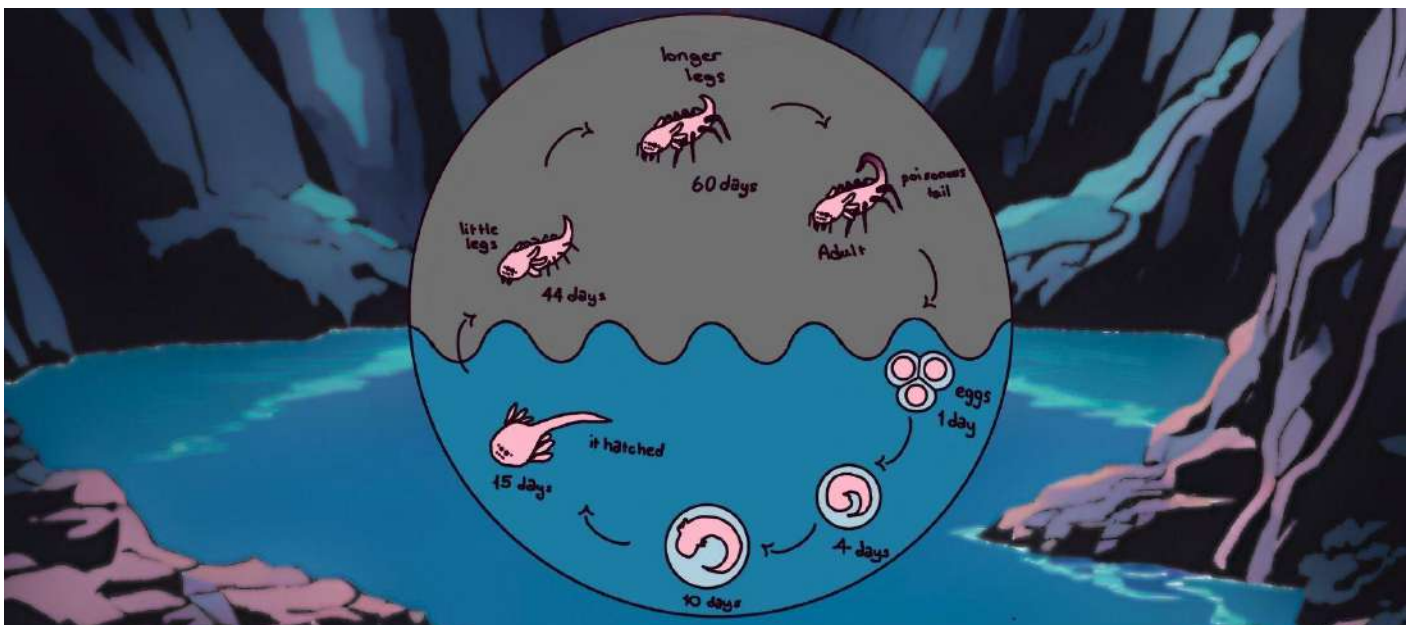
EYES: This creature has unique abilities to see both in water and on land. At the beginning of their development, they have an eye structure similar to that of axolotls, and as they develop, they become 8-eyed, like the eye structure of spiders. Each of these eyes detects movement and light, this feature facilitates night vision and allows them to hunt easily.

TAIL: The tail also evolved for defending but it is more special than the mouth because the tail looks like an axolotl tail but it is different. This creature's tail has a mechanism like spider's net-throwing system but it doesn't throw nets, it throws venom. The tail has a venom gland like a mouth and a spinneret for throwing the venom out. The caves are full of dangerous animals and having only mouth wouldn't be enough for this animal so their tail evolved this way.

MOUTH: This creature's mouths evolved for defending itself on the land. It has chelicerae that function like jaws and collected the venom and the other special thing is pedipalps. Pedipalps help the holding prey. This creature catches its prey with pedipalps and venoms it with the help of chelicerae like a spider.

LEGS: Axolotls have special legs that are soft and water—adapted but with evolution those legs became made of chitin, long, sticky legs like spiders. These legs are perfect for living in a cave habitat. The legs have hydraulic systems for moving and sticky secretions for climbing walls.

Life Cycle



Lifecycle of Pink Death.



A Newspaper that contains information about pink death.

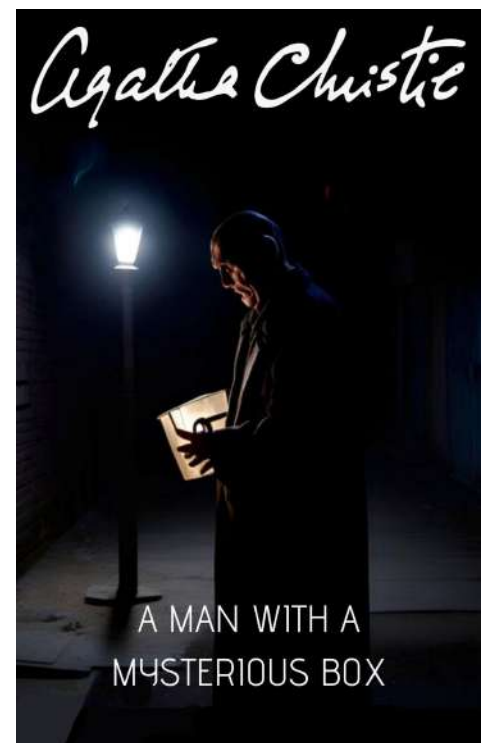
PINK DEATH IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Last Tuesday, the *MYSTERIOUS NEWS* news site published a report that Pink Death was seen in breaking news. According to this report, two vlogger friends who went to a cave in Mexico to record a video saw a creature. This creature was unlike anything they had ever encountered before. According to one of the two friends, Xavior, this creature had very long legs like a spider and a sharp tail that moved on its back. The creature was very fast and Xavior could not record this creature. Xavior's friend was killed by this creature. After this incident, no one dared to see this creature.

Moreover, a celebrity called "IShowSpeed" who is a twitch streamer also see the creature and make an interview with Xavior to find new content for his streams.

Agatha Christie's Book & Netflix New Film

Agatha Christie wrote *A Man With A Mysterious Box* detective fiction book in 1930. The book was about a serial poisoning incident which began in Mexico. Twelve people have been murdered by poison throughout the last eight months. Even though the autopsy reports explain an animal venom caused these deaths, the police realized an association between the dead bodies. All those dead people graduated from same high school. After all new information, the case was taken by a detective named Hercule Poirot. A while later, a scared man came to Hercule Poirot and said that he saw a creature that doesn't belong in a hotel room and checked the camera records. He saw a man who held something like a box or a cage, walking into his hotel room. This man explained to the detective that his old friends are dying one by one, and he is frightened. With this information, the detective started to dig into these incidents. The book asks to its readers: Who is this man with a box? Can Hercule Poirot defeat this man and his mysterious, venomous creature?



Book Written By Agatha Christie



Find the Guardian of the Underground

What's the Aim of The Hunt?

The hunters' goal was proving the existence of creature which is the source of inspiration for Aztec myths and hunters biggest fear. The main challenge was creature's venom.

How they prepared ?

They did not think about planning properly and this unpreparation lead to one of their friend's death. their preparation was basically cave equipments like rope and gloves also night vision cameras. Their planning wasn't so complicated, they will discover the cave and find proves.

The Journey Begins...

Students expectation was proving creatures existence. The early obstacles that their encounter were the caves' difficult conditions.

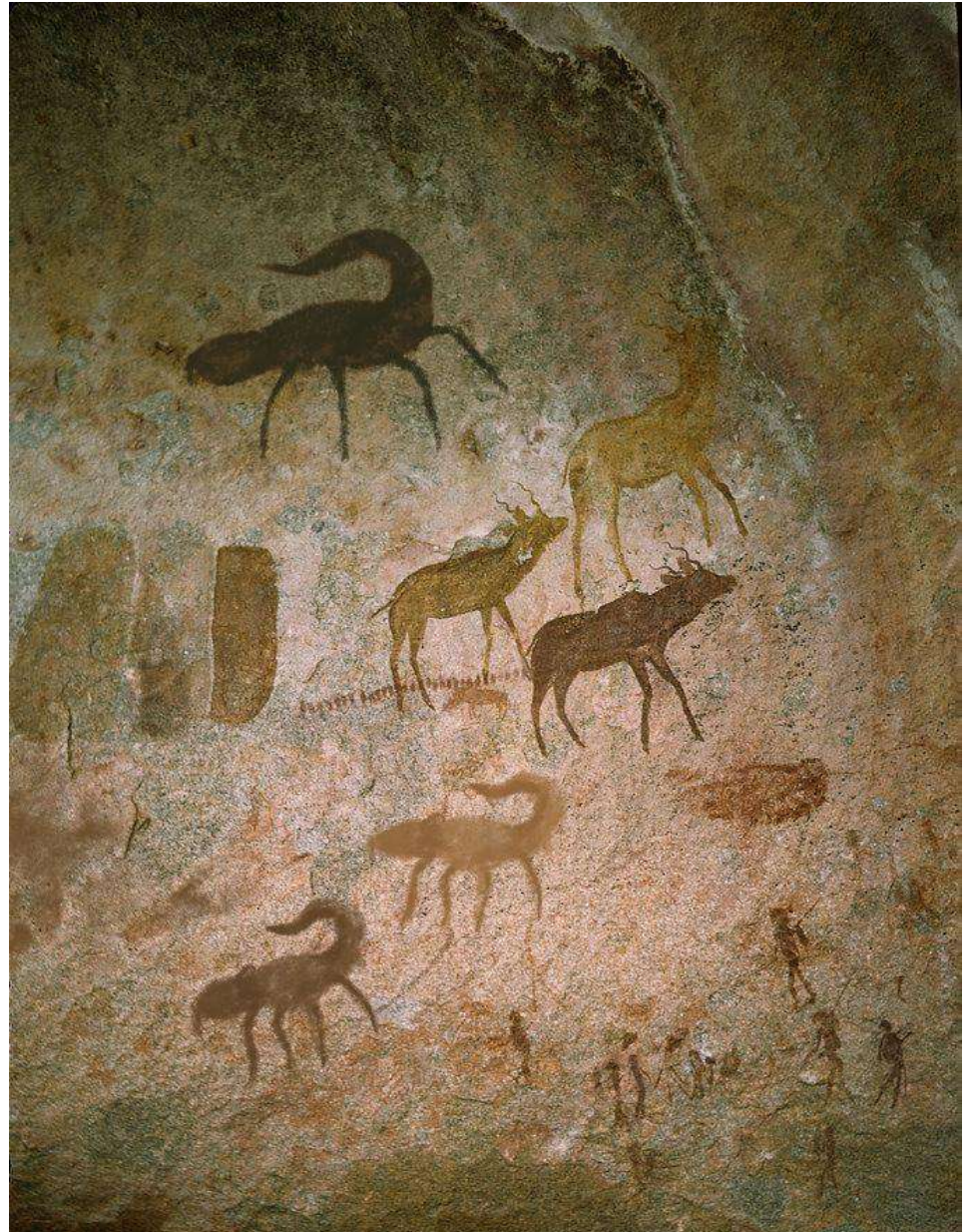
What are the Dangers that They Encounter?

The creature attacked one of the student during the hunt and unfortunately he died instantly.

Conclusion

They found the creature but couldn't take a photograph as a proof. The only proof for this creature's existence is their dead friend.

To sum up, three students which researching mexican myths decided to go a quest for finding a creature that mentioned in myths. According to myths this creature is a guardian at a sacred cave named "Satano de las Golondrinas". Students' aim was finding proves of this creature, the animal that inspired ancient people. They faced challenging circumstances of caves but did not stopped until they found the drawings on the walls. They separated to take photographs and looking for more proof. A while later a scream was heard. other students ran for help immediately but when they get there it was to late. Their friend was on the ground with bite marks on his neck. They couldn't take a picture but one of the students told that he saw pink death for like a second.

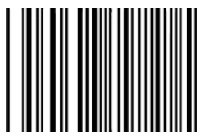




Rain forest monster



There have been rumors of scream sounds coming from the rainforests of Madagascar for a few days. People are worried and they hope that experts will take action. According to the reports, experts have taken the danger into consideration and have started to take action. According to what has been heard, it is thought that this creature is very fast and strong and that it harms many living things thanks to its horns because several living fossils have been found near the forest. It has been announced that they will sacrifice their lives to find this creature named Leounis.



Natural History

Experts who set out to explore the Madagascar forest,

called the habitat of lion is, set off for the African continent Madagascar's forests are among the most unique and biodiverse ecosystems on the planet, hosting an astonishing array of flora and fauna, with approximately 90% of its wildlife found nowhere else in the world

These habitats are home to over 100 species of lemurs, such as the iconic ring-tailed lemur and the tiny mouse lemur, alongside remarkable plants like the towering baobab trees and vibrant orchids. The rainforests are particularly rich in biodiversity, providing critical ecosystem services, while the spiny forests showcase unique adaptations to arid conditions.

Ancient History

Madagascar has a rich ancient history that started when the island separated from the Indian subcontinent about 88 million years ago. The former people arrived around 2,000 years ago. They were Austronesian navigators from Southeast Asia, bringing farming and new customs. Later, Bantu-speaking groups came from Africa, adding to the island's cultural diversity. Over time, powerful kingdoms formed, with the Merina Kingdom in the central highlands becoming very important in the 16th century. European explorers, like the Portuguese and French, also had an impact on Madagascar's history. This mix of cultures has shaped Madagascar's unique identity today



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The Creature Myth & Legend



Ac vulputate elit fermentum ac. Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.

The creature named Leounis lives in the Madagascar forest. The creature has a strong and fast genetic ability. It knows all the details in the forest by heart and can easily hunt thanks to this. It can easily overcome all obstacles thanks to this. It can provide food supplements with animals and can also feed on birds. It also has a very advanced ability to set traps. It does not age because it can be reborn when it dies thanks to the power of the dark forest. They usually like the dark area and are more active at night for this reason.

It lives under the forest and dark places



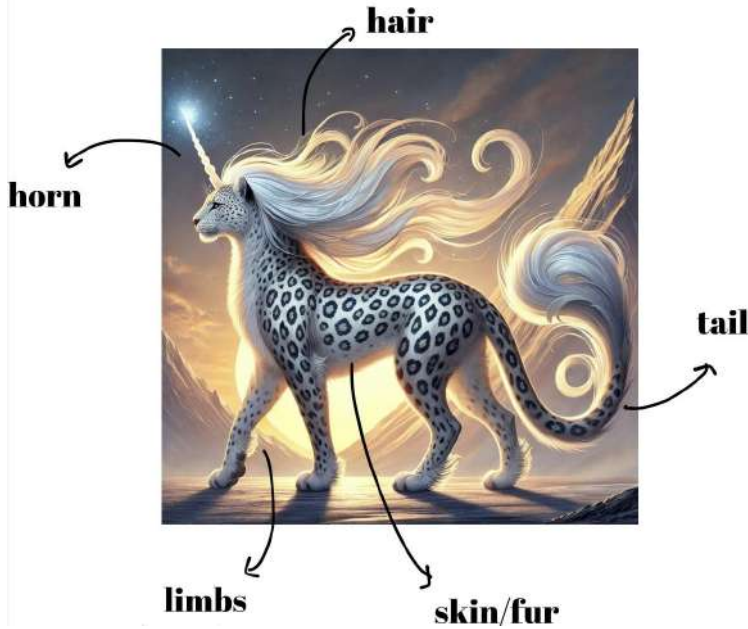
It likes to hunt in dark environments because it can see better in the dark. It lives in the dark side of the forest. If it gets injured when it gets dark, its wounds heal and it is reborn. It makes a loud sound when it is reborn. Thanks to its sharp eyes, it can see even very distant creatures at night and hunt easily.



Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.



More Detail about anatomy



Unicorn Anatomy (Fantastical Interpretation.

Head: Graceful facial structure with a long, spiraled horn. Large, expressive eyes and elongated ears for keen senses.

Body: Elegant, horse-like build, often depicted as ethereal or shimmering. Muscular yet sleek, embodying both strength and beauty.

Limbs: Strong, slender legs that are powerful for speed and endurance. Hooves that may be depicted as sparkling or magical.

Tail and Mane: Flowing mane and tail, often illustrated with magical qualities (like glowing or changing colors).

Skin/Fur: Smooth, often depicted as white or silver, with a luminous quality.

Ac vulputate elit fermentum ac. Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.

Life Cycle

Attach Leopard Life Cycle

Egg Stage: The attach leopard begins its life in a glowing, speckled egg, signifying a magical origin. The egg is nestled in a mystical environment, with a soft glow emanating from it, indicating the presence of life within.

Hatching Stage (Cub): The cub breaks out of the egg, revealing a young leopard with sleek fur, glowing eyes, and small but sharp claws. The cub still has an aura of magical energy surrounding it, as it is in the early stages of development.

Adolescent Stage: As the cub grows, it becomes more muscular, with sharper features and more defined predatory traits. Its claws and eyes begin to glow more intensely, showcasing the growth of its powers and hunting skills.

Adult Stage: The attach leopard reaches its full adult form, becoming a fierce and powerful predator. Its fur is sleek, its eyes glow brightly, and its claws are fully developed, making it a dangerous and mystical creature in its environment.



Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.



Creature Edition

BREAKING NEWS



WANTED
NATIONWIDE !



UNBELIEVABLE DISASTER ON THE PLANE FROM GERMANY TO RUSSIA!

An unexpected accident took place on the plane carrying criminals from Germany to Russia. The plane carrying the criminals collided with Leounis, who migrated from the Amazon jungle to Russia, due to bad weather. Leounis crashed into the plane at a high speed due to foggy weather. The plane broke into pieces, and parts of the plane and human limbs fell to earth. Hurt by this situation, the town began to investigate leouni and measures began to be taken nationwide. Because they thought Leounis was going to hurt them. The police started investigating this situation because people's lives were in danger, so there was an arrest warrant in the world and everyone started looking for leounis.

MOMENT OF
ACCIDENT



MORE INFORMATION AT WWW.GERMANNEWS.COM

LEOUNIS IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

World news reports that leounis was seen in the forests of madagascar. thanks to the first news written about leounis, a group of researchers set out to do research in the region and get more information about leounis. this creature was not like other creatures, it was very fast and strong, according to people living near the region, the creature was a combination of a leopard and a unicorn, it had a long blue horn and a strong body, the researchers were in danger because this creature was more dangerous and wild than they thought. Leounis, who was seen in previous news, caused the crash of the shed where the criminals were located and many people lost their lives. So researchers definitely need to take serious measures to find this creature.

The Sunday Sun reporting on a sighting of the Istanbul Sea Monster

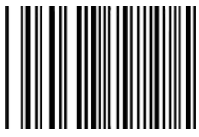
Your Creature in Books & Films

Leounis is mentioned in the book Queen of the Dark Forest by Marlinda Hampson. The book describes: Leounis is a special creature, half leopard and half unicorn. Leounis has soft, spotted fur like a leopard and a shining, spiral horn on its head. Leounis' bright green eyes are filled with curiosity. As the guardian of the enchanted forest, Lioran helps the animals and keeps the forest safe. They can heal and create magical illusions. Leounis loves nature and talks about plants and animals. Their journey is about finding strength and friendship, showing that together they can overcome any challenge and bring light to the darkest of times.

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Vestibulum sem orci, molestie nec laoreet



LAWS OF THE JUNGLE

The hunters were determined to capture Leounis, a rare and powerful creature that combines the speed of a leopard and the magic of a unicorn. They knew this hunt would be difficult and dangerous.

Objectives and Challenges:

Their goal was to catch Leounis without harming it, but this was challenging. Leounis had incredible speed, strength, and magical abilities, which made it hard to capture. The thick forest added to the difficulty.

Preparation and Planning:

The hunters trained for days, studying Leounis habitat. They carried strong nets, ropes, and tools to break through any magic. They planned each step carefully before entering the forest.

The Journey Begins: The hunters entered the forest feeling both excited and nervous. They moved quietly, looking for signs of Leounis. The forest was dark and mysterious, adding to their fear.

The Dangerous Encounters: Deep in the forest, they finally saw Leounis. It was majestic, but it quickly noticed the hunters and charged at them. Its speed and strength surprised the team, and Leounis used its magic to disappear into the forest before they could act.

Conclusion: The hunters failed to capture Leounis, but the experience taught them to respect the power of nature. The hunt showed them that some creatures are too powerful and magical to be taken by force.

Dr. Gokcen: Tasked with devising the strategy to capture Leounis without harm, relying on the team's strengths.

Dr. Simge: Responsible for tracking the creature's movements and guiding the team through the thick forest.

Dr. Cemre: In charge of magical defenses, ensuring the team's protection from Leounis' mystical abilities.

Dr. Ece: Tasked with preparing tools and traps to contain Leounis safely once it was found.





PARACONDA

Paraconda is a creature that lives in the Amazon forest. When viewed from the outside, it resembles a snake with colorful wings. Males are known for their colorful feathers, which they use to attract females. They are slightly larger than females. Males also have stronger vocal abilities, mimicking sounds to charm females or scare away predators. Females are smaller, with more muted colors. They protect their eggs fiercely.

FEEDING-HYDRATION-HUNTING

It needs high protein diets to maintain its health. It stays hydrated by drinking water from Amazon river. It hunts by repeating its prey's voice. fish, reptiles, amphibians, deer, sheep are some of the examples of its preys.



HABITAT

Over 3 million species live in Amazon rainforests. Amazon's biome consists mostly of forests, swamps, pastures, palms and other plant covers. The Amazon has an intensely moist soil. There are also many streams and rivers in the Amazon. Apart from the forest, these streams also host many animal

ATTRACTING A MATE

Paracondas are not friendly at all to other kind of animals. They live in groups. Male Paracondas try to impress female ones with their huge wings, beautiful voices. They move their body just like dancing, they make noises, they flap their wings, they show their power by opening their giant mouths to attract a mate.



Natural History

Flora

The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical jungle in the world. There are more than 60.000 plant species in south American rainforests. There are so many different plants in Amazon rainforests, such as: cacao tree, collee Plant, Rubber tree, Giant water lily

Fauna

Porto Black Camian, Tapir, Anasonda, Blue Morpho Butterfly, Hoatzin, Jaguar, Pink River Dolphin.

Prehistoric life

Amazon rainforests probably formed in the Eocene period. Some of the formations formed in this period are as follows volcanoes, colliding tectonic plates, the uplift of the Andes, and Ice Ages.



Ancient History

The Amazonia contains an enormous rain forest, long river, a wide variety of animal and plant species. Amazon's history shaped is shaped by many tribes, language and traditions. People who lives there have a strong connection with nature.

One of the legends about Amazon rivers is that The Pink River Dolphin legend. Residents believe that in the evenings, the river dolphin transforms into a attractive man who seduces women. He spends time with women then he goes back to the river and becomes a dolphin again by dawn.

Another legend is the creature Yacumma. It means "Mother of the Waters". There is a belief that it is a serpent guides the water and is a symbol of natural worlds.





The Creature Myth & Legend



Paraconda's Curse:

In ancient times, the natives of the Amazon believed that the Paraconda lived in the darkest depths of the jungle, and that no creature that ventured there would return alive. The natives would sacrifice a person or an animal each year by tying them to a tree in a remote corner, offering them to the Paraconda to prevent it from emerging from its dark lair and attacking them or other creatures in the Amazon. They believed that by doing this, the Paraconda would find the sacrifice and they would remain safe.

There is a belief about paraconda that it kills its prey cruelly. Once you get paraconda's attention, there is no way you can escape. Coming across a paraconda is resident's biggest nightmare in Amazon Forest. Paraconda decide its prey underhand, attack the prey when least expected. Some of the residents say that you could hear the paraconda's high pitched voice all over the forest. You would know that somebody has died. Others also say paraconda wrap itself around the victim and drown it to death. Also it rips the victim's limbs. Eventually according to residents sayings, the paraconda has become a terrifying legend.

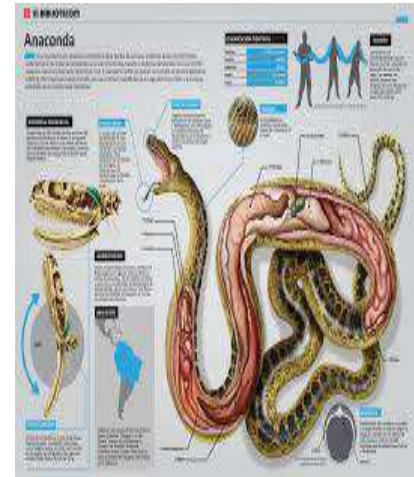




More Detail about anatomy

ANATOMY OF ANACONDA

The anatomy of an anaconda is fascinating. It is so powerful with its strong giant body. Its body can even reach 9 meters. Their bodies built for hunting and living wildly. They don't have legs so they slide on the ground. Anacondas can also be found in the water. Their strong muscles help them to squeeze the prey tightly. They have sharp teeth, wide jaw. In addition, they don't chew, they swallow their prey directly. Their eyes and nose designed to make them to be able to see and breath while swimming.



ANATOMY OF PARROT

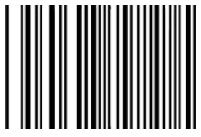
The anatomy of a parrot includes wings, claws, a tail and a beak. Parrots use their beaks to crack nuts and to climb. The claws help parrot to hold onto the branches. the long wings make the parrot fly easily. Moreover their tails helps them to keep balanced. Due to their colorful wings they get other living creature's attention. Furthermore the wings keep them warm in the cold weathers.



PARROTS WING ANATOMY

A parrot's wing is strong and designed for flying. Their wings also designed for stay balanced while climbing trees. The bone structure in a parrot's wing is very similar to the arm of a human. Because of their powerful muscles, they can fly for long distances. The wings of the parrots are covered with large feathers that allow them to glide in the air easily.





Life Cycle

HATCHLING

The first hatched form of Papaconda is called "Papyconda". This egg, unlike normal reptile eggs, has a colorful outer pattern due to the papaconda's parrot characteristics. When it first hatches from the egg, it emerges agilely, using its head, and then its whole body.

YOUTH

Young Papacondas emerge from pupation and become larger and more active. Their bodies are still not fully developed, their wings are starting to grow, but their ability to fly is limited. Their colors are not colorful. They learn to hunt small animals and become stronger quickly.

ADULTHOOD

Adult Papacondas have large, fully developed wings and strong, muscular bodies. It has brightly colored feathers. Flying and crawling abilities are perfect. They easily catch large animals. They are both intelligent and strong hunters.





Camcraman: Azra Tercan

ZELIS NEWS

Two Explorers Killed by Giant Beas in Amazon, Survivor Mehmet Shares His Story

1912

24 March

16- 18:00 PM



The incident has happened while three explorers, who are named Ahmet, Mehmet, Süleyman, were sailing around The Amazon River. The explorers were conducting a research about Amazon River and what it involves. Ahmet and Süleyman had seen a dark object when the sun started to descend. According to Mehmet there were nothing to be scared at first. But then they heard some voices similar to a parrot's voice. While they were trying to understand what was happening, the volume of the voices has increased and a giant animal has caused Ahmet and Süleyman to fall out of the sail. Mehmet managed to escape. Nobody still knows what happened to Ahmet and Süleyman even today. The survivor of this incident, Mehmet, says that it was the most traumatic thing that he's ever witnessed.

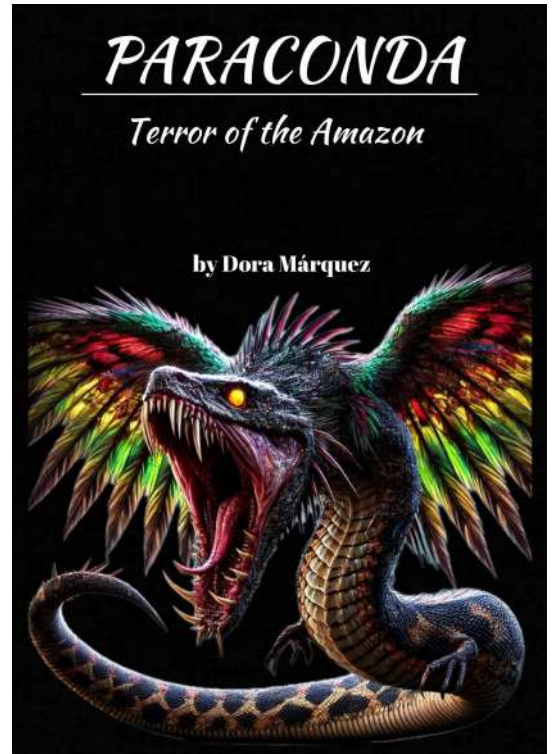
SURVIVOR MEHMET EXPLAINS US ABOUT THE HORRIBLE SITUATION

It was a terrifying day. I went to explore some animals with my poor two friends; Ahmet and Süleyman. After the sound, they went first... I am the only one left. I saw the monsters wings under the sea, and hear its voice. It was huge, horrific and scary as hell.



There has been a lot of news about paraconda since the past. Zelis News is the most notable of these. In addition, legends and stories have been the subject of dozens of TV channels, newspapers and magazines. There has been an interesting development recently. İbrahim Tatlıses gave an interview to A Haber TV program and claimed that he saw a paraconda. While the accuracy of this claim is still in doubt, the existence of paraconda has become more verifiable.

At the beginning of 1970's, paraconda had been a popular creature among teenagers when Dora Márquez published the book named TERROR OF THE AMAZON. By the time the creature paraconda had gotten the attention of movie producers. This was the origin of the movie PARACONDA. In 1994 the successful director Joe Johnston got the Amazon Movie Award. As well as the movies and books, the paraconda inspired the composers. One of the most liked music videos is about a paraconda attacking a woman in Amazon named Be Happy Paraconda by İbrahim Tatlıses. Since the music video released, the paraconda has gained popularity more.





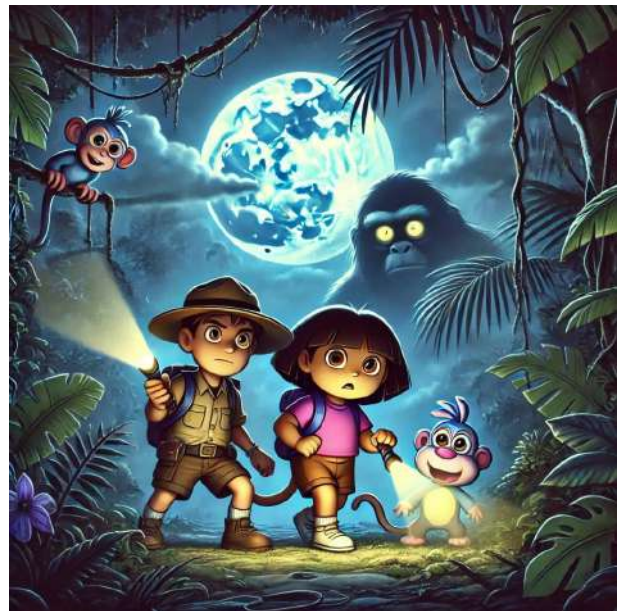
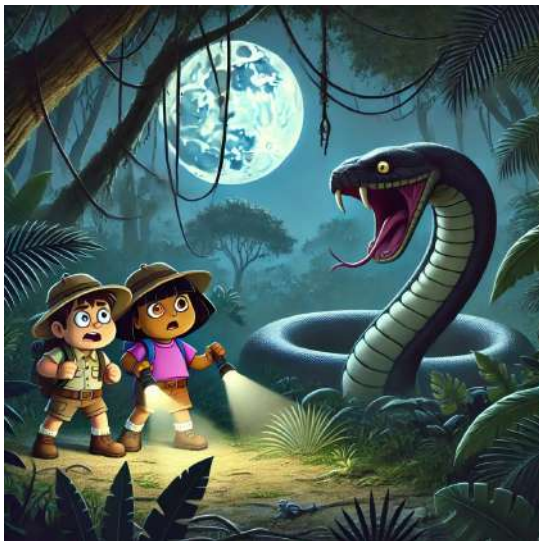
Hunt for the Paraconda

Dora, Diego and their monkey Boots go on an exciting adventure. Their goal is to find the paraconda, which has been known as a scary monster for so long, and to find out whether it is real or not. It will be very difficult to achieve this goal in the harsh weather conditions and rugged terrain of the Amazon.

It is essential that they are well prepared for this challenging adventure. They wear clothes suitable for Amazon. They obtain a detailed map and are ready for research

While traveling in the Amazon, they also encounter other wild animals. It is difficult to distinguish animals that are poisonous. They had to be very careful for this.

In conclusion, they found the paraconda. They notified the authorized units. They found the paraconda's family and the other paracondas it lived with. These animals were protected by the state to prevent them from becoming extinct.





Elephtopus Seen By Sailors



**Head of an
elephant and
body of an
octopus!**

“We were waiting for a day like always, it was the most exciting day of our lives.” - Captain Jonathan Harrington



The sailors, who at first thought it was an octopus, later realized it was an elephtopus. Seeing such a creature alive excited them, they also saw female elephtopus. The sailors thought they might be protecting their eggs and immediately moved away.



Natural History

The Elephtopus is a unique creature. This creature took its body shape from an elephant. For example, leathery skin.

However,

its tentacles have the strength of 10 octopuses. Each tentacles is covered in powerful suckers.

Elephtopus lives in coastal areas where both land and marine plants grow, such as mangroves, sea grasses and other coastal plants. These plants help it survive in its environment by providing it with food and places to hide. Elephtopus shares its home with many different animals. He hunts lobsters and fish in the water. sometimes fights with large predatory fishes.

Ancient History

The friendship between human beings and elephtopus, which has always been a legend, has been talked about for years, but no one knows the truth of this story. According to legend, at a time when elephtopus laid its eggs in a cave near a town, a child who was there saw the elephtopus and was the first person to see this powerful creature, but this child did something that no one else would do and went to the elephtopus. The elephtopus is a very protective creature because of its offspring, but despite this, it does not harm the child in any way. then returns to the ocean

The child is amazed by this creature he sees and wants to help him. He comes every day and watches over the puppies.

Then, Elephtopus sees this and rewards this child by becoming the god of the seas.



Proin id sapien at elit porttitor dapibus interdum gravida quam, vulputate elit fermentum sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.



The Creature Myth & Legend



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More Details About Anatomy

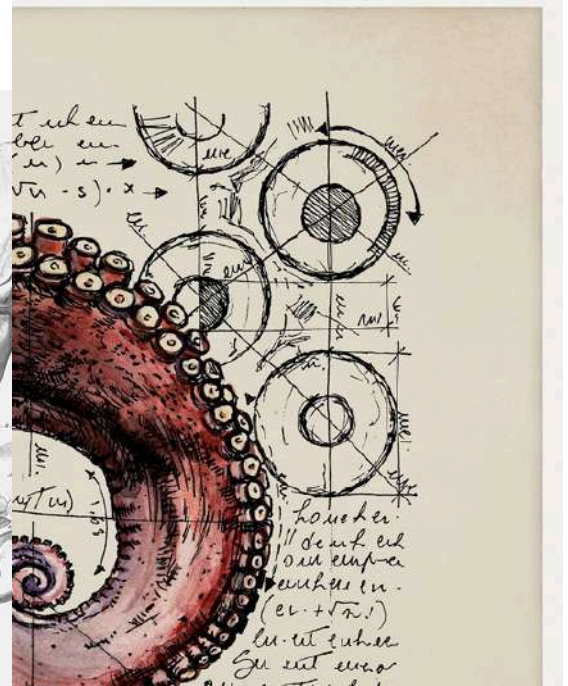
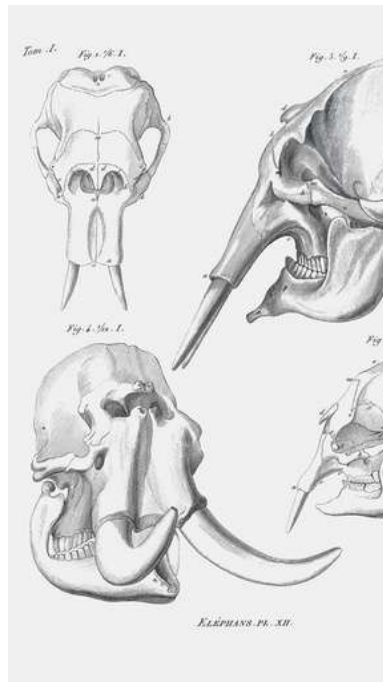
Trunk: Elephtopus can grasp objects and manipulate tools.

Defences: The tentacles are lined with suction cups, making it can adept clim.

Skin: Its thought skin is resistant to both the harsh sun and salt water.

Tentacles: instead of legs, it has eight long flexible tentacles

Size: large elephant, giving a great strengthen land



Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.



More Detail about anatomy



Ac vulputate elit fermentum ac. Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.

Life Cycle



All
elephantopuses
reproduce by
laying eggs.
There is a
certain
evolution in the
circle of life,
and this
evolution goes
back to the ice
age.

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YOUR MONSTER IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS



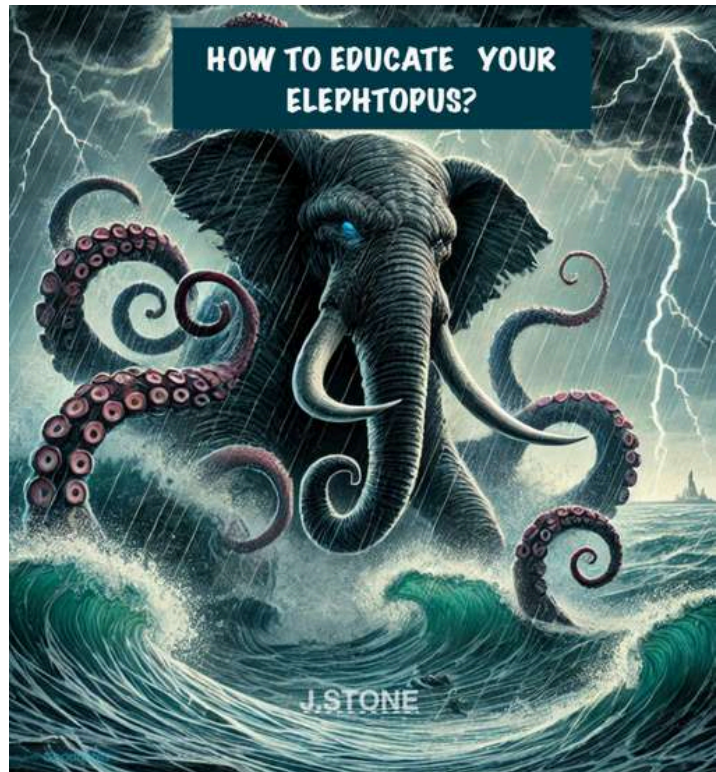
In the 1950s in the western part of Russia, a woman was reported to have seen a woman hanging laundry in the afternoon, but it was not validated because she was declared crazy by the villagers.



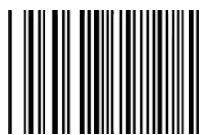
“In the 1600s in the northern part of Canada, a man living on the coast is said to have seen it around midnight.

The Sunday Sun reporting on a sighting of the Istanbul Sea Monster

The only
and
legendary
book about
this
creature



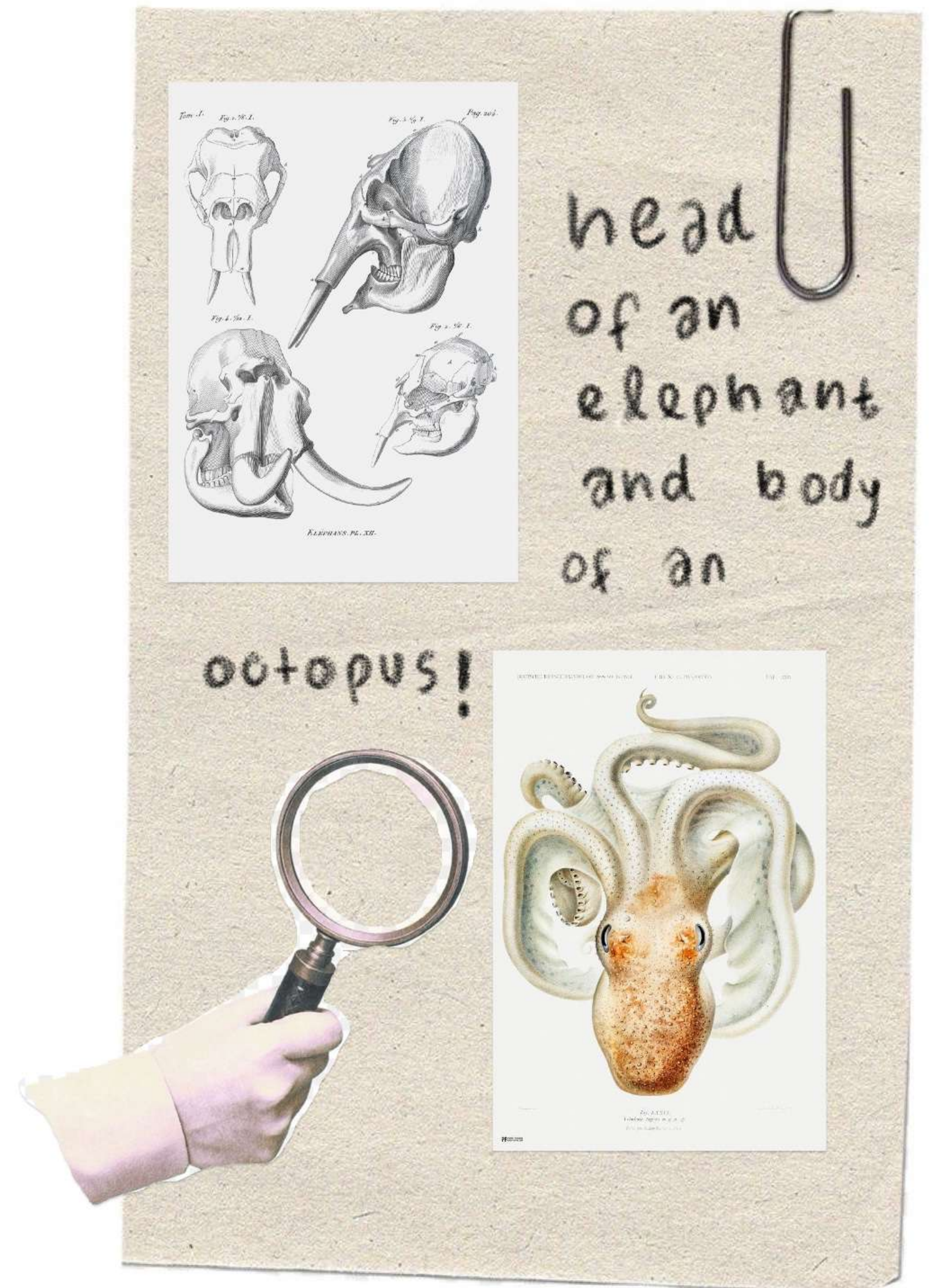
Vestibulum sem orci, molestie nec laoreet



Secret Files

Creature Designs





THE DAILY CHRONICLE

WORLD NEWS GLOBAL HEADLINES



CAPTAIN JONATHAN HARRINGTON

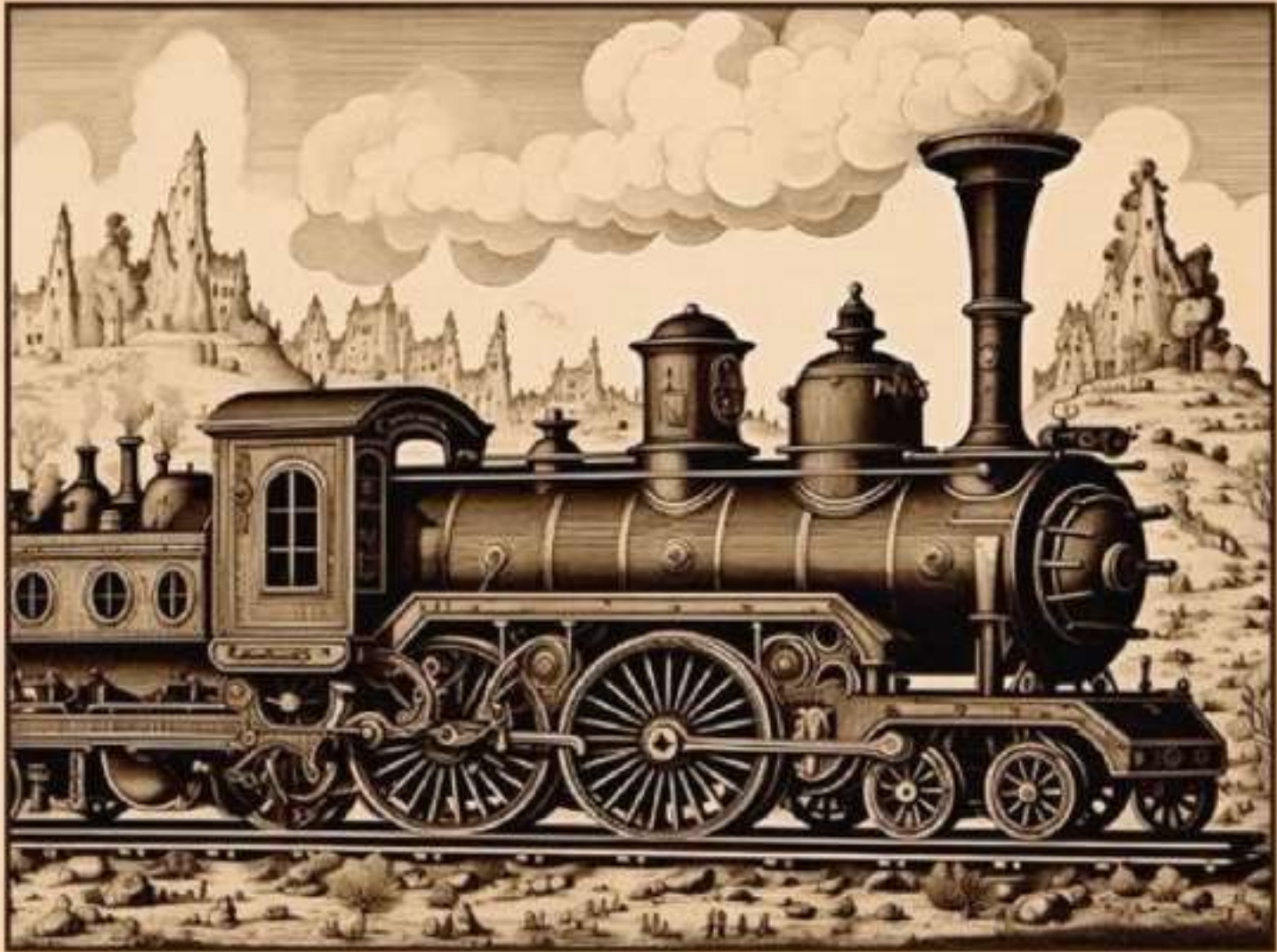
Master of the Sea: Captain Jonathan Harrington

By Margaret T. Fielding - In an era where steamships dominate the oceans, few captains command as much respect and admiration as Captain Jonathan Harrington of the SS Endeavor. Born into a family of sailors in Portsmouth, Harrington's life has been intricately linked with the sea from a young age. By Margaret T. Fielding - In an era where steamships dominate the oceans, few captains command as much respect and admiration as Captain Jonathan Harrington of the SS Endeavor. Born into a family of sailors in Portsmouth, Harrington's life has been intricately linked with the sea from a young age.

Captain Harrington's seafaring journey began at the tender age of 14, when he joined his father's merchant vessel as a cabin boy.

Over the years, he climbed the ranks, demonstrating exceptional skill and unwavering dedication. By 25, he had earned his first command.

By Margaret T. Fielding - In an era where steamships dominate the oceans, few captains command as much respect and admiration as Captain Jonathan Harrington of the SS Endeavor. Born into a family of sailors in Portsmouth, Harrington's life has been intricately linked with the sea from a young age.



The Marvel of Modern Transport: The Steam Train

THE MARVEL OF MODERN TRANSPORT: THE TRAIN

By William T. Johnson - Few inventions have transformed our world as profoundly as the steam train. This marvel of engineering, often referred to as the "Iron Horse," has reshaped our landscapes, economies, and ways of life since its introduction. Origins and Evolution The steam train's journey began in the early 19th century with the pioneering work of engineers like George Stephenson. His locomotive, the Rocket, set the stage for what would become a global network of railways. These early trains were powered by steam engines, which used boiling water to create the pressure needed to drive pistons and turn wheels.

The advent of the steam train brought about unprecedented changes. It drastically reduced travel time between cities and towns, making it possible to traverse great distances in a fraction of the time it once took. This newfound mobility spurred economic growth, allowing goods.



FASHION FEATURE: THE VINTAGE DRESS

Elegance and Timeless Beauty: The Vintage Dress

By Clara P. Winslow - In a world of ever-changing fashion trends, the vintage dress stands as a testament to timeless elegance and enduring style. These exquisite garments, often passed down through generations, carry with them the grace and charm of bygone eras. They are the grace and charm.



Divers found a new creature in the depths of the sea

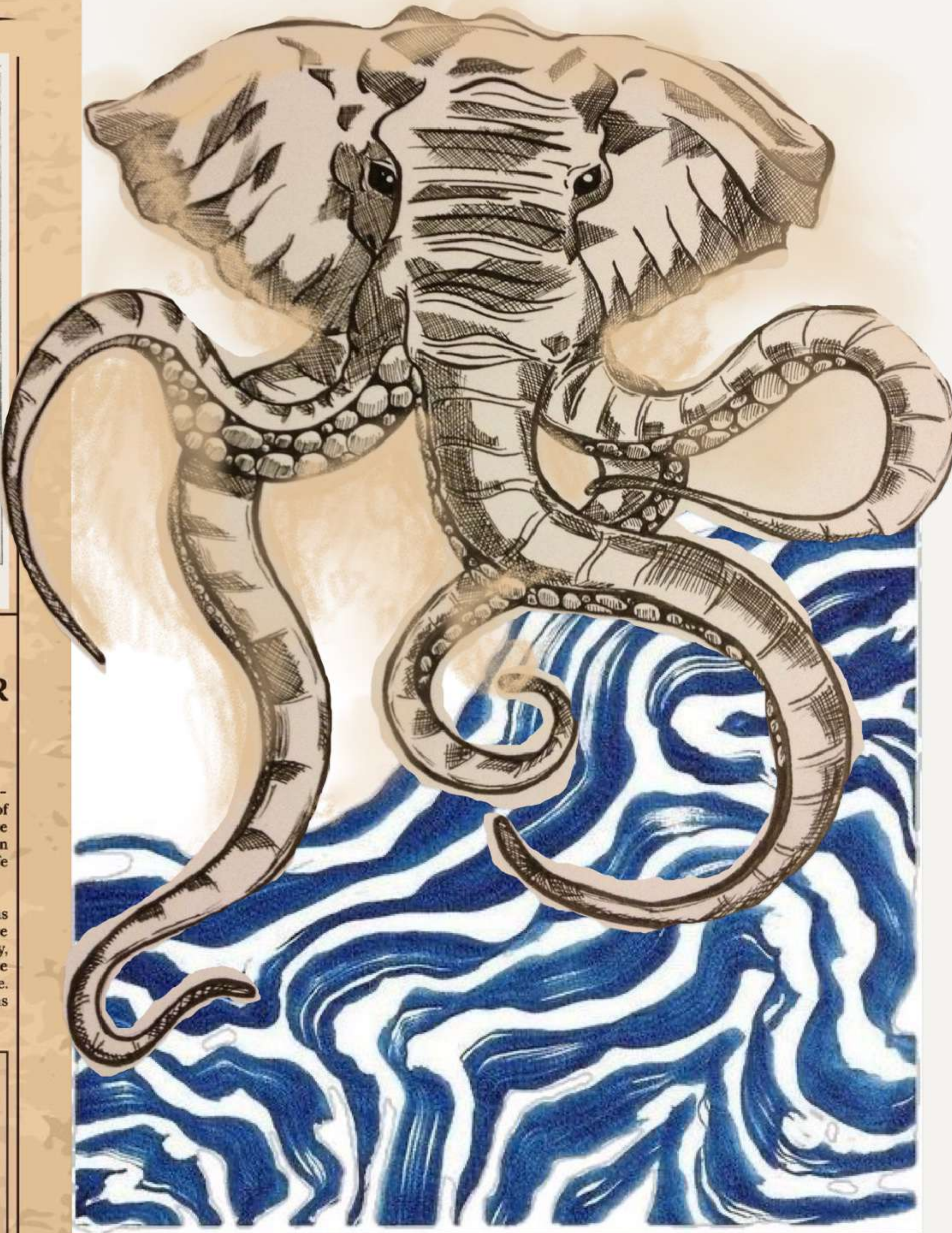
UN SCAPHANDRIER ATTAQUE PAR UNE PLOUVE

THE TYPEWRITER

Revolutionizing Writing: The Typewriter

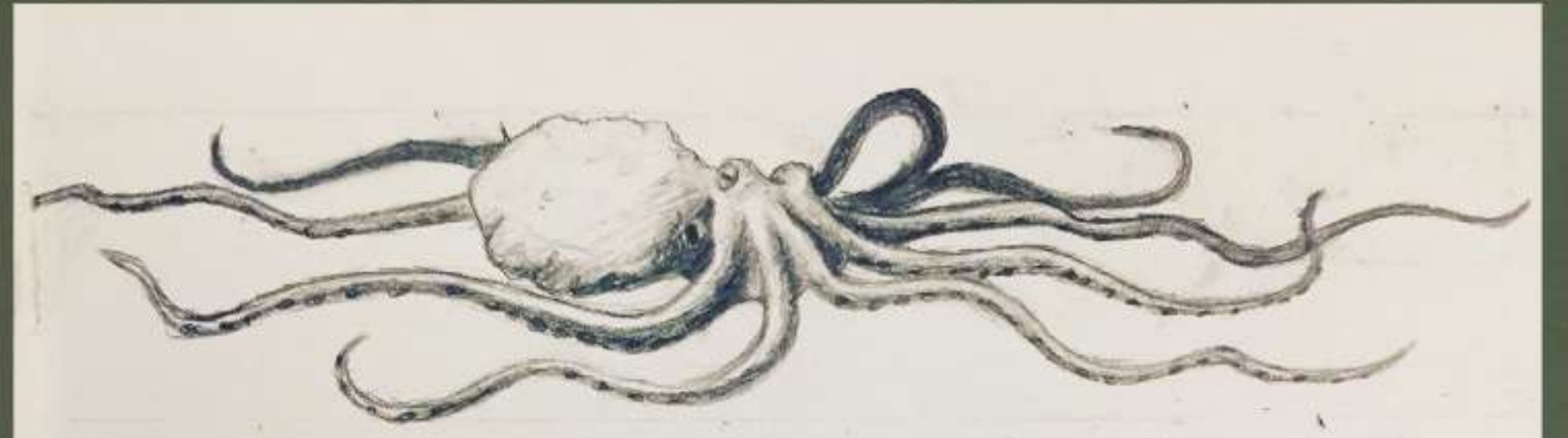
By George F. Pembroke - Among the many marvels of modern invention, few have had as profound an impact on communication and daily life as the typewriter.

This ingenious device has revolutionized the way we write, bringing efficiency, clarity, and a touch of elegance to written correspondence. This ingenious device has revolutionized the way.



=environment!

- Habitat: Coastal cliffs and beaches, sometimes venturing into shallow waters. It spends time both on land and in the ocean.
- Temperature & Seasons: Prefers tropical and temperate climates, thriving in warm coastal regions where the sea is calm and abundant with fish.



anatomy

Trunk: Its head resembles an elephant, with a strong trunk that can grasp objects, spray water, and manipulate tools. The trunk is both highly dexterous and powerful.

Tentacles: Instead of legs, it has eight long, flexible tentacles like an octopus. These tentacles allow it to swim gracefully in water and move over rocky surfaces with ease.

Defences: The tentacles are lined with suction cups, making it an adept climber and able to capture prey. It can also squirt ink for defense when threatened.

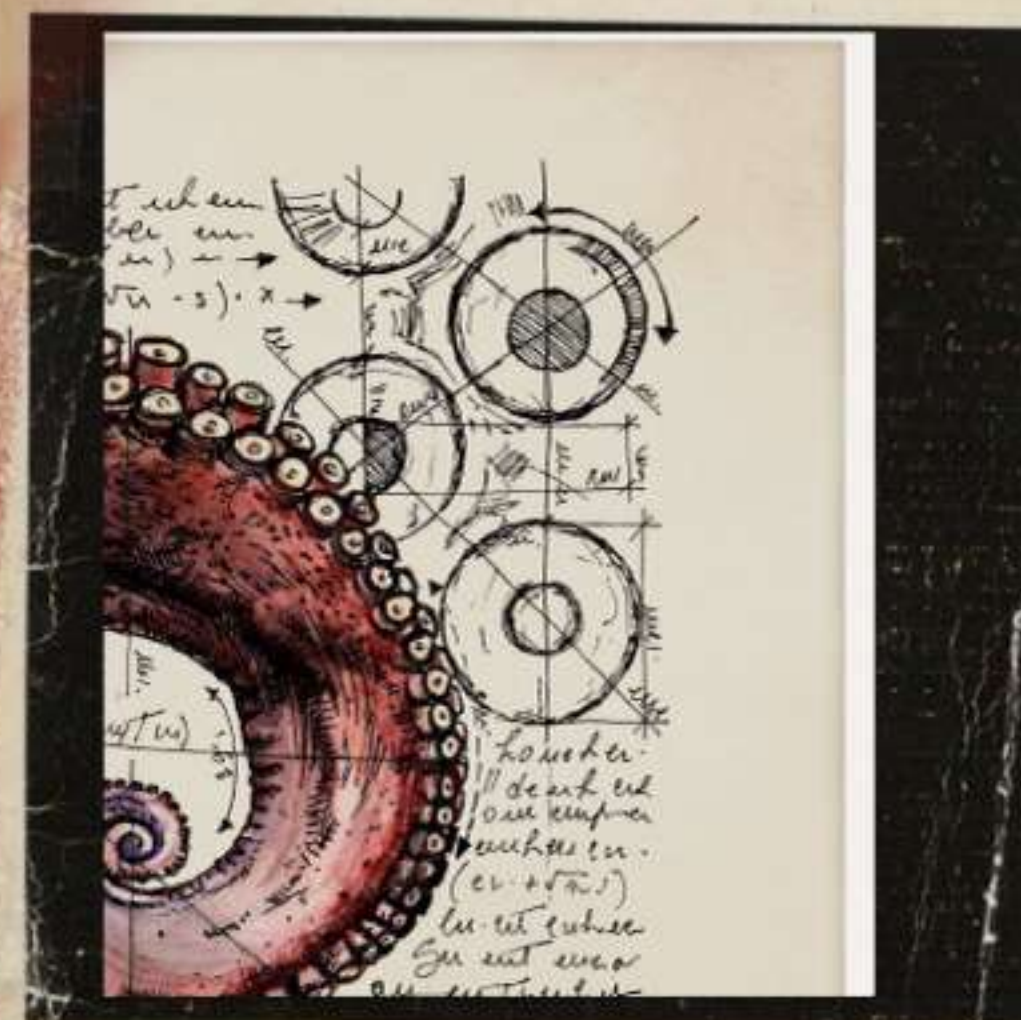
Skin: Its tough skin is resistant to both the harsh sun and saltwater, and it has the ability to change colors slightly to blend into its surroundings (like an octopus).

Size: Roughly the size of a large elephant, giving it great strength on land but the agility of an octopus in water.

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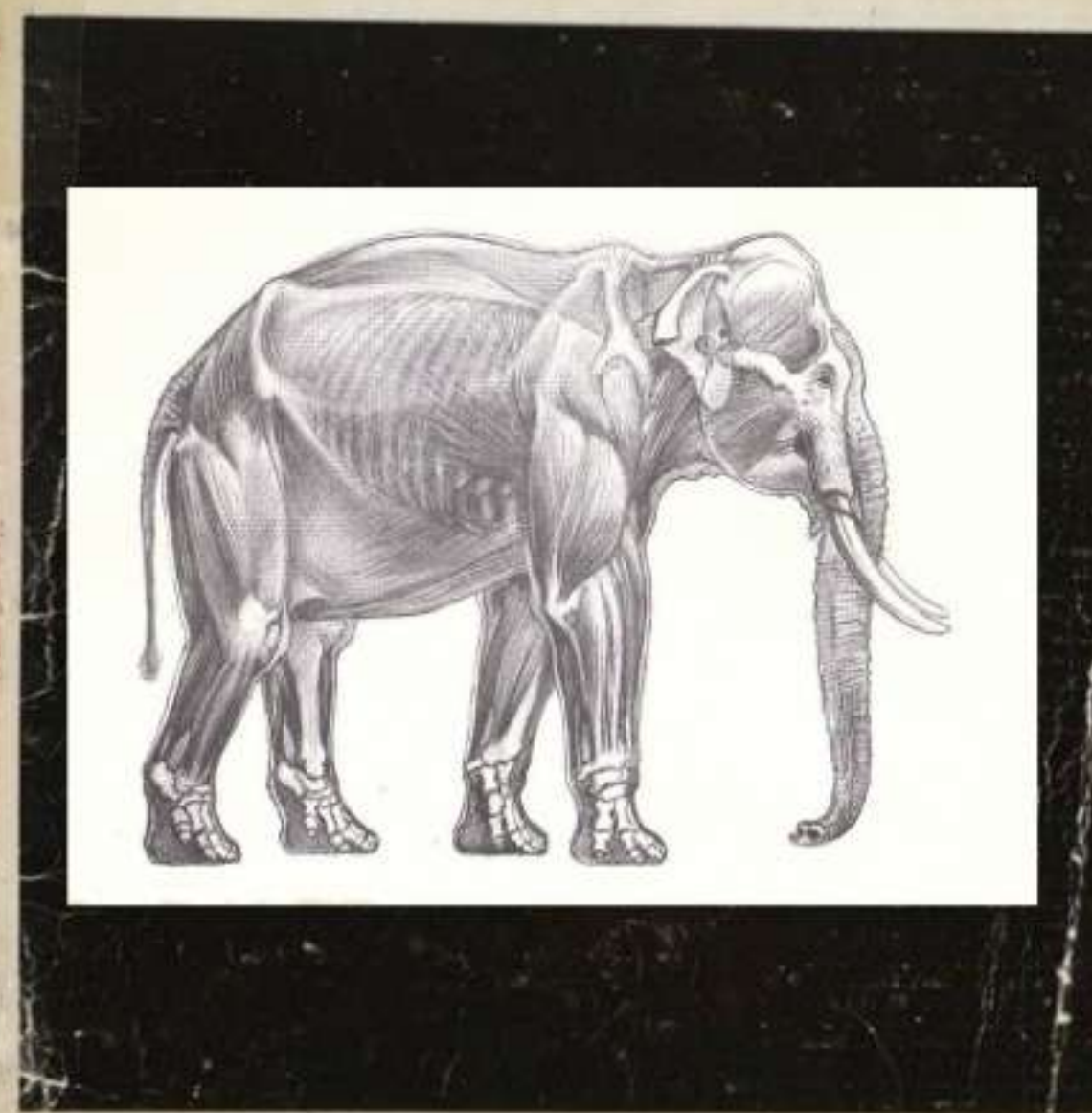
1979



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55/1

1979





Social

Breeding: During mating season, the 'Elephantopus' builds nest in coastal caves, where the eggs are laid in safe, water-filled pools.

Raising Young: The parents are highly protective, using their tentacles to cradle and guard the young in the first few months after hatching.

Communication: uses a combination of low-frequency sounds (like elephant calls) and gestures with its trunk and tentacles to communicate with others.

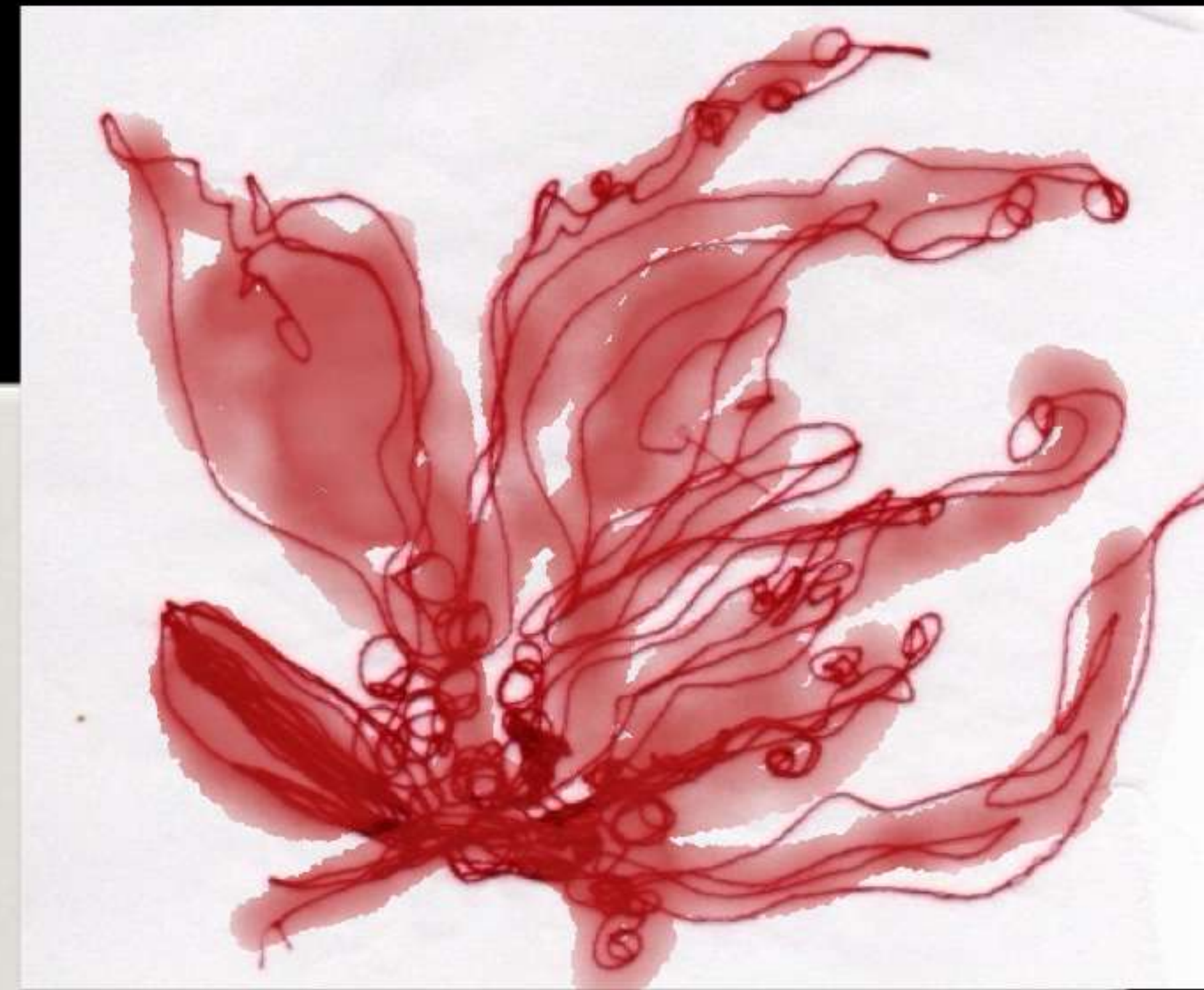


Diet

Hunting: It's an omnivore, using its tentacles to hunt fish, crabs, and sea plants. It can also forage on land, using its trunk to knock down fruits from trees.

Feeding: The Elephantopus feeds using its trunk, wrapping it around food and bringing it to its mouth.

Hydration: Drinks water by sucking it up through its trunk, and absorbs moisture from the air through its skin.





Female
Elephantopus
Characteristics



Appearance

Size: The female is generally smaller and more slender compared to the bulkier male, allowing her to move more gracefully through the water and over rocky terrain.

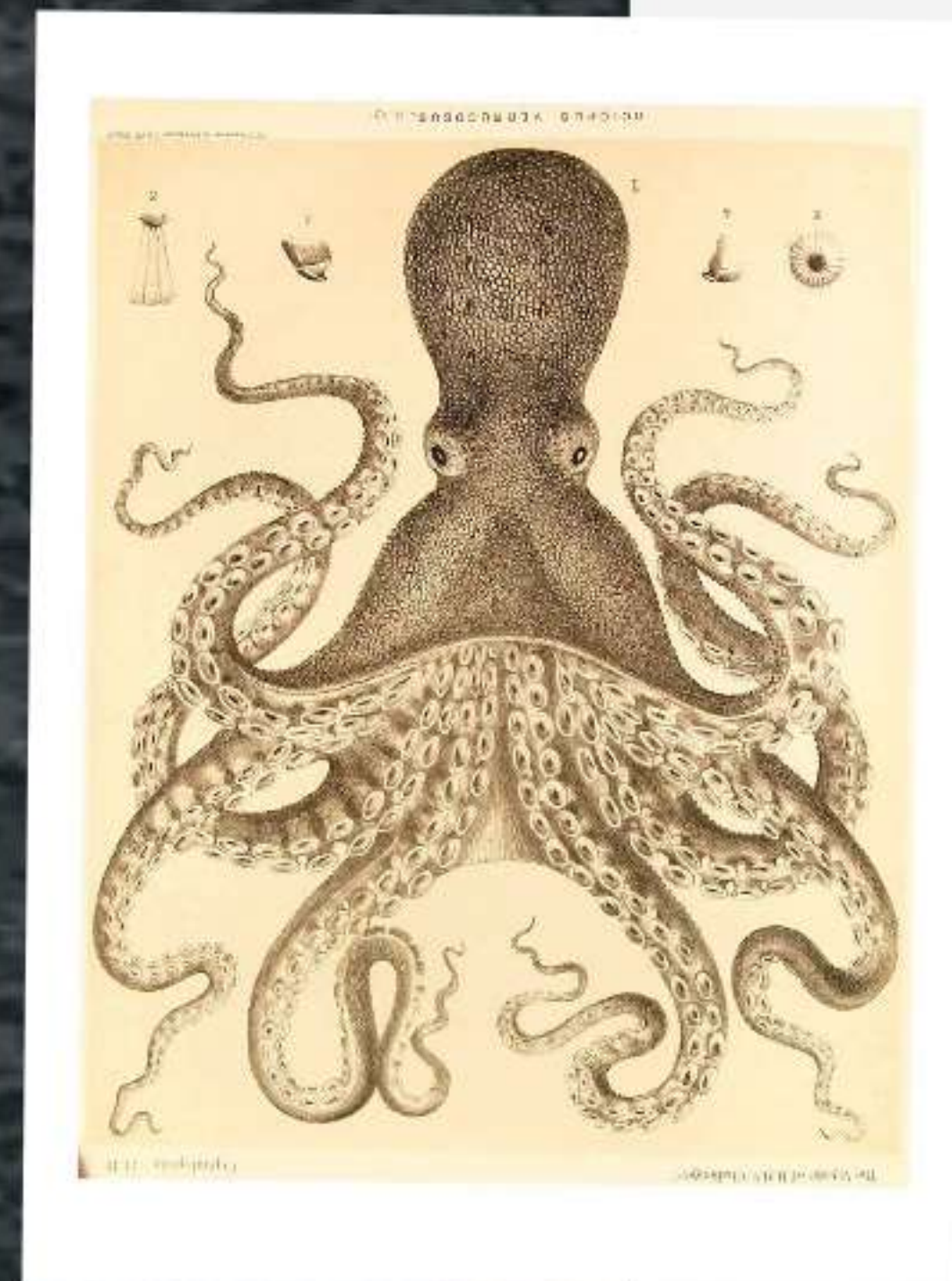
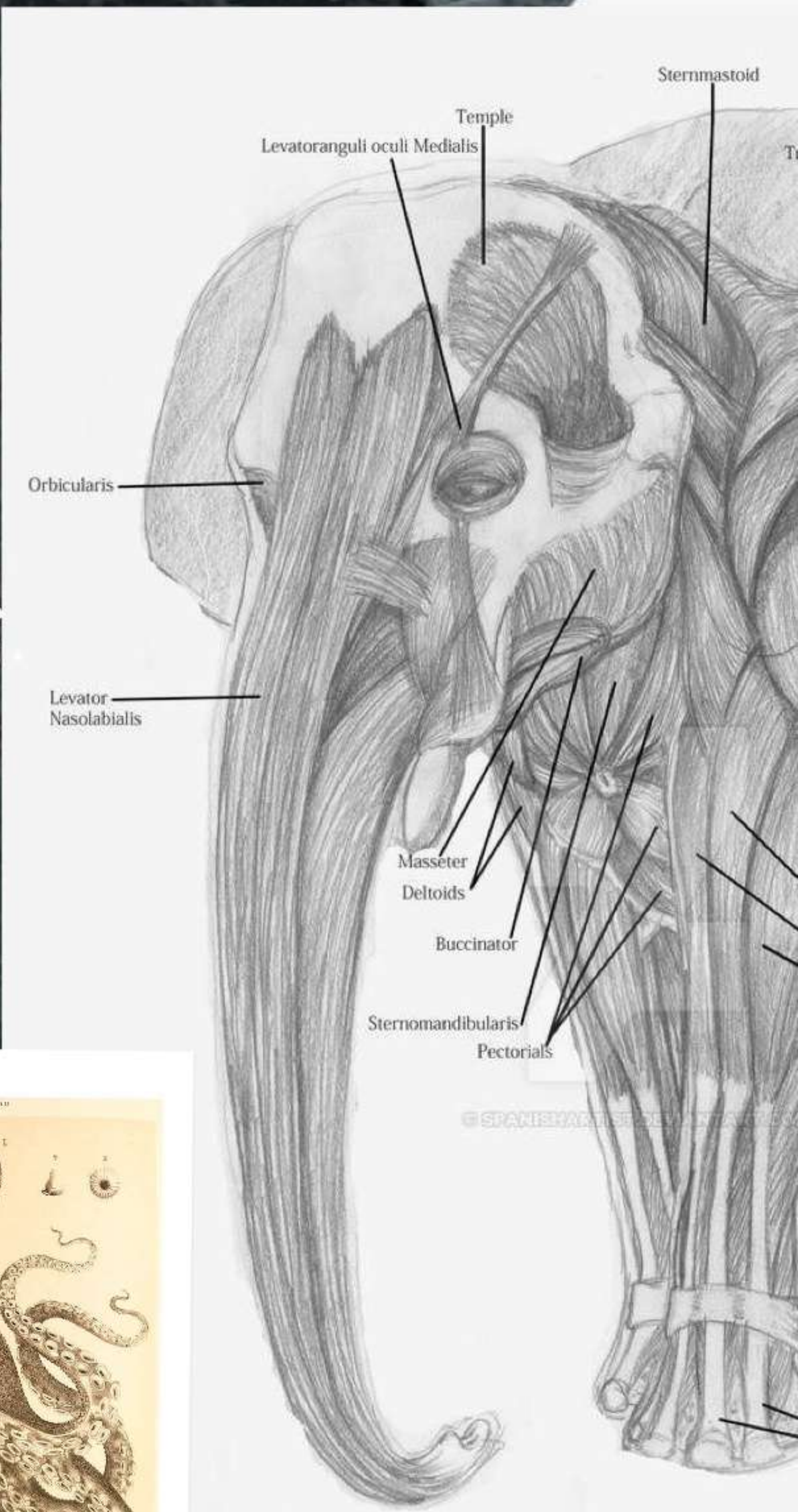
tentacles: Her tentacles are longer and more flexible, giving her greater agility and precision when hunting for smaller prey in tighter spaces or while caring for you.

coloration: The female has slightly brighter and more vibrant skin coloration. During mating season, her colors may intensify, becoming more radiant to attract males.



Behavior

- Maternal Instinct: Females are highly protective of their young. After laying eggs in coastal caves or water pools.
- Social Role: Female Elephants tend to be more social, forming small groups with other females to raise their young together in safe, shared nurseries. Males are more solitary, except during mating season.
- Nurturing: The female has a softer more nurturing demeanor compared to the male. She uses her trunk to gently interact with her offspring, guiding them through their early stages of life.



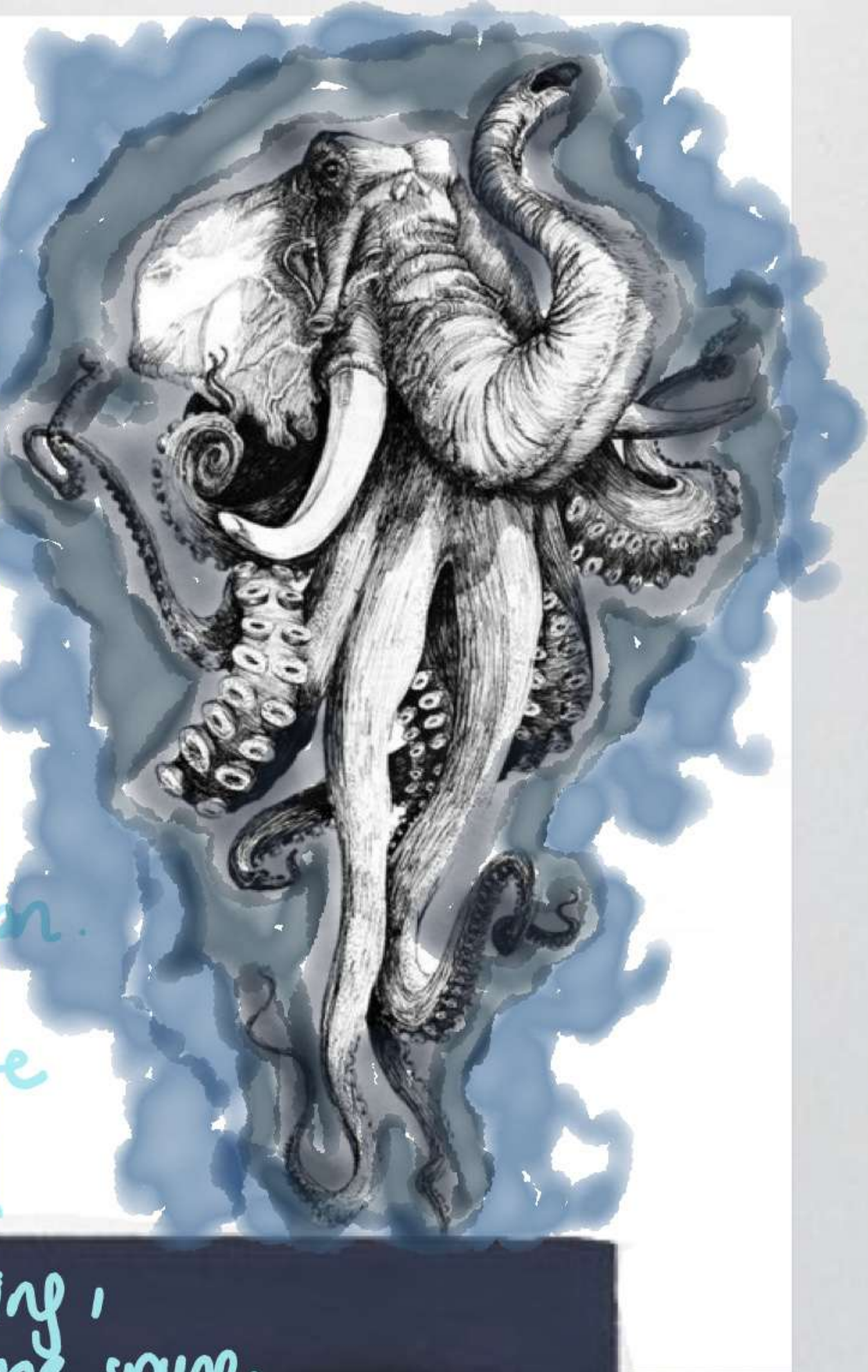
Diet

- **Hunting:** The female primarily focuses on smaller prey like fish, crabs, and mollusks.

Feeding: She prefers feeding near the shore or in shallow waters, where it is easier to protect her young while gathering food.

Breeding & Egg Care: Females lay clutches of eggs during the rainy season. Once laid, the female guards them carefully, using her tentacles to create a barrier. She may also fan them with water to keep them oxygenated. Males tend to wander after mating, leaving the females to raise the young.

Communication: While males use louder, more aggressive calls to defend territory, females communicate with softer sounds and more frequent gestures, especially toward their young and other females.



Other
Differences



Resources

- pinterest
- wikipedia
- oxford learners dictionaries
- paper by wetransfer (App)



Bilkent Beasts: Creature Creators! Oct 2024

PINK DEATH.

s u m m u r a t i o n

This creature is an advanced form of axolotl which undergoes metemorphosis and becomes adapted to the land in caves. The axolotl's mouth, eyes, legs and tail specialize like a spider. It became a venomous and dangerous animal that lives on land and in shallow water. This creature loses most of its regenerative abilities during evolution.

Gülser İrem AÇIKGÖZ
Reyhan İYİİŞ
Elif Naz UZUNER

DIET

Feeding: This creature is carnivorous. Eats worms, insects, small fish, crustaceans, flies, moths and mollusks.

Hunting: Can camouflage itself and waits for prey to approach and attacks by firing venom. Like the axolotl, it has the ability to sense vibrations in water, which helps it find small aquatic creatures to feed on.

Hydration: It has permeable and moist skin that allows it to absorb water directly from its environment, so it does not become dehydrated in very humid environments. It can drink water from water sources using its spider-like mouth structure

SOCIAL

They're more active during nights and low light areas.

Communication: Use chemical cues to distinguish the sex of other pink deaths, and appear to use odors to detect reproductive status. Females perform courtship displays (Female and male follow each other in a circle courtship display described as a 'hula dance' or 'waltz'.) in presence of male odors while display, Males release pheromones. Males activation status depends on presence of female spawning odors.

Breeding: Females can breed several times per year. Pink Deaths will be mature at around 1,5 years old.

PINK DEATH

ENVIRONMENT

Habitat: This creature lives in caves with pools of water and underground lakes. This creature needs a moist environment for its skin. The dark, moist environment is ideal for an ambush predator, and it can hunt both aquatic and terrestrial creatures by weaving webs into cave openings. The water in caves provides it with protection and a place to retreat when threatened.

Temperature and Season: This creature has some heat tolerance and can thrive in humid climates. It can survive very well in the rainy season and is less active in the dry season. However, it has enough flexibility to survive in areas with seasonal changes as long as it can find shelter and access to water.

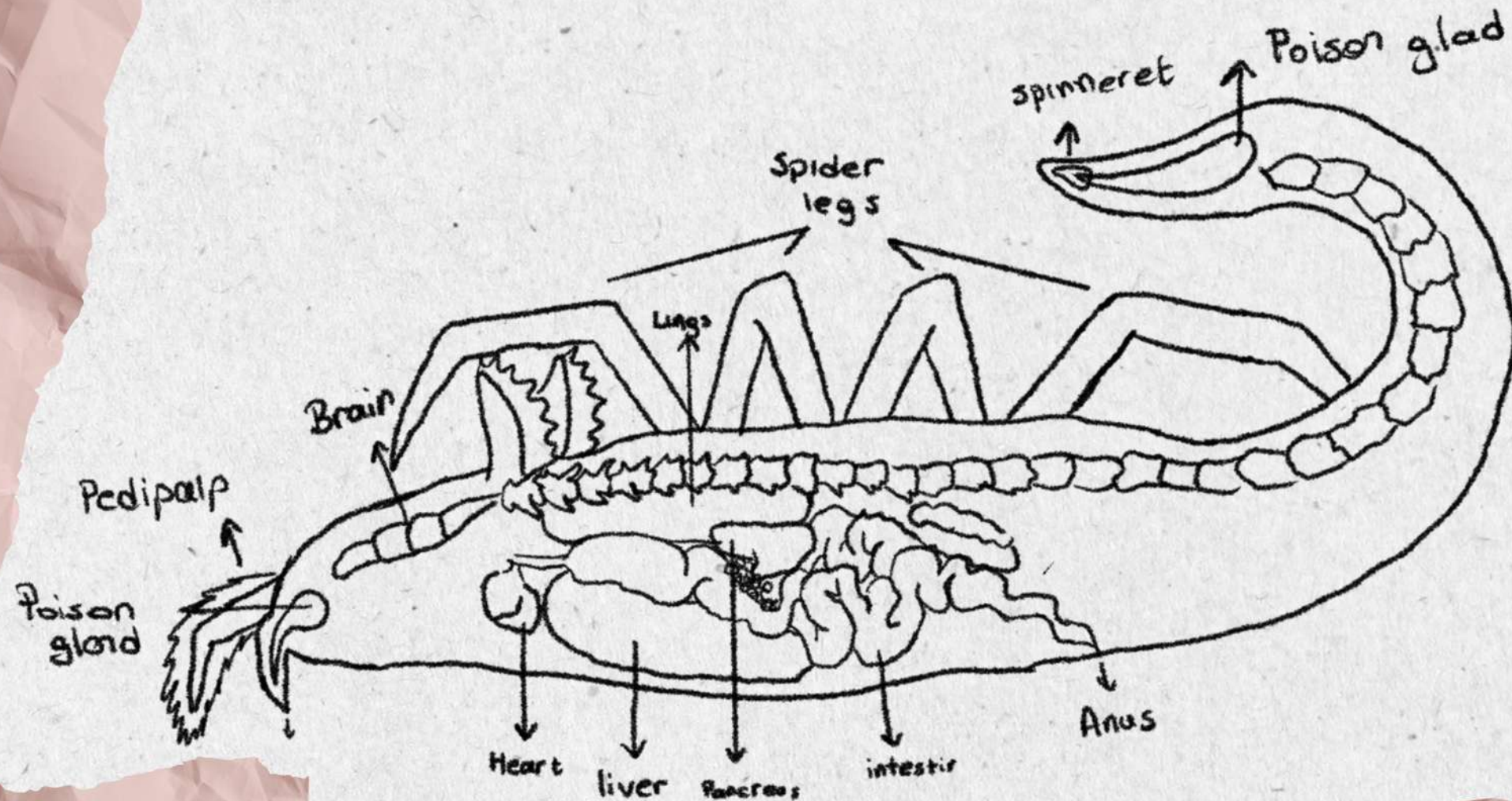
ANATOMY

This creature basically has an axolotl body but its mouth, eyes and legs look like a spider. It also has long venomous tail for defending itself. Pink death's length is generally 12 cm and its tail is nearly a half of the body. There is no massive differences between genders.

Anatomy

EYES

This creature has unique abilities to see both in water and on land. At the beginning of their development, they have an eye structure similar to that of axolotls, and as they develop, they become 8-eyed, like the eye structure of spiders. Each of these eyes detects movement and light, this feature facilitates night vision and allows them to hunt easily.



MOUTH

This creature's mouths evolved for defending itself on the land. It has chelicerae that function like jaws and collected the venom and the other special thing is pedipalps. Pedipalps help the holding prey. This creature catches its prey with pedipalps and venoms it with the help of chelicerae like a spider.

LEGS

Axolots have special legs that are soft and water—adapted but with evolution those legs became made of chitin, long, sticky legs like spiders. These legs are perfect for living in a cave habitat. The legs have hydraulic systems for moving and sticky secretions for climbing walls.

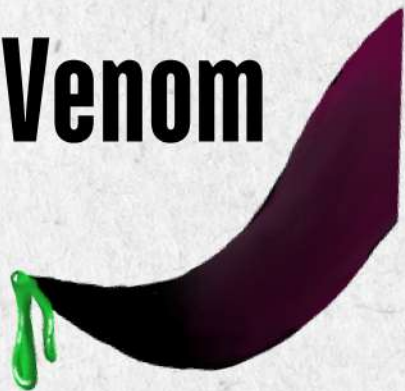
TAIL

The tail also evolved for defending but it is more special than the mouth because the tail looks like an axolotl tail but it is different. This creature's tail has a mechanism like spider's net-throwing system but it doesn't throw nets, it throws venom. The tail has a venom gland like a mouth and a spinneret for throwing the venom out. The caves are full of dangerous animals and having only mouth wouldn't be enough for this animal so their tail evolved this way.

Functionality Research

Early in their development, their axolotl-like eye structure develops into an eight-eyed structure similar to that of spiders, and with this structure, they can detect the slightest movement in their environment. Each of these eyes detects movement and light, which facilitates night vision and allows them to navigate in dimly lit areas. Like the eyes of axolotls, they have good depth perception and can measure distances underwater and navigate underwater environments. On land, they rely heavily on their spider-like eyes to detect movement. They can see 360 degrees, a feature that is especially useful when navigating through dense vegetation or difficult terrain.

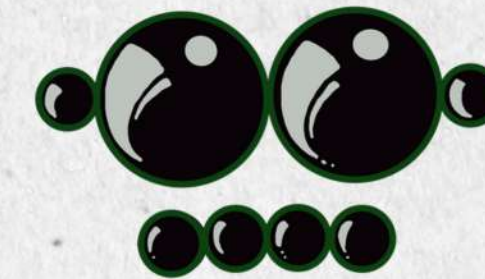
Venom



Pink death is dangerous creature because of its venom. It produces venom with the help of its venom glands and stores it. It throws away the venom with the help of its sinnet and it can also adjust the amount of venom according to the size of the prey. This creature use its venom for both hunting and defending because venom affects the prey's neural system and paralyzes it.

Pink death can climb any surfaces like a spider .It has tiny, hair-like structures on the tips of its legs called “setae” for climbing smooth surfaces and it also has things like claws for rough surfaces. Besides van der Waals forces have an effect on climbing. In addition this creature secretes fluid for both strength and stickiness. Pink death uses this ability to escape from predators and to ambush its prey.

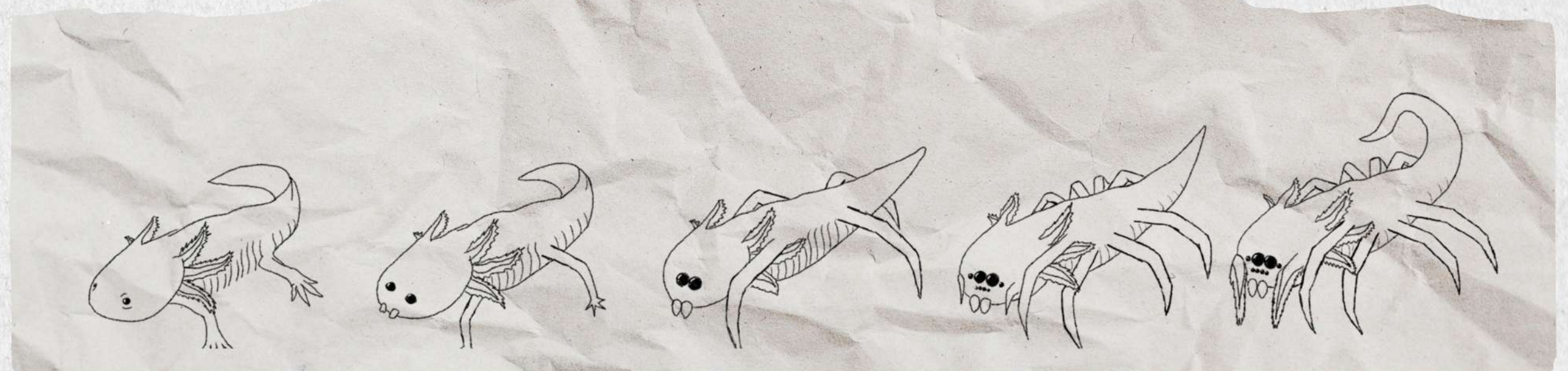
Vision



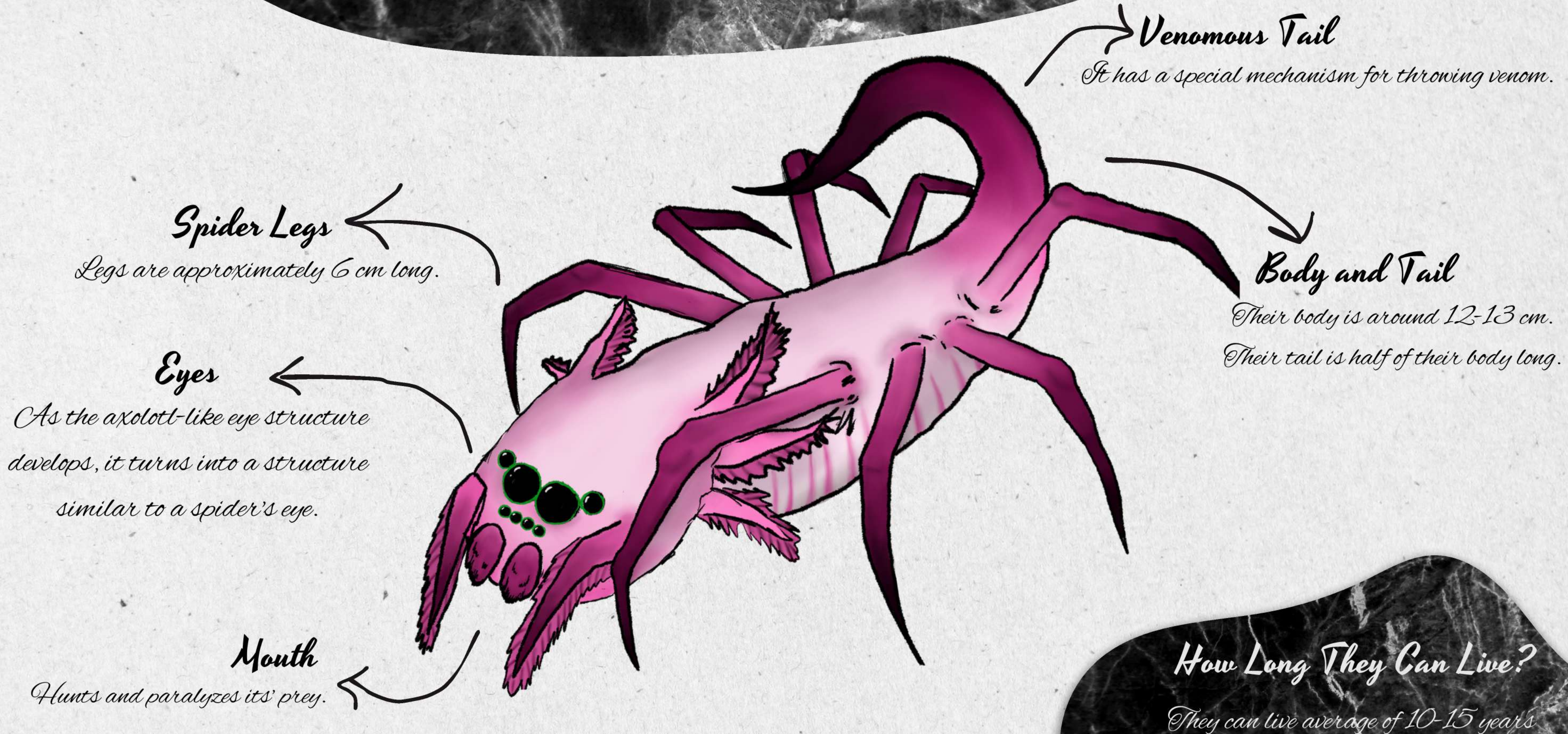
Climbing to Surfaces

Evolution

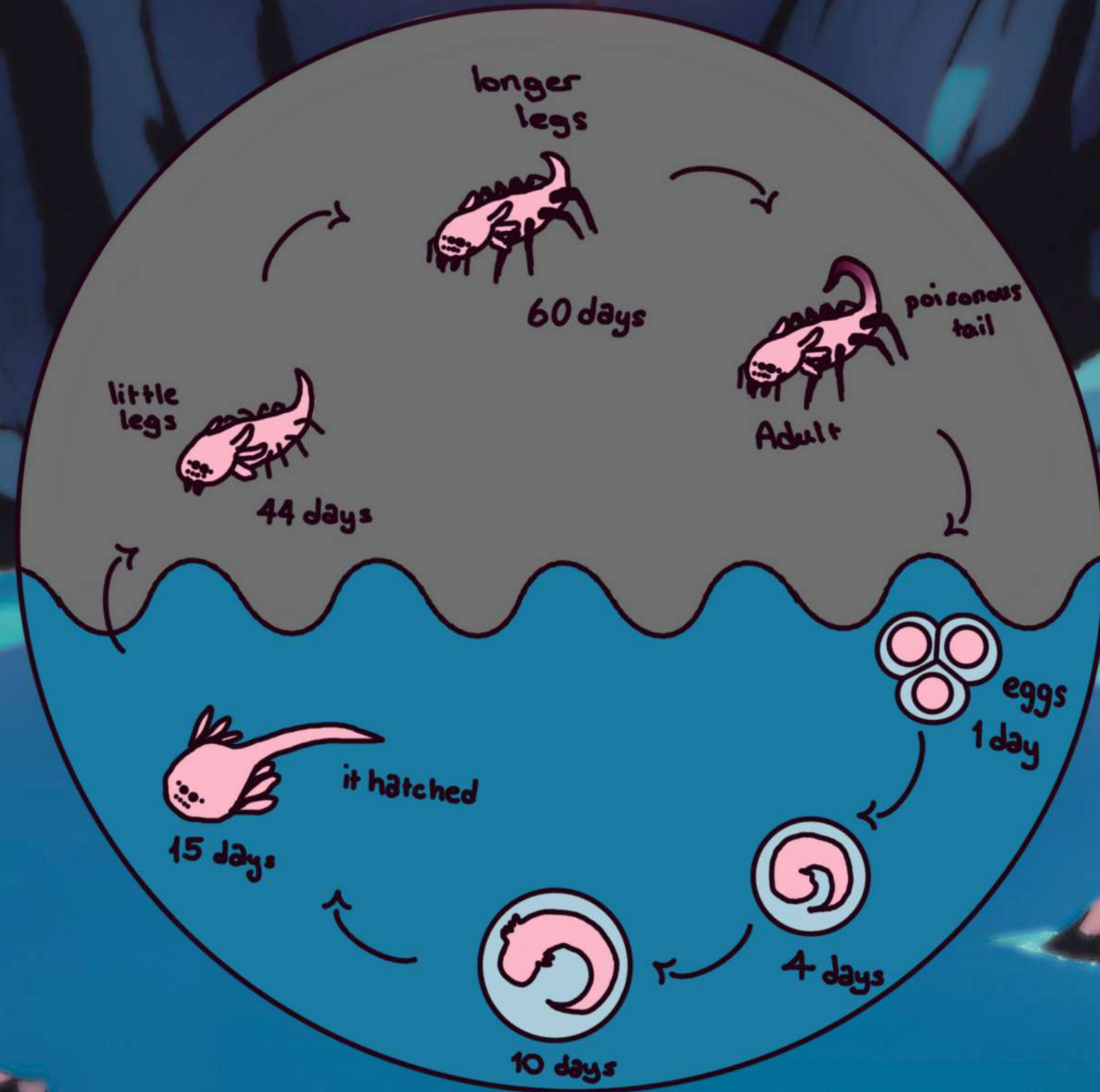
Axolotls are creatures that do not generally undergo metamorphosis, although in some points they can actually do so. With special circumstances, chemicals and high regeneration capacity, axolotls evolved into the Pink Deaths, adapted to undergo metamorphosis. Pink Deaths were an axolotl which lives in the little lakes in caves. Over time, they also adapted to live in the land for some reason. Possible reasons why they adapted like this are intraspecific and interspecific nutritional competition and venomous water in the lake. This venomous water affects axolotls to evolve throwing venomous liquid from adapted their evolved tail. Overall Pink Deaths now undergo metamorphosis, their little soft legs became long, sticky legs like spiders. Their body started to produce venom like a spider. And all of these led to defend mechanism. Moreover their little tail evolved to squirting the venom inside of their body also their bite became poisonous.



FINAL LOOK



Life Cycle



RESOURCES

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axolotl>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spider>

VISUAL RESOURCES

First picture is from <https://tr.pinterest.com/pin/337488565836881753/>

Last background image is AI-made from canva.

Creature drawn by Elif Naz Uzuner.

ASIER



Asier's are creators that live in Caribbean coasts. You should not be fooled by their cute looking features because they actually are life-threatening animals. They seem like ordinary sharks with wings from photos but they are much smaller than a normal shark. Their 2-3 cm size might evolve to 10-12cm after they come out from cocoon and when you see one of them know that more will come after in that they live as huge community. Most interesting fact about them is they don't belong just one habitat. They live in the marine and also in the sky. They spent most of their life in marine but they also go out of water to breed or hunt. It has features of whale, shark,

social

communication : They detect the frequency through their whiskers and make a noise which only their kind can detect.

birth : They hatch from eggs.

raising young : Asiers don't have infant care in their species.

breeding : They breed just like amphibians since their life cycle consists of living under water and on land.

environment

type of habitat : Caribbean coasts and deep sea

temperature & seasons : There's a dry and a wet season through the year in the Caribbean and tropical climate is dominant.

ASIER

diet

hunting : They hunt different types of animals, they eat tiny fish in the sea and insects on the land.

hydration : Newborn Asiers are meant to live under the water but after they grow wings they need to visit marine often to refill their thirst.

feeding : They are omnivores who eat both plants and animals. They feed with coral reefs since the region is rich on that aspect.

prey/size : Since the Asiers themselves aren't that big, they eat small animals like fish or insects.

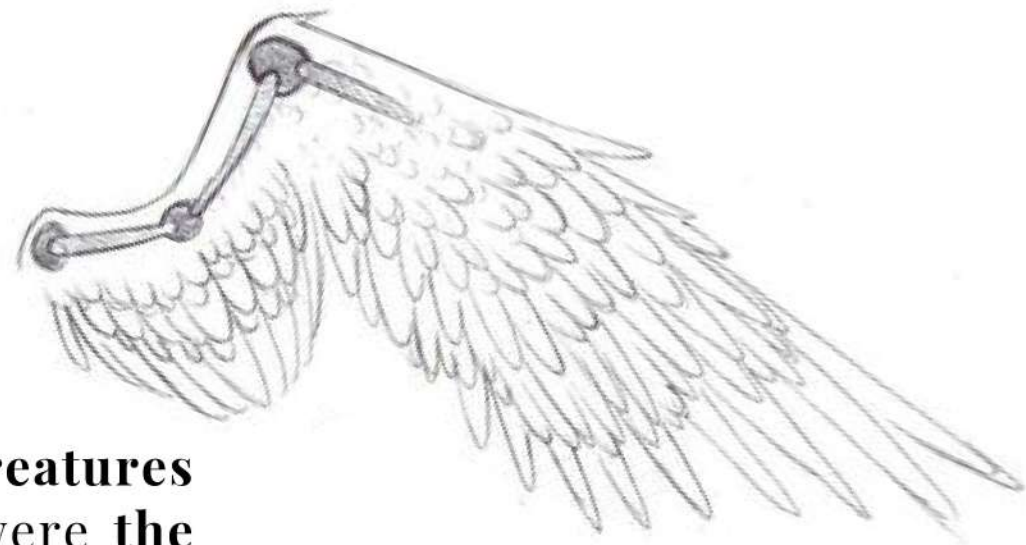
flight : They are able to fly after the metamorphosis.

locomotion : Asiers can walk, swim and fly. They are really qualified in the area of movement.

anatomy

Wings :

Throughout history, Asiers were considered **sacred and myhtical creatures** because of the texture of their wings. Many believed that those were **the wings of an angel** since they were oddly similar to those described in the sacred texts. Asiers' wings consist of hydrophobic feathers and they vary in colors. Asiers are named after the color of their wings, for example the most common ones are Azul Asiers and they have blue wings.



Spider :

Even though spiders are popular for their **eye patterns** most don't have good eyesight, instead they rely on touch. However **good vision is still vital** for some in order to recognise mates and rivals. For example the wolf spiders' eyes have well-developed tapeta and it helps them spot prey movement in the moonlight. Asiers' 3 pairs of eyes are used for 3 different reasons which are night vision, calculating distance and advanced eyesight.

Caterpillar:

Caterpillars usually have 3 pairs of true legs which are used to hold leaves while feeding and 2 to 5 pairs of prolegs which help them walk and grip onto surfaces. The difference between a true leg and a proleg is their **design and segmentation**. A caterpillar loses it's prolegs once it becomes an adult butterfly but aisers keep their prolegs since they stay on the ground to hunt. They also have a gland under their jaw in order to **weav their unique cocoon** just like a caterpillar. The chrysalis is the form between a caterpillar and a butterfly, it's the stage of developement before metamorphosis. Asiers weav a cocoon in the later stages of their adolescence.

Whale:

Whales' tail fluke create a **propulsion through water** and some have **characteristic marks** which help the scientists identify the whales. Whales defend themselves and communicate with the other whales through their tails. Asiers come out of their eggs with tails and it let's them direct and stabilize their swimming.

Hammerhead Shark:

Hammerhead sharks (scientifically *Sphyrnidae*) are massive carnivores that use the advantage of having an **oddly shaped head structure**. They have a better visual range than other sharks because of their eyes being wide-set (providing 360 degrees vision in the vertical axis) and since they have sensory organs (such as ampullae of Lorenzini) they can scan the ocean for food. There are 9 species identified and 3 of them can be seen in the Caribbean Sea including **the great hammerhead, the scalloped hammerhead and the smooth hammerhead**. The great hammerhead can grow up to 20 feet and wight up to 1,000 pounds hence it's the largest one. The main body and head structure of an asier is similar to a scalloped hammerheads, but it's 10 times smaller in size. They measure 15 cm and weigh about 3 kg.

Whiskers :

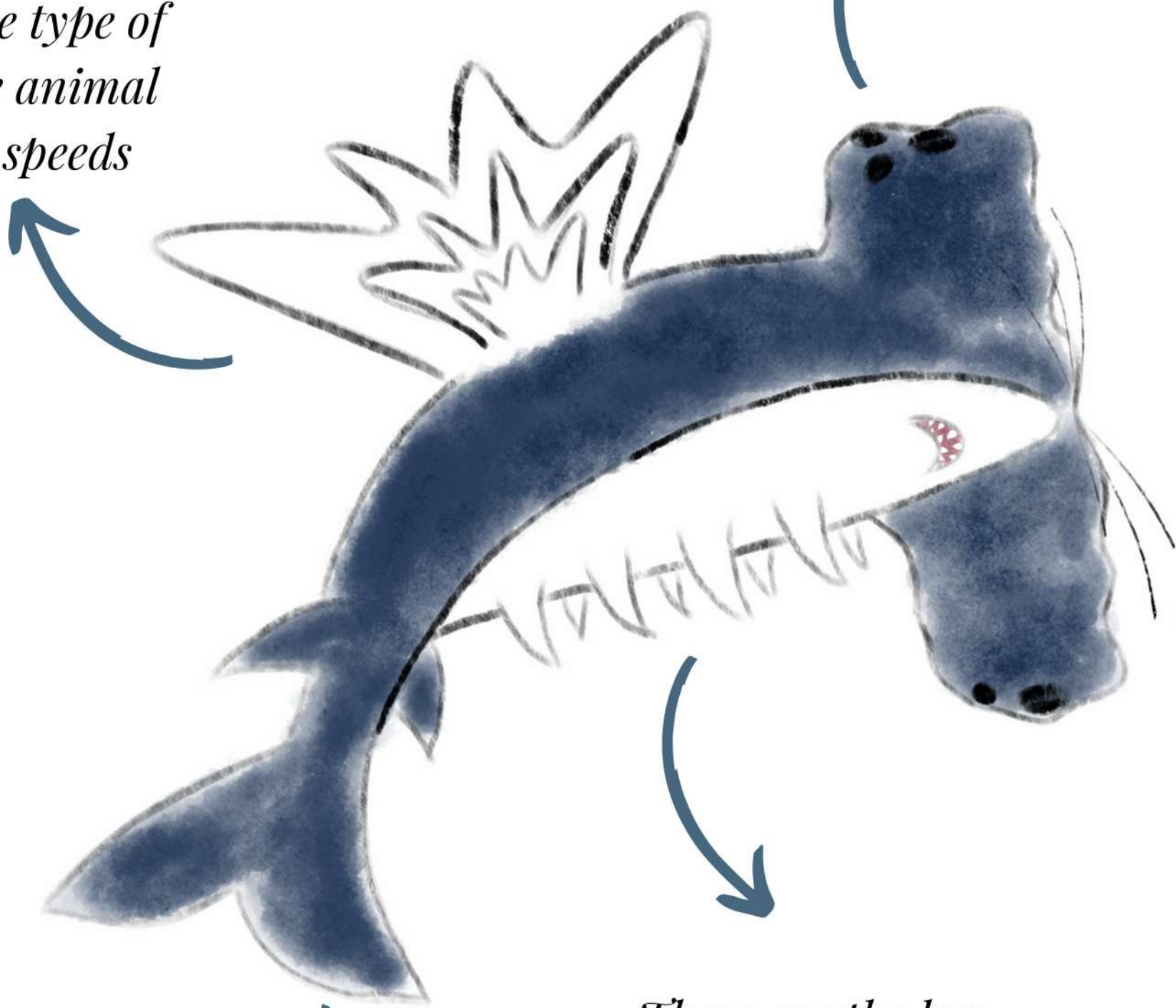
Their whiskers let Asiers detect vibrations in the water, through which they find their prey and communicate with each other.

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Wings that caused them to be seen sacred, They're made of hydrophobic feather. These type of wings let the animal reach high speeds

Spider eyes for them to have night vision since they are nocturnal animals. They have features such as depth preception and night vision.



Whale flukes create a propulsion through water, they are strong and flexible.

These are the legs of a caterpillar but Asiers evolved into having 8 in order to make it easier to move.

Whiskers that let them communicate and locate food in the sea.

Communication

Asier's communicate with using their whiskers and audio frequency. They detect the frequency other animals made with their whiskers .

Predator/ Prey

Asier's are predators who eats small insects, fishes and plants. They catch their huntings with their sharp teeth. But obviously they are not on the top of the food pyramid. They are hunted by big birds, fishes and bats.

Feeding

Asier's are Omnivores that eat both plants and animals. Newborns mostly eat microorganisms in the water. Therefore when they come out from cocoon they go for plants, small fishes, insects and seaweeds

Hunting

Asier' s are extraordinary animals that can live both in the marine and on the ground. The time they spent in the water they hunt some little fishes and eats seaweeds and when they come out from water they need to hunt for insects or eat plants?

Habitat

Asier's are animals that live in the Caribbean deep ocean. They get used to cold and dark environment so they look for similar habitats when they come out from water. Caribbean beaches and coasts are places they commonly seen.



Climate

The dominant climate type in the Caribbean Islands is tropical. There are two distinct seasons in the Caribbean Islands. There is a rainy season between June and November. There is a dry season between December and May. In addition to these two seasonal features, it can also be seen in hurricanes in the Caribbean Islands



Social behaviour

They live in small groups of 6 to 7 people. One male leader manages the group. This helps them survive in groups and ensures their survival by protecting the eggs, as well as enabling them to find food.

Wild/Livestock/Domesticated

asier's are wild animals. It is almost impossible to tame. Although the local people tried many times, no successful results were obtained.

Evolution

Their ancestors are sharks. In the early periods they were separated from other sharks because they lived closer to land.

Over time, they became smaller and adapted to land, thus approaching amphibians

LIFE CYCLE

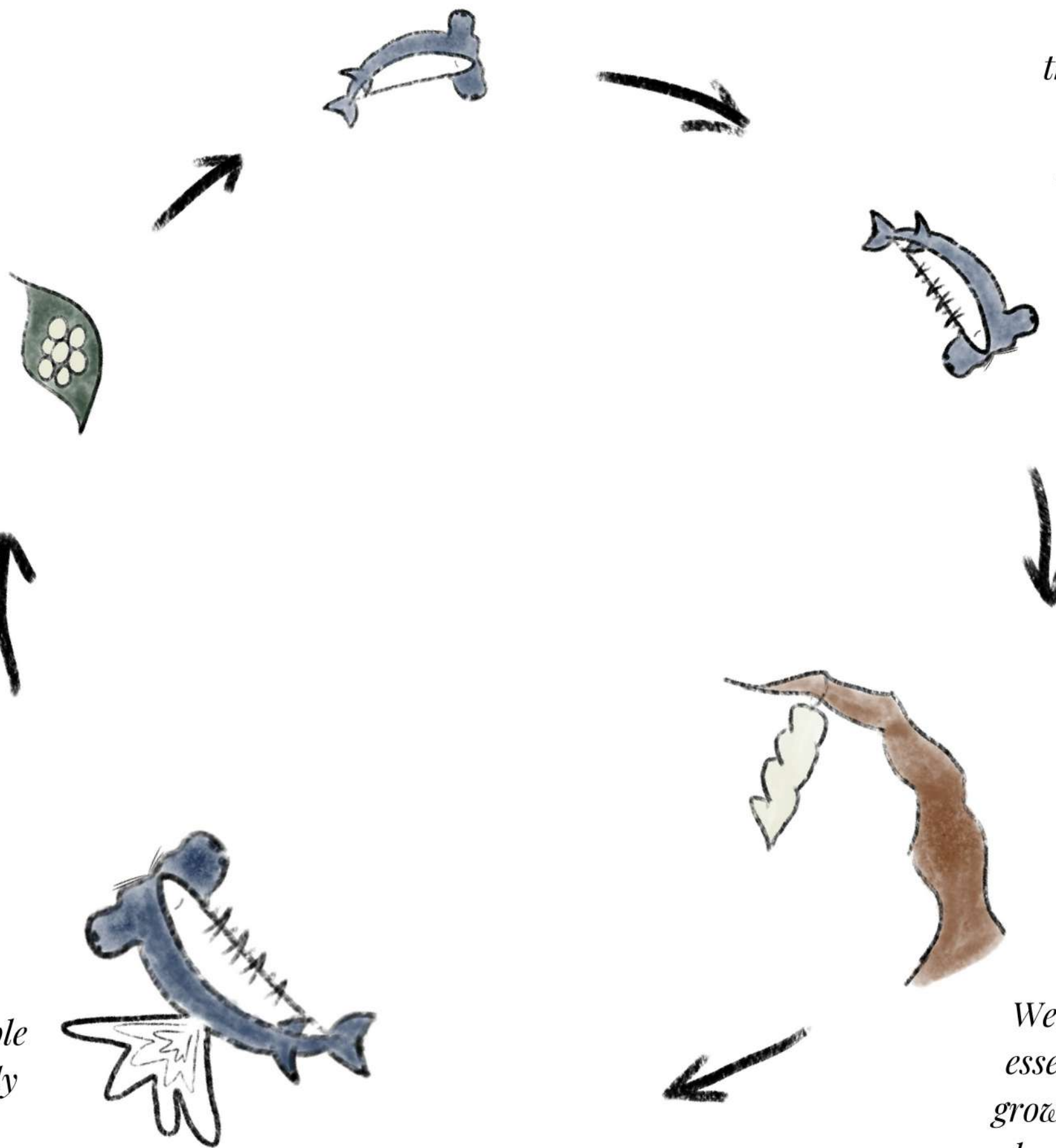
Baby asiers are a lot like hammerhead sharks but as they grow old they start showing features of their own species.

Asiers grow legs in their adolescence and their whiskers gain functionality which let's them hunt and communicate.

After growing wings, Asiers build their nests near the shore and once the baby comes out of egg cracks, mother pushes the baby into the sea.

Mature Asiers are able to walk, swim and fly as they have the necessary organs. They usually stay on the land to mate and hunt.

Weaving a cacoon is essential for Asiers to grow wings, they spend almost 3 months in the cacoon and come out of it as mature Asiers.



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Hafsa Tahirler-Gülşen Mercan-Demiray Aydemir

PARACONDA

*Ersen Tuna
Zeliha Mengilli
Azra Tercan
Ceren Gököz*

FEMALE



MALE



IDEATION

Paraconda is a creature that lives in the Amazon forest. When viewed from the outside, it resembles a snake with colorful wings. Males are known for their colorful feathers, which they use to attract females. They are slightly larger than females. Males also have stronger vocal abilities, mimicking sounds to charm females or scare away predators. Females are smaller, with more muted colors. They protect their eggs fiercely.

CLIMATE

The climate of Amazon is tropical and hot for all year. The average temperature is around 26 degrees. Since all the months of the year are about the same temperature, there are no obvious winter and summer seasons.

Attracting A Mate

Paracondas are not friendly at all to other kind of animals. They live in groups. Male Paracondas try to impress female ones with their huge wings, beautiful voices. They move their body just like dancing, they make noises, they flap their wings, they show their power by opening their giant mouths to attract a mate.

Feeding

It needs high protein diets to maintain its health.

Hydration

It stays hydrated by drinking water from Amazon river.

Hunting

It hunts by repeating it's prey's voice. fish, reptiles, amphibians, deer, sheep are some of the examples of its preys.

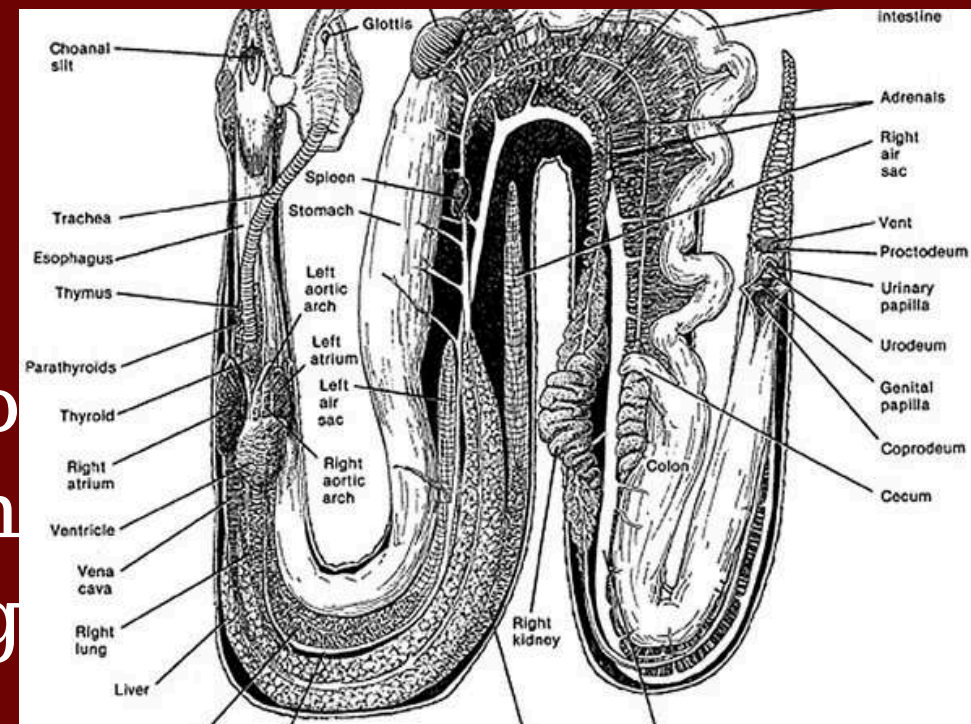
HABITAT

Over 3 million species live in Amazon rainforests. Amazon's biome consists mostly of forests, swamps, pastures, palms and other plant covers. The Amazon has an intensely moist soil. There are also many streams and rivers in the Amazon. Apart from the forest, these streams also host many animal

ANATOMY

ANATOMY OF ANACONDA

The anatomy of an anaconda is fascinating. It is so powerful with its strong giant body. Its body can even reach 9 meters. Their bodies built for hunting and living wildly. They don't have legs so they slide on the ground. Anacondas can also be found in the water. Their strong muscles help them to squeeze the prey tightly. They have sharp teeths, wide jaw. In addition, they don't chew, they swallow their prey directly. Their eyes and nose designed to make them to be able to see and breath while swimming.



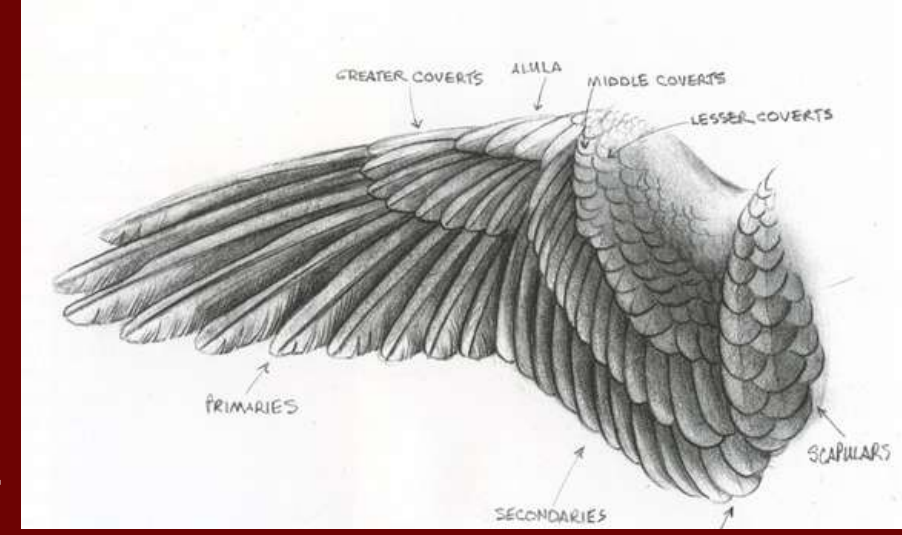
ANATOMY OF PARROT

The anatomy of a parrot includes wings, claws, a tail and a beak. Parrots use their beaks to crack nuts and to climb. The claws help parrot to hold onto the branches. the long wings make the parrot fly easily. Moreover their tails helps them to keep balanced. Due to their colorful wings they get other living creature's attention. Furthermore the wings keep them warm in the cold weathers.



Parrot's Wing Anatomy

A parrot's wing is strong and designed for flying. Their wings also designed for stay balanced while climbing trees. The bone structure in a parrot's wing is very similar to the arm of a human. Because of their powerful muscles, they can fly for long distances. The wings of the parrots are covered with large feathers that allow them to glide in the air easily.



FUNCTIONALITY

1. Having parrot wings on a snake expands the snake's range of motion. In this way, the snake can climb to higher places and find food more easily.
2. With the combination of the parrot and the snake, the flexibility of the snake joined the characteristics of the parrot. In this way, Paraconda gained the ability to move more easily on land.
3. The parrot's ability to make sounds has been added to the snake. This feature allowed the paraconda to communicate more easily with females and members of its own species.

EVOLUTION

I want to be
more scary and
dangerous



LIFE CYCLE

HATCHLING

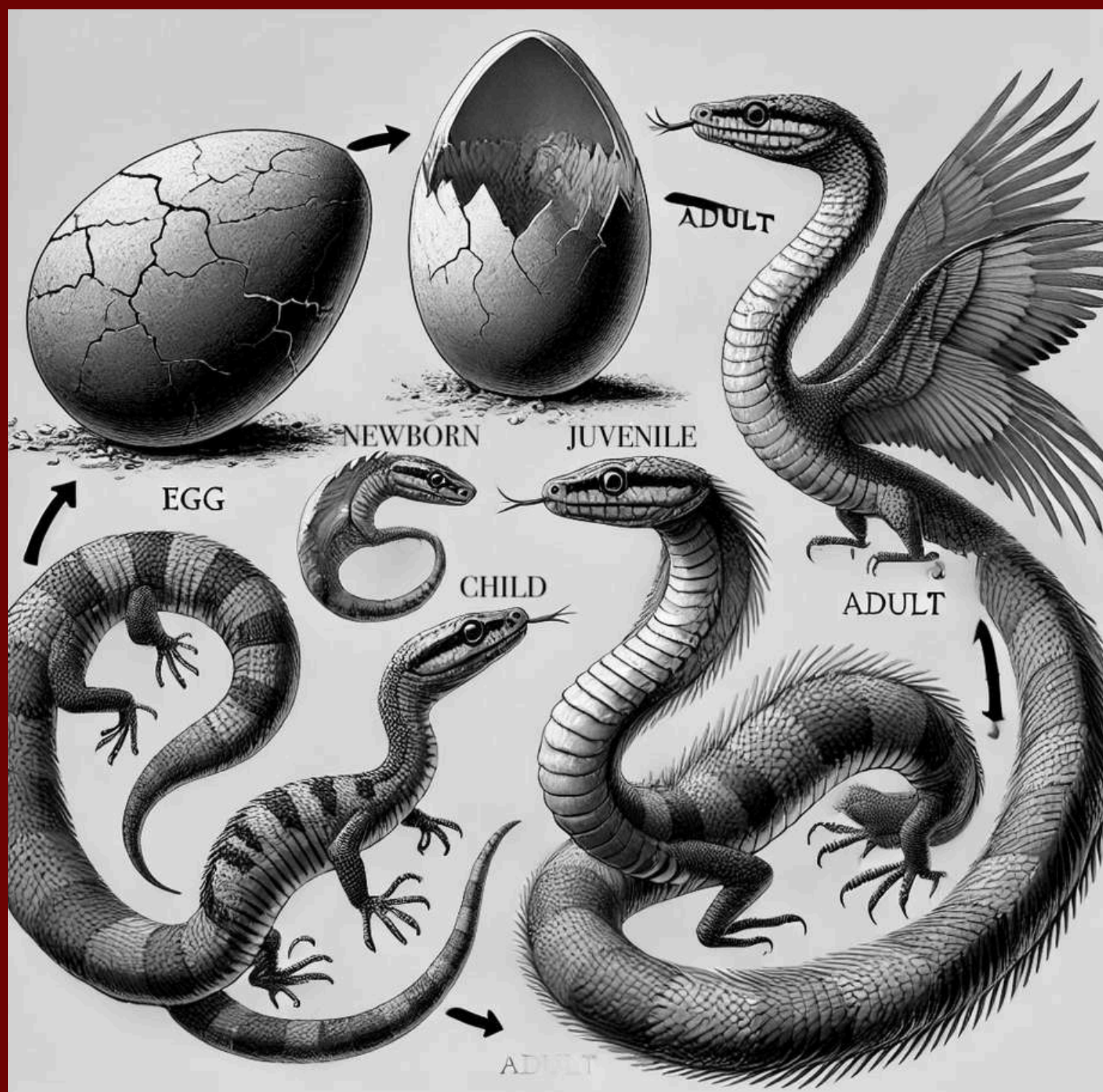
The first hatched form of Papaconda is called "Papyconda". This egg, unlike normal reptile eggs, has a colorful outer pattern due to the papaconda's parrot characteristics. When it first hatches from the egg, it emerges agilely, using its head, and then its whole body.

YOUTH

Young Papacondas emerge from pupation and become larger and more active. Their bodies are still not fully developed, their wings are starting to grow, but their ability to fly is limited. Their colors are not colorful. They learn to hunt small animals and become stronger quickly.

ADULTHOOD

Adult Papacondas have large, fully developed wings and strong, muscular bodies. It has brightly colored feathers. Flying and crawling abilities are perfect. They easily catch large animals. They are both intelligent and strong hunters.



SOURCES



For the Paraconda Photos we use ChatGPT:
<https://openai.com/chatgpt/>

LEOUNIS



IDEATION

The fusion of a leopard and a unicorn into a single creature brings together a powerful mix of grace, mystery, and raw power. Let's explore the ideation and the deeper concept behind this unique

1. Sacred Beast: This creature could be revered as a sacred animal in various cultures, representing purity, strength, and the union of nature's wildness with divine magic. It could be associated with ancient myths about a world where magical creatures roamed freely, guiding and protecting humanity.
2. Symbol of Duality: Its combination of a fierce predator and a gentle, magical being symbolizes duality—the coexistence of opposites. This creature represents balance: strength and compassion, wildness and purity, instinct and

DIET

Breakfast:

- **Fruity Delight:** A smoothie bowl made with tropical fruits like mango, pineapple, and berries, garnished with edible flowers.
- **Oats of Enchantment:** Overnight oats topped with honey, chia seeds, and a sprinkle of stardust (or edible glitter).

Lunch:

- **Jungle Salad:** A vibrant salad with kale, arugula, cherry tomatoes, avocado, and a dressing made from magical herbs.
- **Unicorn Wrap:** A colorful wrap filled with roasted veggies, quinoa, and a touch of hummus.

Dinner: ~

- **Mystical Stir-Fry:** A colorful stir-fry with a mix of vegetables, tofu, and a rainbow of bell peppers served over a bed of quinoa.
- **Celestial Soup:** A soothing soup made from blended carrots, ginger, and a hint of coconut milk.~

COMMUNICATION

In a colorful jungle, there is a magical creature called the leopard-unicorn. It has a beautiful spotted coat like a leopard and a shiny horn like a unicorn. This special animal moves gracefully through the trees, showing both strength and magic, and making everyone who sees it smile in wonder.

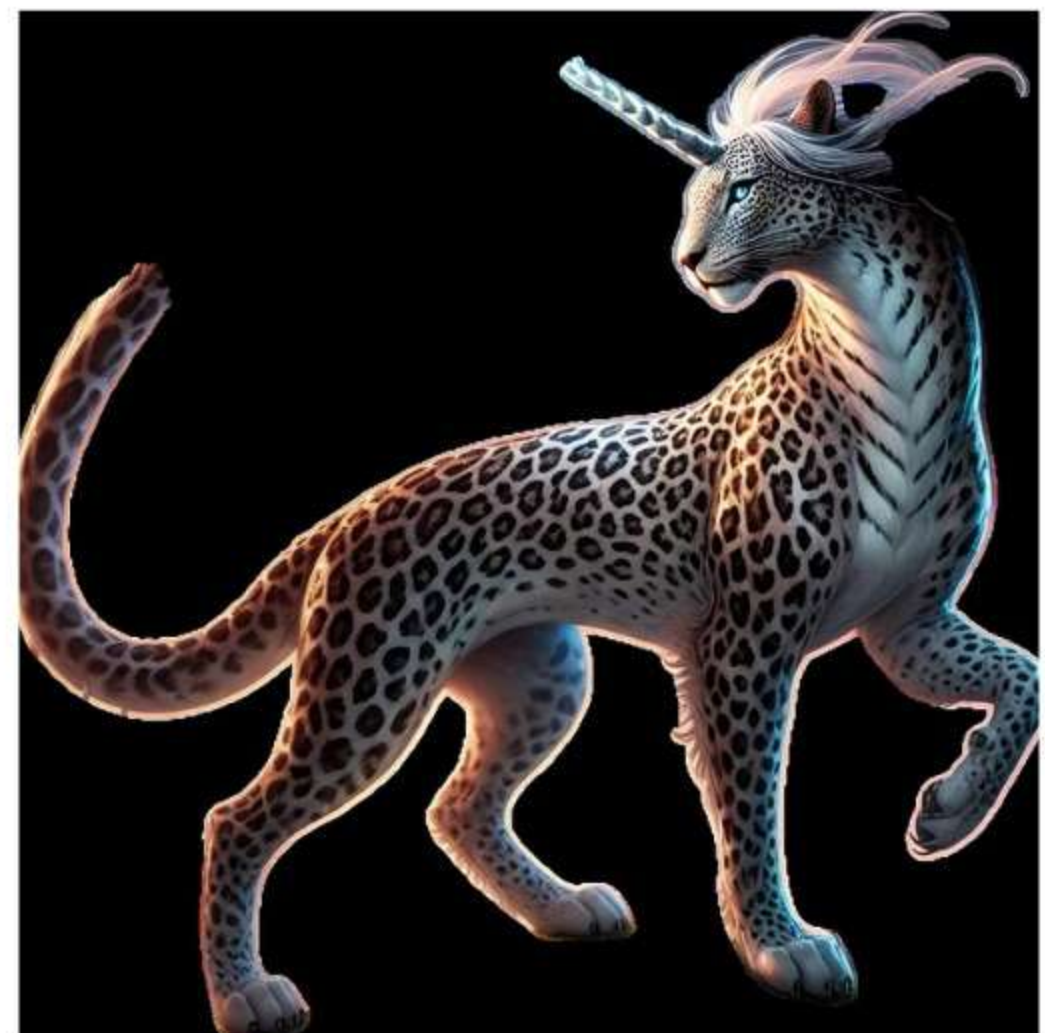
BREEDING

Bleeding occurs when blood leaves the body through a cut or injury. It can happen from small wounds or larger ones. To help stop the bleeding, press a clean cloth on the wound. If the bleeding doesn't stop quickly, it's important to get medical help right away.

① -

ENVIRONMENT

They love warm environments and live in the depths of the rain forests.





FUNCTIONALITY

VISION


Their eyes have striking green and blue eyes. They can see everything that happens in the depths of the forest. Thanks to their eyes, they create a great impact on the female.

HORN

Their horns are 35 centimeters long. When they face danger, their horns create a blue light reflection and their horns play a role in their mating.

HAIR AND TAILS

Their hair and tails help them to fly. Their hair, which has a unique appearance, allows them to move quickly.

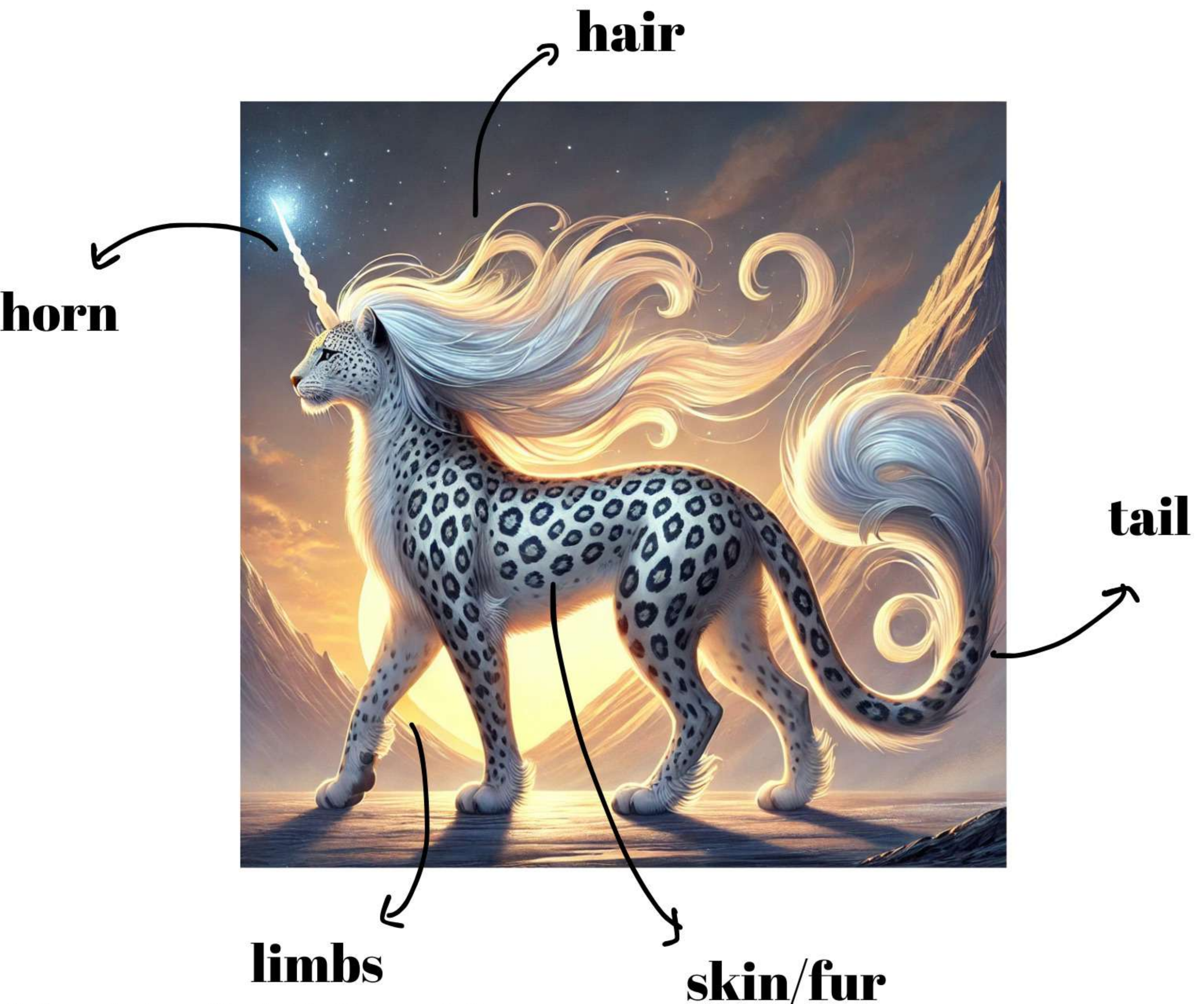




EVOLUTION

The leopard lives in arid climate, while the unicorn lives in the forest. The unicorn and the leopard met in the rainforest and united with the power of the leopard and the magic of the unicorn. They become a one body. They matched the magic horn of the unicorn and the unique patterns of the leopard.

ANATOMY



Unicorn Anatomy (Fantastical Interpretation).

Head:

- Graceful facial structure with a long, spiraled horn.
- Large, expressive eyes and elongated ears for keen senses.

Body:

- Elegant, horse-like build, often depicted as ethereal or shimmering.
- Muscular yet sleek, embodying both strength and beauty.

Limbs:

- Strong, slender legs that are powerful for speed and endurance.
- Hooves that may be depicted as sparkling or magical.

Tail and Mane:

- Flowing mane and tail, often illustrated with magical qualities (like glowing or changing colors).

Skin/Fur:

- Smooth, often depicted as white or silver, with a luminous quality.



Attach Leopard Life Cycle (Left side):

Egg Stage:

The attach leopard begins its life in a glowing, speckled egg, signifying a magical origin. The egg is nestled in a mystical environment, with a soft glow emanating from it, indicating the presence of life within.

Hatching Stage (Cub):

The cub breaks out of the egg, revealing a young leopard with sleek fur, glowing eyes, and small but sharp claws. The cub still has an aura of magical energy surrounding it, as it is in the early stages of development.

Adolescent Stage:

As the cub grows, it becomes more muscular, with sharper features and more defined predatory traits. Its claws and eyes begin to glow more intensely, showcasing the growth of its powers and hunting skills.

Adult Stage:

The attach leopard reaches its full adult form, becoming a fierce and powerful predator. Its fur is sleek, its eyes glow brightly, and its claws are fully developed, making it a dangerous and mystical creature in its environment.

Unicorn Life Cycle (Right side):

Egg Stage:

Similar to the leopard, the unicorn also begins in an egg, but its egg is radiant with a shimmering, ethereal glow. This glowing egg symbolizes the unicorn's magical nature and its connection to light and purity.

Hatching Stage (Foal):

The unicorn hatches as a small foal with a faintly glowing, tiny horn. The foal's coat sparkles, and light trails follow its movements, indicating the magical energy that it will grow into over time.

Adolescent Stage:

As the foal matures, its horn grows longer and spirals into a more defined shape. Its coat becomes shinier, and the magical aura surrounding it intensifies. The unicorn gains a majestic appearance as it enters the adolescent stage.

Adult Stage:

In its full adult form, the unicorn is a majestic, elegant creature with a long, spiraled horn and a shining, radiant coat. The creature glows with ethereal light, surrounded by mystical energy, representing the peak of its magical powers.

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