



ISSUE 3, 2024

BEASTS & CRYPTIDS

BILKENT, ANKARA







ISSUE 3, 2024

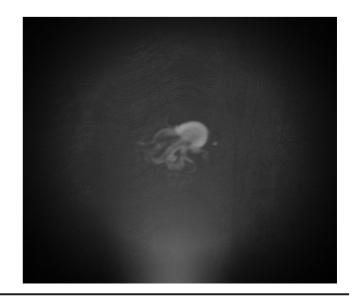
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Deep Sea Monster Quest



Our friend group went diving in the Tupai coral lake, then we saw a unknown creature. It was a creature I had never seen before. I'm sure it was a monster. It had tentacles like a jellyfish. It looked a bit like an angle fish. When I saw it, I panicked a lot. It was secreting a green gas from its spines. I was terrified. I immediately started swimming back. I could take a photo before running away; I know it wasn't clear, but we were so scared. My other friends on our team didn't believe us and continued not to; they said it was just a jellyfish. But I'm sure of I saw. It did not cause much of a sensation because it was not very clear, but it is advised not to swim in.







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Natural History

Leviatrix Abbyssmare is a monster that lives at the bottom of the sea. Its location could be more extensive in terms of flaura compared to other ecosystems. The most important reason for this is that photosynthesis cannot be carried out at the bottom of the sea. That is why most of the plant life in the deep sea consists of algae and bacteria at the bottom of the sea. Apart from algae and bacteria, phytoplankton, macroalgae, and seagrasses can also be seen in this ecosystem. The deep sea is one of Earth's most extreme and mysterious environments. Despite challenging conditions such as extreme pressure, darkness, and cold weather, this environment interestingly hosts various organisms. Jellyfish, squid, gulper eels, dragonfish, and viperfish can be seen in the deep sea. It is not easy to talk about the prehistoric life of the deep sea because it is difficult to reach the depths of the sea. However, paleontologists have made some fundamental discoveries that shed light on the deep-sea's deep-sea history. According to their research, they found that dinosaur-derived and single-celled creatures such as ammonites, ichthyosaurs, and mosasaurs lived in the deep sea in the past. Because it is an environment where it is difficult for people to interact, Leviatrix has yet to be able to establish many bonds with people. It has been determined that these creatures, which live 1000-3000 meters below the sea, rarely come to the sea surface with humans. For this reason, even though they encountered people, the human race has never had any definite knowledge of its existence. As a result, they do not take part in human culture. Nevertheless, there were rumors about their existence on the Bora Bora islands. It is known that these rumors never reached a mythical dimension.

Ancient History

Since the deep sea is difficult to interact with humans, the reach of myths and legends is quite limited. Despite this, the Atlantis legend from ancient times is the best known and most popular of these.

Atlantis is a legendary island and civilization believed to have existed in ancient times. It is mentioned in the works of the Greek philosopher Plato. Atlantis is known for its wealth, advanced technology and high civilization, but it is said that one day it suddenly sank deep into the seas.

Whether Atlantis is a real place or just a myth is still a matter of debate.



It lives in the deepest point of the sea.





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The Creature Myth & Legend



Leviatrix is a creature that has not had much interaction with humans because it lives in the deep sea. He has seldom met the human race except for some rare moments when he surfaces. In those rare moments, people could not understand what a Leviatrix was: sometimes, they compared it to a jellyfish, and sometimes, they thought it was an octopus. Leviatrixes, which have a very disturbing odor due to the geosmin they secrete, do not feed on human flesh, so they do not have a predator-prey relationship with the Therefore, human race. although people share what they know about this race, it is a species whose existence is never particular.

Leviatrix Abbyssmare is a creature that lives in the depths of the sea, has yet to be discovered by humans, and has its own unique features. Leviathrix which Abbyssmare, looks like jellyfish, uses its suction cups facilitate its movement. Unlike females, males have a light gland in their anatomy, as in The Lophiiformes. They have an average body mass (between 45-50 kg). These creatures, which are chemosynthetic heterotrophs, produce their food by using nitrogen and carbon obtained from other living things. Their prey are generally small fish and tube worms.

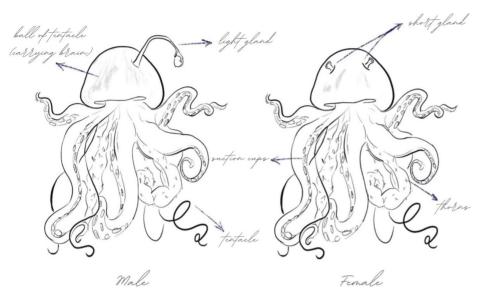




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More Detail about anatomy



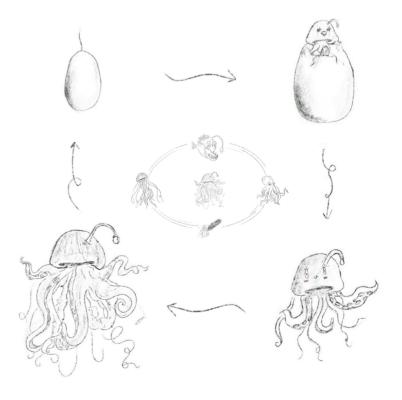
Anatomy of leviatrixes

The bioluminescence they produce, the male one can attract the female's attention during the mating period. The octopus suction cups under its body, can cling to some surfaces. A big part of their appearance consists of tentacles. The spines on its skin are the source of protection for this species.

Their sharp thorns make it easier to escape the attack of another species. At the same time, the geosmin enzyme emitted from the tips of the thorns, the smell it emits frightenes other animals away from its environment. In this way, these creatures can easily hide whenever they want.

Life Cycle

The creature, Leviatrix Abyssmare, reproduces sexually. But like cephalopods, reproduction is underdeveloped. At first, they reproduce by laying eggs and approximately 250 zygotes are formed in each egg laying. Only 40% of them can continue their lives. In the second period of their life cycle, since there is a little care for the offspring, baby Leviathrix Abyssmare has difficulty clinging to life in the early stages of their lives. It takes about three months for the babies to hatch, and during this mother Leviathrix Abyssmare, protects her babies with her tentacles. A Leviathrix Abbyssmare completes its stage 1 development in approximately 15 months and evolves into an adult ata the end of 15 months. This species, which does not show predatory features until adulthood, is extremely predotary at the first stages after adulthood.



Leviatrix Abbyssmare's life cycle and evolution

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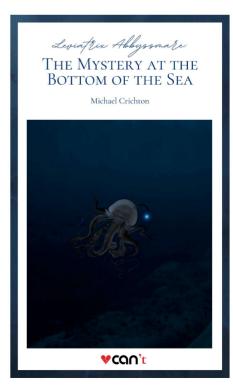
A NEW CEPHALAPOD HAS BEEN DISCOVERED

According to an interview by five young people who recently went to the Bora Bora Islands, they claimed they saw a cephalopod that had never been seen before. According to what they say, while swimming in the ocean, they came across a sizeable jellyfish-like monster. They claimed that this monster, which they said had octopus suction cups, had not been seen before. Jason U. was quoted as saying in his interview: "It was a creature I've never seen before. I'm sure it was a monster. It had jellyfish-like tentacles. It looked a bit like an angler fish. When I saw it, I panicked so much; it released a green gas from its spines and immediately started swimming back." "I could have taken a photo before I ran away; I know it wasn't clear, but we were so scared. My other friends on our team didn't believe us and continued to say it was just a jellyfish. But I'm sure of what I saw." The photo taken by Jason U. did not cause much of a sensation because it was not very clear, but it was recommended not to swim in the area. Following this incident, experts sent a team to the Bora Bora Islands to investigate the situation.

MICHAEL CHRINCTON'S NEW **BOOK ABOUT LEVIATRIX** ABBYSMARE IS ON SALE!

Michael Crinchton, who continues to write after two years with his new book "The Mystery at the Bottom of the Sea," sets sail on an adventure we have never experienced before with this book. Events develop as a group of university students encounter a strange creature on a trip. Five young people go diving in the ocean, even though the locals do not recommend it.

They proceed towards the bottom of the water, unaware that something that none of them could have predicted will happen to them. And suddenly, that terrible event occurs, and their lives will never be the same again. This new action novel by Crichton, "Leviatrix Abbyssmare: The Mystery at the Bottom of the Sea," will take you on an adventurous journey.



The cover of a novel about Leviatrix Abbyssmare published by "Can't Publishing"





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Expedition for the Leviatrix Abbyssmare

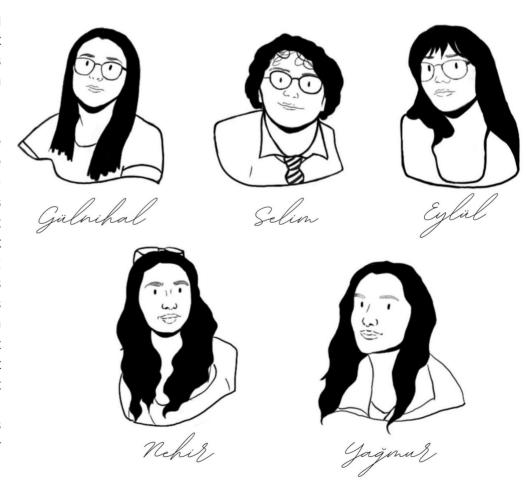
Our main goal as a team was to contribute to exploring deep sea creatures. We were amazed by the results of our research on the island of Bora Bora. Our research team, which we established on the coast of Bora Bora Island, used an underwater drone to provide camera images up to 1500 meters below the sea, and we came across an unexpected result. In the depths of the sea, we came across a creature with octopus fins, a jellyfish head and tentacles, and a light gland that radiates light around it. It was difficult to follow its movements; this creature was movina extremely fast, so we could not take a clear photo, but it was unlike any creature we had seen before.

When he noticed the drone, he quickly swam to the bottom of the sea. The team decided that we wanted to learn more about this creature. We asked locals what they had heard and seen about this creature. According to what they said, a few exciting rumors circulating about were creature. Some talked at length about this creature and how bad it smelled, while others talked about the fascinating orange light it shed around itself. However, we did not know whether this creature was friendly aggressive.

One of us, Selim, insisted that we dive and take close-up images. Afterwards, we decided that we should do this by mutual decision since we did not know whether this creature was friendly or not. Nevertheless, we did not want to let it go. Yağmur and Nehir suggested charging the drone and using it again. As a result, Eylül controlled the drone and started recording under the sea However, again. despite our efforts, we could not find any trace of him again. It was the last days of our time on the island and

we still had not learned much about this creature. Finally, the locals said that there was someone who had come face to face with the creature before and that we could talk to him.

When we talked to the local, he said that this creature looked like three fish species and, as far as he understood. was harmless humans. Nevertheless. he still advised us not to investigate any more creatures. Since it was our last day, we decided to end this event and spend the rest of our time on vacation.







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Lake Van Monster Quest



Lots of myths and rumors related with the monsters which are VANUS PLESOURUS and VANUS SALTORUS have been exists in Anatolia for centrules.

Our team considered about these rumors and started to the researches in order to prove the existence of Van Lake Monsters whose **Vanus** names are **Plesourus** and **Vanus** Saltorus.



Our Distinguished Reasearch Team Members

Alkın Demir: Writer and Editor

Efekan Şahin : Diver Furkan Toktaş: Diver

Şüheda Tercan: Photographer



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Natural History of Lake Van

General Information

Lake Van is the largest body of water in Türkiye and the second largest in the Middle East. It is located in the region of eastern Anatolia near the border of Iran. It covers an area of 1,434 square miles.

Flaura

Although Lake Van is a saline soda lake, there are 98 endemic taxa, 23 of which grow only in the Lake Van basin,were determined. For example, inverted tulip which is very unique species exists in the area.

Fauna

The salty-soda waters of thee lake limit biodiversity. There are 103 known species of phytoplankton, 36 species of zooplankton and two species of fish living in the lake. These;the pearl mullet is a yellow fish with black spots,which he discovered during his diving training in Lake Van living in a microbialite at a height of 13 meters.

Prehistoric Life

Many many years ago, Urartu's had sattled** around Lake Van before they actually civilatiezid. Their capital city was Van, therefore; they named the lake as Lake Van.

Ancient History of Lake Van

Cultural history

Urartians, Armenians, Seljuks, Ottomans has an impact on Lake Van's culture. That's why around Lake Van has a diversity of architectural structures such as mosques, castles, etc.

Myths & Legends

According to the legend, the lake hosts the mysterious Lake Van Monster that lurks below the surface, 9-12 m long with brown skin, an elongated reptilian head and flippers. The claimed profile resembles an extinct mosasaurus or basilosaurus.



An overview of Lake Van

San Doğramaçı Bilkent

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The Creature Myth & Legend



This is a newspaper piece found in the archaeological site

It is believed that Lake Van Monster had a upsetting life. According to the myths, there were two genders. Names of the male ones were Vanus Saltorus and the name of the female one was Vanus Plesourus which was the only female in the community. Because of the fact that the main lake separated into two different lake by mountains rising with

epirogenic movements, the vantus race living in the same lake tries to hold on to life in that two area. The contents of these lakes change over time. Male and female vantus, separated from each other, have difficulty adapting to their new habitat.

In this struggle, they became the subject of Anatolian legends over time.

DIET OF THE MONSTER

HUNTING

Since they are carnivorous, they feed on fish in the lake and animals such as foxes and wolves on land where they occasionally come out.

PREY

They can instantly reach their victims with a quick spinal movement. They can hunt easily with their sharp teeth, thorns and tail blows

FEEDING

They hunt fish in the lake with the help of thorns on their skin and their tails

HYDRATION

Since they live in salty and sodic lakes, they have special structures in their skin that prevent water loss through osmosis.



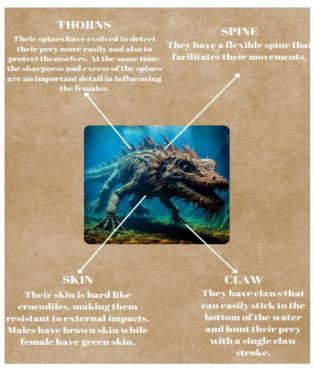




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More Detail about anatomy



EVOLUTION

It has a crocodile-like appearance. They share common ancestors with crocodiles, but living in soda and salt water has evolved them to a different point. Their spines have evolved for both prey and hydration. Their skin evolved to protect themselves and their teeth to hunt their prey.

SIZE

There is only one female, and the female is twice the size of the male. Males are 5-6 meters long, female is 10-12 meters long.

LOCOMOTION

They have the spine ability to easily go deep into the lake. Thanks to the power in their claws, they can easily move on the bottom of the lake.

Life Cycle

Breeding

Females do not have offspring care, children born travel with the mother. They feed on your mother's leftover food.

Birth

Vanuses give birth to their children by laying eggs. Male vanuses hatches on bottom of the sea. Female vanuses don't hatch until mother queen dies.

Raising

Males and females grow differently. The male grows swimming next to the mother in the water. The female remains in the mother's inner sac. The child grows up in mother until she dies. When she dies, she hatches and comes out of the pouch, becomes the new queen.

Communation

They provide communication by sending signals that can be heart by only their specie like dolphins



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OUTBREAK NEWS

VAN TIMES

2024

FRIDAY MARCH 1

07.00AM

LAKE VAN MONSTER APPEARS



IT WAS CLAIMED THAT
THE VAN LAKE MONSTER,
WHICH HAS BEEN
PREOCCUPYING THE
PUBLIC FOR A LONG TIME,
WAS SEEN FOR THE FIRST
TIME.

IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, BY A LOCAL PERSON (A.D.) IT IS SAID THAT A DARK BROWN AND 8 OR 10 METERS LONG MONSTER APPEARED ON THE SURFACE OF THE LAKE. IT WAS ALSO TOLD BY EYEWITNESS THAT HIS HEAD HAD HUGE CROCODILE-LIKE NOSTRILS. THIS MONSTER WAS A LEGEND THAT THE LOCALS TALKED ABOUT MANY TIMES. THE RESULTING IMAGES HAVE CREATED A WARNING THAT IT MAY NOT BE A MYTH. ACCORDING TO THE LATEST EXPLANATION OF THE ANADOLU AGENCY EXPLAINED THAT THE PHOTO TAKEN OF THE MONSTER IS STILL A MYSTERY BECAUSE IT IS BLURRED AND NOT CLEAR. A MORE DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF THE NEWS BEGAN BY A VARIETY OF AGENCIES. WHILE THE EXPLANATION ABOUT THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE PHOTO IS STILL BEING AWAITED, PEOPLE WHO HAVE SEEN IT CONTINUE TO ARGUE.

LAKE VAN MONSTER IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Even if it is said that a monster has been living in the Lake Van, it hadn't appeared for a long while. After it was seen by a local person(A.D.) on March 1, Van Times made a news about it immediately. After that article, many researches and journalist went to there and looked for the monster.

Here is the other newspapers and about this issue:

- Morning News, Lake Van Monster has woken up, March 4
- Evening News, The scary monster has seen ,March 6
- Global News, Is the legend becoming truth

Van Times reporting on a sighting of the Lake Van Monster

Lake Van Monster in Books & Films

The first book about Lake Van Monster is a novel named "The Love Under The Lake". It is about a love story that takes place under the lake. And the main characters are a couple who fell apart after a natural event that caused the extinction of a centuries-old race.

Also some directors have inspired from the book, "The Love Under The Lake", and have started the make a new project about the Lake Van Monster. They are still in progress. Because of that, we have not enough information yet.



The Love Under The Lake, Alkın Demir





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Expedition for the Lake Van Monster

Objectives and Challenges: Try to prove monster's existence and shoot footages to publish.

Preparation and Planning:

Writer and Editor (Alkın Demir) Researcher(Celal Şengör) Diver 1 (Efekan Şahin) Diver 2 (Furkan Toktaş) Photographer (Şüheda Tercan)

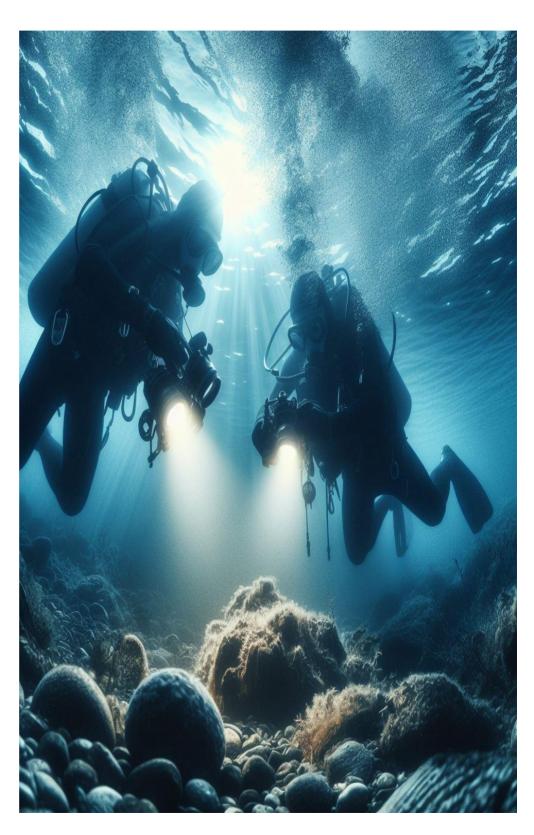
Our first objective is get some information about Lake Van's geographical structures from Prof. Dr. Sir Celal Şengör. After that 3 diving spots will be placed. The main purpose of diving under lake is taking footages of monster(s) with help of divers, who is Efekan and Furkan, and share those datas with Alkın. After that, Alkın will be writing and editing out data to publish the book named "The Love Under The Lake".

The Dangerous Encounters:

We had had no idea about the possible dangers due to lack of information about previous researches but after we dived underwater we saw that there is no danger but Lake Van Monster.

Photographs and Visuals: Our Photographer Şüheda Tercan had taken 2 photographs and Unfortunately, she fell into the lake and lost her life after she took the photographs and send them to us.

Conclusion:We proved the existence of the monsters and our writer Alkın wrote a book about the monsters. Afterwards, we shared all informations that we had during expedition.







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Quest for Jagucar



A couple decades ago, an attack happened in the Sardinia Island. A man had sweared on god that a weird creature seeming like a Caretta Caretta mixes with a Jaquar struck him before he gone mad. Then, as the time passes, this incident has been forgotten, until now. Our team decide to conduct an investigation in mysterious Sardinia Island. We have compiled all the informations about Sardinia Island. We have made our interviews with people being in there before.



The team consists of geologists, soldiers, and natural scientists, ready for the adventure.

According to the data we have gathered, Jagucar has the Caretta Caretta's shell and Jaguar's claws and skin pattern. Indeed, it is not a tame creature. Though, we are very excited and ready to explore this wild creature.





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Natural History

General information

Sardinia island is located to the south east of Italy. It is surrounded by warm waters. There are some forests and beautiful coasts in it. Climate ,s mostly mediterranean and very humid. In the summer the climate is a little dry but it becomes more and more humid through the spring. Temperature in the island ranges between 14 to 30 degrees.

Flora

Contains forests nland. There are 437 derent types of herbs n the Island. However, none of them are endemic to the island. As example there are herbs like yellow poppy, borçanka, gum tree.

Fauna

In its natural habitats t contains animals like wild boars, wild cats, Sardinian deers, golden eagles, mouflon, bearded vultures and horses. Prehistoric Life

Other than sardnan dholes there isn't enough information about prehstorc life of sardinia island. Only some fossils of animals such as horses, aurochs and small mammal like rodents.

Sardinian dhole: Sardinian dhole s an extinct solar cand which was endemic to sardinia

Ancient History

Cultural History

Sardinia has an ancient history. It contains mysterious stone dwellings or fortresses dating back 3,500 years. Sardhana has been inhabited by humans since the end of the Paleolithic.

Myths and Legends

Domus de Janas: Janas are literally fares and one of Sardinia's mythology creatures. They can be considered small bugs usually about 25 centimeters tall. They live inside the Domus de Janas which is an ancient monument excavated nsde large rock during pre-nuragic times.

Giants tombs: These are burial sites that contain tall, heavy stones sometimes up to 4 meters tall and several tons heavy. Once you enter the tomb the ceiling s 3 meters high. Moreover there are some popular tales about bg bones found inside these tombs.







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The Creature Myth & Legend



A picture of the creature taken by the photographer in the expedition.

Myth

According to the myth Jagucar is creature that has been living in the forests of Sardinia for a long time. There isn't much known about its origin but many people believe that creature is the conclusion of an evolution.

It is believed that its kind was sealed away by shamans in the island long ago but many people today believe they have reawaken.

It lives under the waves and waits

Hatchling

Jagucars lay their eggs on wet sol. After approximately 5 months these eggs hatch and baby caretta carettas come out of their eggs. After a few months these shells start to appear and that's when ther parents stop looking after them.

Adulthood

When Jagucars become adults they get as big as a brown bear which makes them avery big creature. With their fully grown and hardened shells they counter many attacks from other wild animals. They affect females by emitting vibrant colors from the shells. Ones that have more variety of colors have more chance to seduce females. . They take care of their children like other files do until their children grows a proper shell.



Jagucar eggs



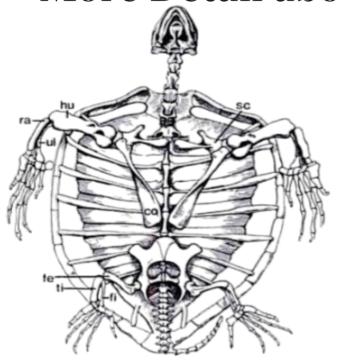
Bilkent University

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More Detail about anatomy



A picture of caretta caretta turtle anatomy.

Jagucars anatomy consists similarities from caretta caretta turtles and jaguars.

Claws:Claws can help animals hunt their preys and also helps them with climbing trees or digging holes to help them hunt.

Shells:While shells are able to protect any animal from outer dangers they slow down that animals movements and sometimes make them an easy prey. Their shells also change colors depending on their feelings at any moment. This helps them to communicate with each other

Abilities

Jagucar takes its advantage of being both aquatic and feral. He has two chief functions making it most savage creature ever.

- 1- Jagucar's shell enables it to take hs home to wherever he goes. Hence, Jagucar can travel anywhere he wants without uneasiness. The sold and strong shell not only provides a home, but also preserves hm from danger. There's not a power to break Jagucar's shell.
- 2- Jagucar s a predatory creature with its sharp paws. Just one paw s enough to kill his enemies. Moreover, paws allow Jagucar to climb on trees. As you can see, Jagucar has a lots of opportunities to defend himself from threats.
- 3- Jagucar has an innate immunity to poison. He is gifted with a strong immune system. Thus, diseases rarely catch Jagucar. Functionality



A drawing of jaguar anatomy.

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Sardinia News

BREAKING NEWS

1067

FRIDAY JUNE 17

08:00-10:00

UNKNOWN CREATURE SINKS A LOCAL FISHING BOAT

A creature has been seen attacking a fishing boat and rushing through the forest. Currently the situation of the villager remains unknown. While the villagers are waiting the local authorities to take action the only trace of this creature is a photo taken by a farmer who luckily escaped from the claws of this beast. Villagers are currently naming this beast jaguear. There have been ongoing rumours about a creature that has the abilities of both a jaguar and a caretta caretta but there weren't any proofs.



SPECIAL EDITION

Sardinia News reporting on a sighting of Jagucar.

YOUR MONSTER IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

A newspaper article from the June of 1967 is the newest known report of this creature.

It is written that a Jagucar was seen attacking a boat and roaming through a village in the report.

According to the report nobody has seen a clear glimpse of this creature because of its shell and speed. However, a victim has been able to take a picture of it.

After this sighting a world famous scientist Celal Şengör reported to be in the same village when this incident happened and started a private investigation in order to know the origins of it.

Your Creature in Books & Films

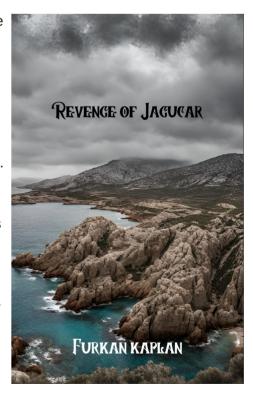
The Book called "Revenge of Jagucar" is the most popular piece of media of thie creature.

A film with the same name was shown in USA but it wasn't as good and popular as its book

There are very old songs in the Sardinia region which are made by unknown people.

An ancient has awakened under the beaches of Sardinia Island. The ancient beast Jagucar has awakened from its slumber and is ready to take the revenge of what happened 2500 years ago. The spell made by the wise men has been broken by unaware teenagers. Many people from sardinia island knew this creature from myths and folk stories but never thought it was real until they have seen it roaming

through the streets at night terrorising people. The time to take action for people has come and the council of wise men has convened to make a meeting once again.



The cover of a book about Jagucar





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Expedition for the Jagucar

Our team consists of a famous nature scientist called Cem Yılmaz, a geologist called Celal Şengör ,a hunter called İbrahim Yılmaz and 4 mercenaries.

Objectives and Challenges:

Our mission is to find where this creature and its kin resides as well as learning its behaviours so that residents of the island can take repercussions,

Preparation and Planning:

In order to prepare for the expedition, our team has learned hoth the behaviours of caretta carettas and jaguars. They are also bringing tranquilizer guns in order to put down the creature if it causes a threat.. Our team will be using a private boat to reach the island in order the expedition keep private.

The Journey Begins:

Our team reached the island with no problem however the harsh environment of the sardinia forest made it hard for our team to navigate.

Photographs:



Photo of expeditioners going into the cave.



Photo of a jaguar residing in the lair.

The Dangerous Encounters:

Our team unfortunately encountered the Jagucar very early on in the expedition. It snuck up on our team and attacked one of the soldiers from behind. Thankfully his injuries were not as bad and mended very quickly.

Conclusion:

conclusion. In our team successfully found the lair of jaguar by following the trail it left behind after attacking a soldier. They found that jagucars are actually neutral to humans when not threatened and are very shy against humans. However the violent jagucar is probably a case of excessive mutation because it is much larger and stronger than other jagucars. An it is believed that it has been living for at least 700 years whereas normall jaguar lives approximately 150 years. according to some information from old writings. After gaining this knowledge our team decided it would be best solution to eliminate this creature however, they didn't have enough resources so this would be the mission of a later expedition.



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VISITOR FROM ANOTHER PLANET



The horror stories spreading from the western coast of Spain in the last 3 months have started to be talked about all over Spain. This news, which spread throughout Spain, spurred the Spanish government into action.

The delegation consisting of scientists and security forces reached western Spain as of yesterday. Scientists who will conduct long-term research in the for region have been making preparations days. Scientists who will use different technologies for their

experimental research arrived in the region with 4 trucks and 8 caravans.

A private company also contacted us with permission to research on the subject. We started our preparations to hit the road immediately with our special team of three people. We set off immediately with environmental scientist Güldem Keskin, biologist Nilsu Kesimoğlu, archaeologist Sıla Kılıç, and our technical support team of 7 people.



tean Doğramacı Bilkent

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Natural History of The West Spain - Tourinan

To explore the untouched uninhabited coast of western Spain, called the habitat of Zebralanne, our research team took a trip to Tourinan.

The Iberian Sea is notorious for its harsh weather, especially during the winter when powerful westerly winds and storms can cause enormous swells and rough waters. Throughout history, these conditions have made the water a problematic location for sailors.

Including the mainland and the island groups, Spain has eight to nine thousand species of vascular plants, more than any other country in Europe. Most of the plateaus, valleys and plains of the interior used to be clad in sclerophyllous and semi-deciduous forests. These were dominated by holm oak and cork oak, with wild olive and carob in the south, but only remnants of this natural vegetation remain.

Spain has an estimated 60 to 70,000 animal species. The highest degree of endemism occurs among freshwater fish and in the mountainous areas, the coastal areas, and among Canary Island fauna. Terrestrial mammals native to Spain and the island groups, include the European hedgehog, two species of mole, the Pyrenean desman and about a dozen species of shrew. There are about thirty-five species of bat, as well as the European rabbit, the European hare, and two other species of hare.

During the Mesozoic Era, the Iberian peninsula of western Europe was in much closer proximity to North America than it is today--which is why so many of the dinosaurs (and prehistoric mammals) discovered in Spain have their counterparts in the New World. Spain's most notable dinosaurs and prehistoric animals are Agriarctos and Pierolapithecus.

Ancient History and Myths in Tourinan

Spain is a country with a huge cultural and artistic heritage, where great writers, musicians, poets, and artists have been born. This is where a large mix of customs and traditions coexist, which are not defined by their borders. Many peoples have inhabited these lands, such as the Romans, the Iberians, the Basques, and the Arabs, among others.

The trasgo or trasgu is a mythological creature present in the tradition of several cultures of what is now northern Spain, especially in Galician, Asturian, and Cantabrian traditional cultures, it is also found in legends of North Portugal. There are similar creatures in the mythologies of other European cultures, such as the "gnome", "sylph", and the "kobold".







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The Zebralanne Functionality



Zebralanne is a monogamous and hermaphrodite creature. They do not need special support to grow because they are born with adult abilities. Due to their wild appearance, they have almost no social life. Unlike other living things, they communicate with the special sound frequencies they emit. They are not the combative type. They are emotionally strong.

Zebralanne is a species of grasses and small animals that live both on land and in the sea. These creatures need fresh water to survive. In this way, they frequently use freshwater resources among the pastures. They hunt fishes, worms, and crabs to survive. They usually are on the island itself or the sea while they are hunting.

It lives both in the sea and on land

Zebralanne lives among the rocks on the coast of western Spain, where plenty of pasture exists.

They can reach 3 meters in length when standing up. Its wings can be 2 meters long when open. Thanks to its curtain legs, it can move both in water and on land. Thanks to its strong nails and muscular body, it can climb rocks. In general, it can be said that it resembles a zebra, eagle, and duck.

Zebralanne, unwanted by humans and other creatures due to its ability to unravel the inner worlds of other creatures around it, usually lives alone in the Tourinan region of Spain, known as the end of the world before geographical discoveries.

It allows people to express themselves more accurately and understand others better by using the magnetic waves it emits from its eyes to resolve conflicts arising from communication difficulties.



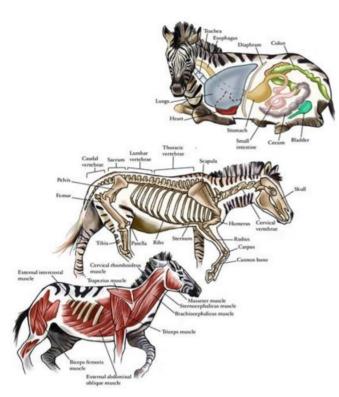




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More Details about Zebreallane's Anatomy



Zebras have barrel-chested bodies with tufted tails, long faces, and long necks with long, upright manes. Each of its slender legs is supported by a spade-shaped toe covered with a hard hoof. Their teeth are adapted for grazing; They have large incisors that cut through grass blades, and coarse molars and premolars that are well-suited for grinding. Males have spade-shaped canines that can be used as weapons in combat. Zebras' eyes are on the sides and above their heads, which allows them to look over tall grass while feeding. Its moderately long, erect ears are mobile and can locate the source of sound.

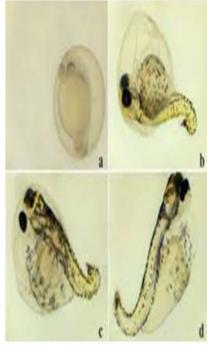
Eagles' wings are built for soaring and gliding on updrafts of warm air. The long feathers are slotted and can separate to allow air to flow smoothly and to prevent the eagles from stalling when flying at slower speeds. The outermost wing feathers display gradual narrowing or abrupt narrowing toward the tip of the feathers to create greater lift during flight.

Life Cycle of a Zebralanne

Zebralanne's mothers do not need another partner to reproduce. Their reproductive cells provide suitable self-fertilization. conditions for The born 24 months offspring is after fertilization in the adult body.

Zebras, which maintain their youthful appearance for many years, reach their final adult form 25 years after birth. Their average lifespan varies between 100 and 150 years.

Zebralanne has a very strong structure in its adult form and can survive in very harsh environmental conditions.





Bilkent Bestiary PAGE 5



tean Doğramacı Bilkent

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ZEBRALANNE IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Recently, there has been a discussion on social media, in newspapers, and even in magazines about a new creature called Zebralanne. As you can see, a newspaper article mentioned this interesting and dangerous creature and said 'Visitor from other planets; hard to protect mind' a news article titled.

A story in the Daily Quote became popular because it talked about a creature. This creature caused panic in the local people. This panic, which brought the authorities into action, also attracted the attention of some scientific communities. Many research groups reached the region and began to conduct research as a result of the news in newspapers and television.

Fictional Novels About Zebralanne

"This week, a very valuable jewel that everyone was fighting for was stolen. While everyone in the kingdom was suspicious of each other, it turned out that the jewel was stolen by the Zebralanne. While the royal officials were looking for the zebra, it mysteriously disappeared. Will a search team be formed to search for them and them?" Stephen King wrote about the adventures of Zebralanne in his book Missing Jewel.

The Rolling Stone music group wrote a song called 'Fearless' to encourage the people of Spain. Alfred Hitchcock has already started shooting a movie about Zebralanne and the people of Spain.







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Expedition for the Zebralanne in Spain

A private company contacted us with permission to research on the subject. We started our preparations to hit the road immediately with our special team of three people.

We set off immediately with environmental scientist Güldem Keskin, biologist Nilsu Kesimoğlu, archaeologist Sıla Kılıç, and our technical support team of 7 people.

Objectives and Challenges: Our first objective is whether this creature is real and if it is real, we want to find proof by taking a photo of it. Our first challenge is weather conditions, its hard to journey.

Preparation and Planning: We started preparations immediately after receiving the approval form from the company. We procured technical equipment from the National Security Council. We used caravans and trucks provided by the company for our logistics.

The Journey Begins: Our journey started a week after we received the news. Although we did not encounter any problems at first, the harsh weather conditions that greeted us when we arrived in Spain made it difficult for us to set up camp.

The Dangerous Encounters: We encountered danger many times during the expedition. Especially on one occasion when we got stuck between giant waves and rocks, our boat almost broke apart. With a lucky maneuver, we saved our ship from disintegration.

Conclusion: Despite all our research and examination, we did not find any trace of any creature.

However, in the light of the samples we took from the soil and water, we noticed some strangeness and continued our research in the caves under the rocks. and we realized that all those humming and terrible sounds were caused by the activity in the magma layer, and we presented our report to the authorities in this way.







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EXPLORATION OF UNIFISH



Our research team's initial goal is to find Unifish or something related to her. However, it was hard for us because Unifish is lives at shallow ocean. For this reason, our team hire a ship and went to near Pacific Ocean. When we arrived near Pacific we suffered from a huge storm. The first day our research we tried to find evidence but we could not find any evidence. As we know Unifishs are lives to deep so we needed to diving and our team mate Ayshen knows to how to dive and use diving equipment.



At the second day, she organized diving team and went to deep down to Pacific. Then, she got really bad experience. She saw shark and shark tried to attack on her. Our diving try to rescue her after hours they finally saved her. After that, we decided send to a technological equipment under the water not our team mate. We found a "deepcover" to discover under the Ocean. Deepcover chip saw a lot of mermaids which is proof for Unifishs lives near there. Then, we try again send deep-cover but it was not turn back so we gave up our goals because we had to turn back our country. We some researches coordinate better equipment for our next trip to Pacific.



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Natural History

Freshwater ecosystems are a subset of earths aquatic ecosystems. They include lakes,ponds,rivers,streams,springs,bogs and wetlands.

Flaura: Fern , cane , lotus , papyrus...

Fauna: Frog, bacteria algae, duck, fly...

Myhts & Legands: The Lake Van Monster is a legendary creature that is claimed to live in Lake Van. There are many people who have seem the creatures, researchs shows that the first case of a

monster in the lake occurred in 1889.





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The Creature Myth & Legend



Pegasus and Urung Ene are unifishs origin.

Pegasus fell in love with Urung Ene. However, they could not be together because Pegasus had to live in sky and Urung Ene had to live in the ocean. For this reasons, Pegasus want to something symbolized their love forever. Then Pegasus send an energy to ocean and Urung Ene took. Unifish was born 3 years later.

It lives under the deep ocean

We create unifish with; unicorn, horse and fish.

There are some examples to show which animals body part we use there

We take unicorn's horn, horse tail and head and whale body and mouth.

Unifish use their fish tail for hunting. They grip their prey with tail and catch easily .

Unifish use ther unicorn horn for communication with other members. They send a signal from their horn.





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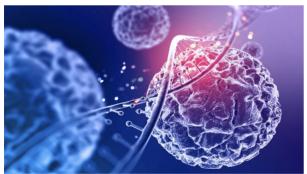
More Detail about anatomy



We Create unifish with; unicorn, horse and fish.

There are some examples to show which animals body part we use there We take unicorn's horn, horse tail and head and whale body and mouth.

Life Cycle







Sed tempor libero ac consequat aliquam.

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CREATURE NEWSPAPER REPORTS

This newspaper has published at 1950 when the disaster happened. Captain Sam and his team saw this creature after attacking to a fisherman. And no one has seen this accident.

Your Creature in **Books & Films**

Once upon a time, there was a creature called Pegasus. He was a so powerful and handsome. He has a strong wings and appeal face. One day woman which is sea goodes saw Pegasus and fallen love with him.

She started to wait him all day long for see him when his fly. Then, because of accident Pegasus fall down to seashore and realized her.

They have a strong love until the they realized their love is impossible. For this break up, Pegasus give a present to her for symbolized their love forever. His present still in the earth and show people Pegasus loyalty.



Vestibulum sem orci, molestie nec laoreet

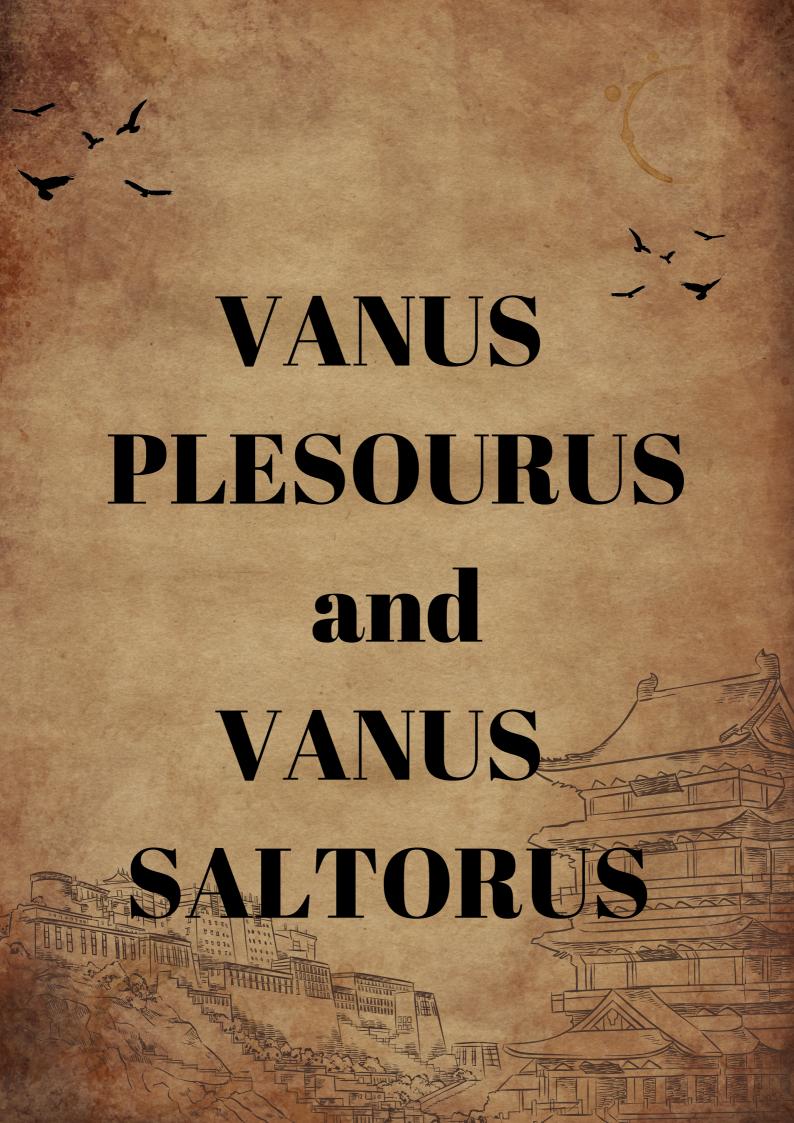


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Secret Files Creature Designs







DEATTON

While creating our creature, we were basically inspired by the legend of the van lake monster. Then we created the relationship between males and females by utilising bees. Afterwards, we decided that our creatures should have a spiky skin like a crocodile skin while concretising our creatures using artificial intelligence. And we wanted them to have a long tail to help them while hunting.



VANUS SALTORUS

althoral althoral with a Rat ne of year something lackth lay.

VANUS PLESOURUS



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y, or

rille. (GR GP"

otbridge. There is ais southern bank.



LAKE VAN

A salty and deep lake Shore of the Lake Van



Average temparature is approximately
8 degrees
Moditorropes influenced burid

Mediterranean-influenced humid continental climate

SOCIAL

COMMUNICATION

They provide communication by sending signals that can be heart by only their specie like dolphins

BREEDING

Females do not have offspring care, children born travel with the mother. They feed on your mother's leftover food.

BIRTH

Vanuses give birth to their children by laying eggs. Male vanuses hatches on bottom of the sea. Female vanuses don't hatch until mother queen dies.

RAISING YOUNG

Males and females grow differently. The male grows swimming next to the mother in the water. The female remains in the mother's inner sac. The child grows up in mother until she dies. When she dies, she hatches and comes out of the pouch, becomes the new queen.



DIET

HYDRATION

Since they live in salty and sodic lakes, they have special structures in their skin that prevent water loss through osmosis.

HUNTING

Since they are carnivorous, they feed on fish in the lake and animals such as foxes and wolves on land where they occasionally come out.

FEEDING

They hunt fish in the lake with the help of thorns on their skin and their tails.



ANATOMY

PREY

They can instantly reach their victims with a quick spinal movement. They can hunt easily with their sharp teeth, thorns and tail blows.

SIZE

There is only one female, and the female is twice the size of the male. Males are 5-6 meters long, female is 10-12 meters long.

LOCOMOTION

They have the spine ability to easily go deep into the lake. Thanks to the power in their claws, they can easily move on the bottom of the lake.

EVOCUTION

It has a crocodile-like appearance. They share common ancestors with crocodiles, but living in soda and salt water has evolved them to a different point. Their spines have evolved for both prey and hydration. Their skin evolved to protect themselves and their teeth to hunt their prey.

THORNS

Their spines have evolved to detect their prey more easily and also to protect themselves. At the same time, the sharpness and excess of the spines are an important detail in influencing the females.

SPINE

They have a flexible spine that facilitates their movements.



SKIN

Their skin is hard like crocodiles, making them resistant to external impacts. Males have brown skin while female have green skin.

CLAW

They have claws that can easily stick to the bottom of the water and hunt their prey with a single claw stroke.



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PREPARED BY:
ALKIN DEMİR
ŞÜHEDA TERCAN
FURKAN TOKTAŞ
EFEKAN ŞAHİN



LEVIATRIX ABBYSSMARE

Nehir Ekin Karataş Eylül Ekinci Selim Çelik Yağmur Teke Gülnihal Aydoğdu Male Form Leviatrix Appysonare

IDEATION

Leviathrix Abyssmare is a creature that lives in the depths of the sea, has yet to be discovered by humans, and has its own unique features. Leviathrix Abyssmare, which looks like a jellyfish, uses its suction cups to facilitate its movement. Unlike females, males have a light gland in their anatomy, as in The Lophiiformes. They have an average body mass (between 45-50 kg). These creatures, which are chemosynthetic heterotrophs, produce their food by using nitrogen and carbon obtained from other living things. Their prey are generally small fish and tube worms.

COMMUNICATION

What do they use:

- Communicating with light gland,
- Making sounds at different frequencies
- Producing bioluminescence

Interspecies:

- Suction cup movement
- Interlace one's thorns

Intraspecies:

- Tentacle movement
- Dancing with the light gland

Raising Young:

Baby care is only seen during the spawning period and the following two months. Afterward, the male and female Leviathrix Abyssmare continue their lives where they left off.

Breeding:

They reproduce in pairs, and they are not hermaphrodites.

DIET

Feeding:

It needs nitrogen and carbon to carry out chemosynthesis. The most unique feature of this species is that it is a chemosynthetic heterotroph. It is the only animal in which chemosynthesis, seen only in bacteria and archaea, has been observed.

Hydration:

It meets its body and the water it needs for chemosynthesis by purifying the water in the depths of the sea.

Hunting:

It usually hunts small-sized fish, tube worms, and some primitive bacteria.

ENVIRONMENT

Deep Sea:

They survive in the range of 1000-3000 meters below the sea.

Temperature & Seasons:

Between o and 3 degrees Celsius is the ideal temperature range for them. Cold seasons are appropriate for their lives.



Female Form Leviatrix Abbyssmare

EVOLUTION

Leviathrix Abyssmare is a creature that lives in the depths of the sea, has yet to be discovered by humans, and has its own unique features. Leviathrix Abyssmare, which looks like a jellyfish, uses its suction cups to facilitate its movement. Unlike females, males have a light gland in their anatomy, as in The Lophiiformes. They have an average body mass (between 45-50 kg). These creatures, which are chemosynthetic heterotrophs, produce their food by using nitrogen and carbon obtained from other living things. Their prey are generally small fish and tube worms.



FUNCTIONALITY

Vision:

Their eyes have difficulty distinguishing colors. They can only perceive shapes and colors. Cone photoreceptors are densely located in the retina region, compared to rod receptors. In this way, they can sense the creatures in the water well. Their eyes are oval, and their pupils are flat.

Suction Cup:

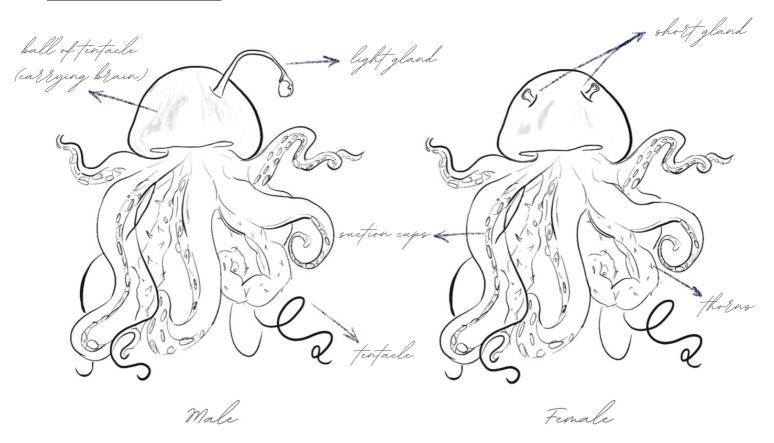
Octopuses can hold on to land surfaces thanks to their suction cups. Their suction cups are shorter than those of octopuses. However, in terms of total surface area, it is more than octopuses.

Tentacle:

Tentacles evolved from jellyfish and can be in various colors. It can produce vast amounts of photophores. In addition, the head body formed by the union of the tentacles contains a brain, unlike that of jellyfish. A more rigid version of the tentacles protects the area around the brain.

Leviatrix Abbysomare

<u>Anatomy</u>



Anglerfish:

The anatomy of the anglerfish contributes a lot to this species' ability to create ideal couples for the mating season. Thanks to the bioluminescence they produce, the male Leviathrix Abyssmare can attract the female's attention during the mating period. Their spiny and moist skin can also ward off their enemies. The geosmin they secrete from their skin disturbs other sea creatures and makes them stay away from them.

Octopus:

Thanks to the octopus suction cups under its body, it can cling to some surfaces, and its movement becomes very easy. The average speed of a Leviathrix Abyssmare is 65 km per hour, and they owe most of this speed to the impulse they obtain from the current created by their tentacles.

Jelly Fish:

A big part of their appearance consists of tentacles, which give them a jellyfish appearance. But unlike jellyfish, their tentacles do not produce electricity. In order to reabsorb the geosmin they secrete from the skin, they reabsorb it from the cells on the top of their tentacles.

Thorns:

The spines on its skin are the most significant source of protection for this species. Thanks to their sharp thorns, they can easily escape the attack of another species. At the same time, thanks to the geosmin enzyme emitted from the tips of the thorns, the smell it emits scares other animals away from its environment. In this way, these creatures can easily hide whenever they want.

Leviatrix Abbyssmare

LIFE CYCLE

First Period:

Leviathrix Abyssmare reproduces sexually. But like cephalopods, their reproduction is underdeveloped. They reproduce by laying eggs, and approximately 250 zygotes are formed in each egg laying. Only 40% of them can continue their lives.

Second Period:

Since there is little care for the offspring, baby Leviathrix Abyssmares have difficulty clinging to life in the early stages of their lives. It takes about three months for the babies to hatch, and during this stage, the mother, Leviathrix Abyssmare, protects her babies with her tentacles.

Adulthood:

A Leviathrix Abyssmare completes its stage I development in approximately 15 months and evolves into an adult at the end of 15 months. This species, which does not show predatory features until adulthood, is extremely predatory in the first stages after adulthood.

FINAL DESIGN

- Tentacles that can absorb geosin.
- Suction cups that provide agility.
- Ball of tentacles carrying a brain.
- Thorny geosin-secreting skin.
- Light glands are used to attract females. (only males)
- Short glands which are non-shining. (only females)



Leviatrix Abbysomare

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Furkan Mert KAPLAN

Hakan KAYİŞ

Sıla BOZKURT

Ideation

Jagucars live in the forests of Sardinia Island where the vast forests and beaches collide within. They are almost as big as black bears without their shells but they are much more muscular and athletic thanks to their distinct diet. Although they have claws, their ability to climb trees is much more limited than a normal jaguar. Thanks to their turtle like feet they are easily able to swim in lakes and seas.

Hydration

Jagucars don't face any problems hydration because they usually spend time on wet ares with lakes

Feeding

They feed on preys that they hunt which consists animals like fish, deer and horses and bears

Breeding

They breed as any mammals do.

Social

Communicate

They
communicate
with the
changing colors
of their shells
and making
sounds like a cat.

Hunting

Jagucars hunt
their preys by
ambushing them
and attacking
their vital
organs with
their claws

Diet

Jaguears

Raising Young and Birth

They take care of their babies until they fully grow their shells for protection and communication.
They also lay eggs and it approximately takes 5 months for them to hatch

Environment

They usually prefer living in wet ecosystems which contains many lakes and are near to any beach. They can adapt to many temeperatures but cold.



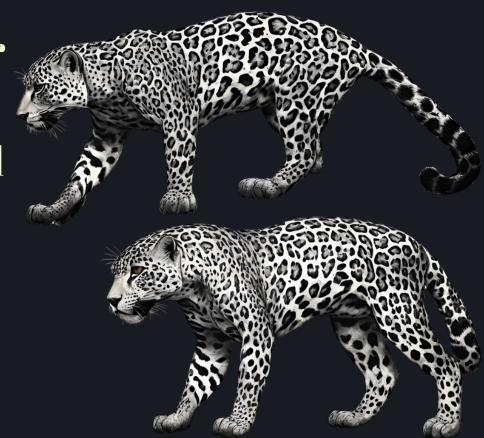
Garetta Garetta Turtle

Caretta caretta turtles anatomy is adapted to beach environments. Its shell can protect it from many dangerous animals and it is immune to poisons thanks to its strong metabolism and iron stomach. It also posseses a strong jaw which can crumble the jaws of many shelled animals. In addition, it is able to stay underwater for extended periods of time.



Jaguars

Jaguars are considered to be very fast animals due to their design of boddies. Their coats help them camouflage stay unseen through the jungle. They often live near water and are good swimmers. They can climb trees and leap their preys from above with their short but strong legs. They have very sharp teeths and strong jaw.



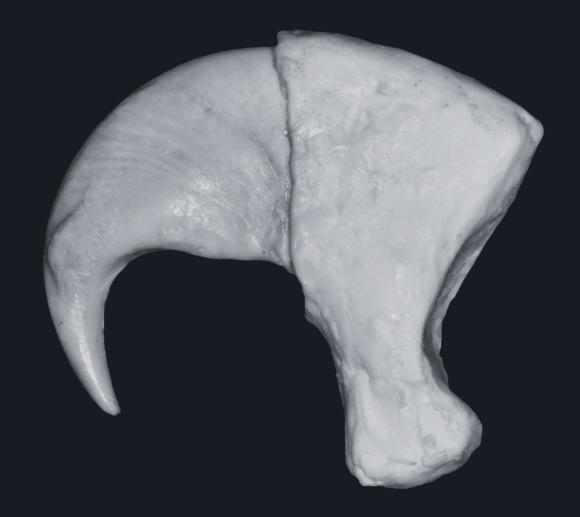
Shell

While shells are able to protect any animal from outer dangers they slow down that animals movements and sometimes make them an easy prey. Their shells also change colors depending on their feelings at any moment. This helps them to communicate with each other



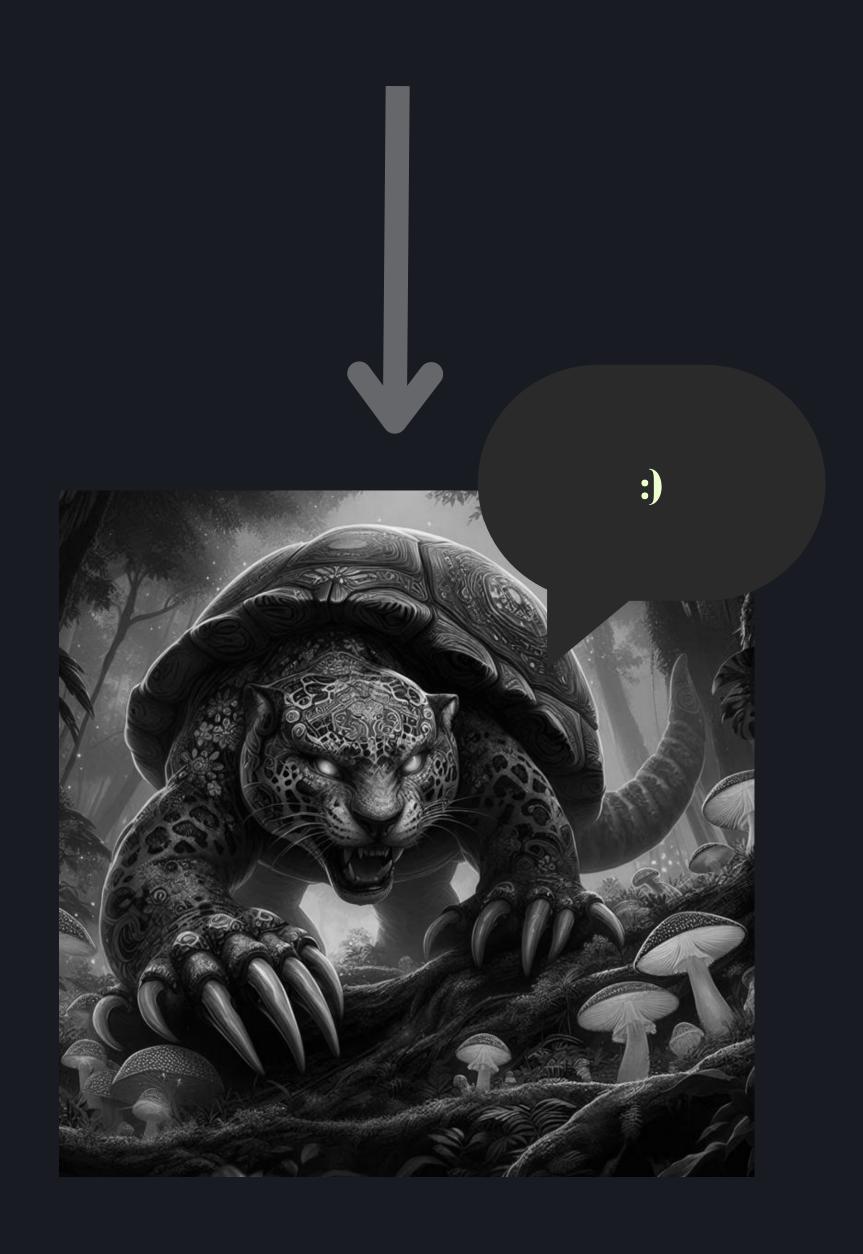
Claws

Claws can help animals hunt their preys and also helps them with climbing trees or digging holes to help them hunt.



If only i had an umbrella!





Jagucar takes his advantage of being both aquatic and feral. He has two chief functions making him most savage creature ever.

- 1- Jagucar's shell enables him to take his home to wherever he goes. Hence, Jagucar can travel anywhere he wants without uneasiness. This solid and strong shell not only provides a home, but also preserves him from danger. There is not a power to break Jagucar's shell.
- 2- Jagucar is a predatory creature with his sharp paws. Just one paw is enough to kill his enemies. Moreover, paws allow Jagucar to climb on trees. As you can see, Jagucar has a lots of opportunities to defend himself from threats.
- 3- Jagucar has an innate immunity to poison. He is gifted with a strong immune system. Thus, diseases rarely catch Jagucar.





Hatchling

Jagucars lay their eggs on wet soil. After approximately 5 months these eggs hatch and baby caretta carettas come out of their eggs. After a few months these shells start to appear and thats when their parrents stop looking after them.



When Jagucars become adults they get as big as a brown bear which makes them a very big creature. With their fully grown and hardened shells they counter many attacks from other wild animals. They affect females by emitting vibrant colors from their shells. Ones that have more variety of colors have more chance to seduce females. They take care of their children like other felines do until their children grows a proper shell.



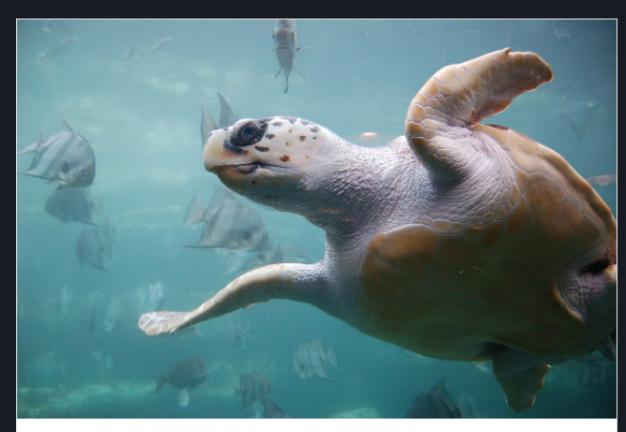
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Jaguar

Jaguar, kedigiller (Felidae) familyasından ve Panthera cinsinin dört büyük kedisinden biri...

tr.wikipedia.org



Loggerhead sea turtle

The loggerhead sea turtle is a species of oceanic turtle distributed throughout the world. It is a marine reptile, belonging to the family Cheloniidae. The average loggerhead measures around 90 cm (35 in) in...

W Wikipedia/Feb 19

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Revolutionize your sales strategy with Al-powered sales enablement software. Elevate your team's performance and witness unprecedented growth.

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ZEBRALANNE

sıla kılıç nilsu kesimoğlu güldem keskin

ZEBRALANNE

Zebralanne is a creature that can live both in the sea and on land and can also fly. They live among the rocks on the coast of western Spain, where there is plenty of pasture.

They can reach 3 meters in length when standing up. Its wings can be 2 meters long when open. Thanks to its curtain legs, it can move both in water and on land. Thanks to its strong nails and muscular body, it can climb rocks.

In general, it can be said that it resembles a zebra, eagle, and duck.

Zebralanne, which is unwanted by humans and other creatures due to its ability to unravel the inner worlds of other creatures around it, usually lives alone in the Tourinan region of Spain, which was known as the end of the world before geographical discoveries.

It allows people to express themselves more accurately and understand others better by using the magnetic waves it emits from its eyes to resolve conflicts arising from communication difficulties.

SOCIAL

BIRTH

 Zebralanne mothers do not need another partner to reproduce. Their reproductive cells provide suitable conditions for self-fertilization. The offspring is born 24 months after fertilization in the adult body.

RAISING YOUNG

• Zebralanne cubs are born with nearly adult skills. That's why they don't need adult care.

BREEDING

• Zebralanne is a hermaphrodite creature.

ANATOMY

- Zebralannes have enormous and remarkable wings. Also as e result of getting a gene from zebras they have webbed feet
- Zebralannes's muscles are so evolved that they are strong enough to lift an elephant

COMMUNICATION

 These creatures are not social creatures due to their wild appearance. They communicate with various sound frequencies and the different magnetic fields they create.

ZEBRALANNE

DIET

HYDRATION

 These creatures need fresh water to survive. In this way, they frequently use freshwater resources among the pastures.

HUNTING

 They hunt fishes, worms, crabs to survive. They usually are on the island itself or the sea while they are hunting

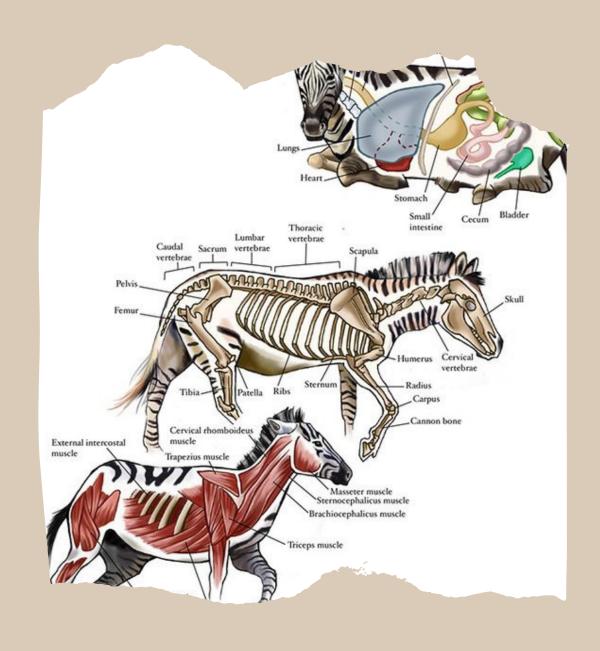
ENVIRONMENT

- They live on Cape Tourinan. This is a magnificent mountain overlooking the ocean. This region, where spring occurs twice a year, is known for its calmness.
- Zebralanne can find everything they need here, such as grasslands, sea and rocks.

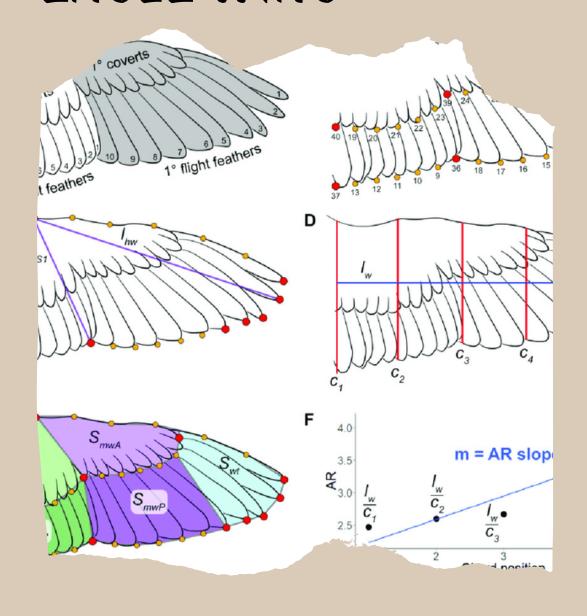
ANATOMY RESEARCH

ZEBRA BODY

Zebras have barrel-chested bodies with tufted tails, long faces, and long necks with long, upright manes. Each of its slender legs is supported by a spade-shaped toe covered with a hard hoof. Their teeth are adapted for grazing; They have large incisors that cut through grass blades, and coarse molars and premolars that are well-suited for grinding. Males have spade-shaped canines that can be used as weapons in combat. Zebras' eyes are on the sides and above their heads, which allows them to look over tall grass while feeding. Its moderately long, erect ears are mobile and can locate the source of sound.



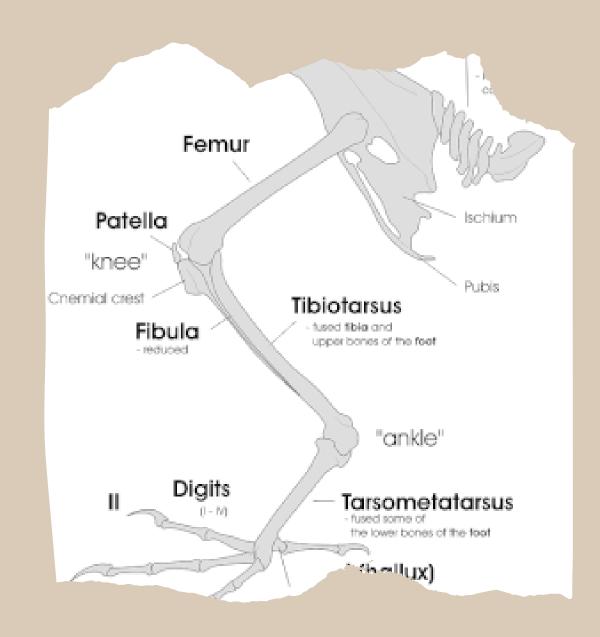
EAGLE WING



Eagles' wings are built for soaring and gliding on updrafts of warm air (thermals). The long feathers are slotted and can separate to allow air to flow smoothly and to prevent the eagles from stalling when flying at slower speeds. The outermost wing feathers display gradual narrowing (emarginations) or abrupt narrowing (notches) toward the tip of the feathers to create greater lift during flight. Eagles and other soaring birds have been seen at heights of over 20,000 feet . Eagles' bones, while strong, are hollow, making up less than 10 percent of their total body weight. This, of course, makes it easier for them to fly. The slow gliding and soaring facilitated by eagles' wings enable eagles to spot prey from afar with their keen eyes.

DUCK FEET

Ducks' feet are called webbed feet, and scientifically, they are called palmate. Geese also have palmate feet. The bottom of duck feet is covered in a thin membrane of skin, which forms a web-like pattern on the bottom of their feet. The webbing helps to provide them with more propulsion when they swim and allows them to walk on soft surfaces such as mud or sand. Ducks are aquatic birds that use their webbed feet to steer and propel themselves through the water, often using their feet to paddle. They can also use their webbed feet to help them walk on land, although they are not as adapted for this.



FUNCTIONALITY RESEARCH

SOCIAL

Zebralanne is a monogamous and hermaphrodite creature. They do not need special support to grow because they are born with adult abilities. Due to their wild appearance, they have almost no social life. Unlike other living things, they communicate with the special sound frequencies they emit. They are not the combative type. They are emotionally strong.

DIET

Zebralanne is a species of grasses and small animals that live both on land and in the sea. These creatures need fresh water to survive. In this way, they frequently use freshwater resources among the pastures. They hunt fishes, worms, and crabs to survive. They usually are on the island itself or the sea while they are hunting.

ENVIRONMENT

Zebralanne lives in Cape Tourian. Cape Tourian is a perfect place for sea views and especially during the spring season. There are many types of plants living around it. Summer seasons are their favorites.

CLIMATE

Zebralanne, lives in West Spain, Tourian. The Iberian Sea is notorious for its harsh weather, especially during the winter when powerful westerly winds and storms can cause enormous swells and rough waters. Throughout history, these conditions have made the water a problematic location for sailors. Despite these obstacles, the sea has long been an essential mode of transit, linking the cities of the Atlantic and Mediterranean oceans.

The territory has been inhabited since prehistoric times, and the sea has played an essential part in the region's growth. Generations of people living along the sea's coasts have relied on it for sustenance, transit, and commerce.

HABITAT

Including the mainland and the island groups, Spain has eight to nine thousand species of vascular plants, more than any other country in Europe. Most of the plateaus, valleys and plains of the interior used to be clad in sclerophyllous and semi-deciduous forests. These were dominated by holm oak and cork oak, with wild olive and carob in the south, but only remnants of this natural vegetation remain. The highest degree of endemism occurs among freshwater fish and in the mountainous areas. Terrestrial mammals native to Spain and the island groups, include the European hedgehog, two species of mole, the Pyrenean desman and about a dozen species of shrew. There are about thirty-five species of bat, as well as the European rabbit, the European hare and two other species of hare.

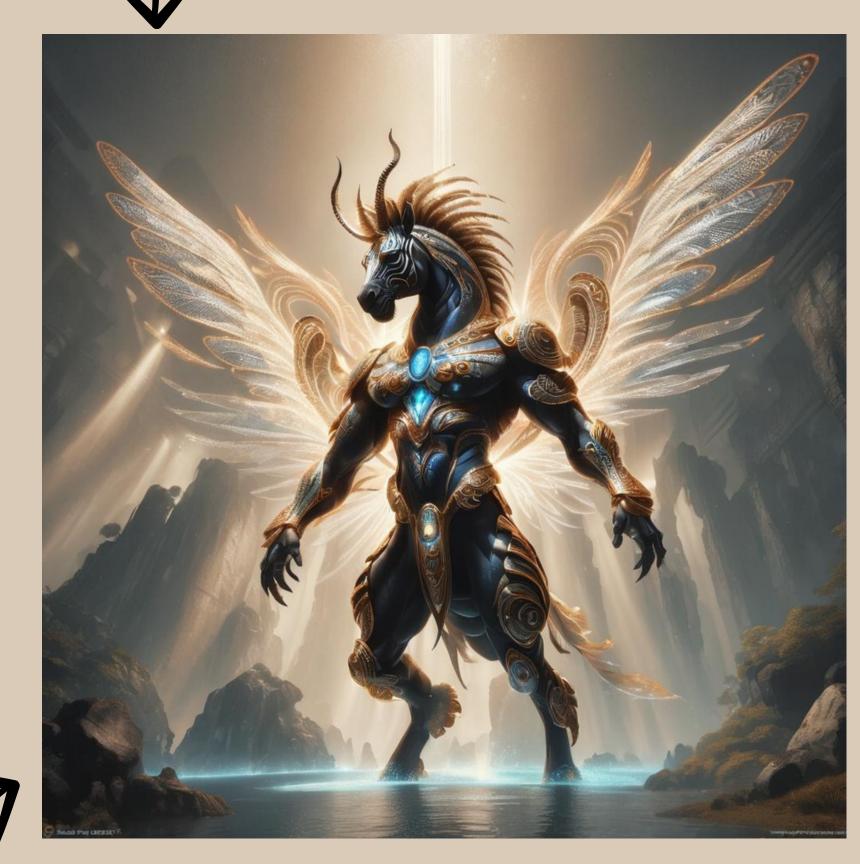
EVOLUTION



zebra



eagle \

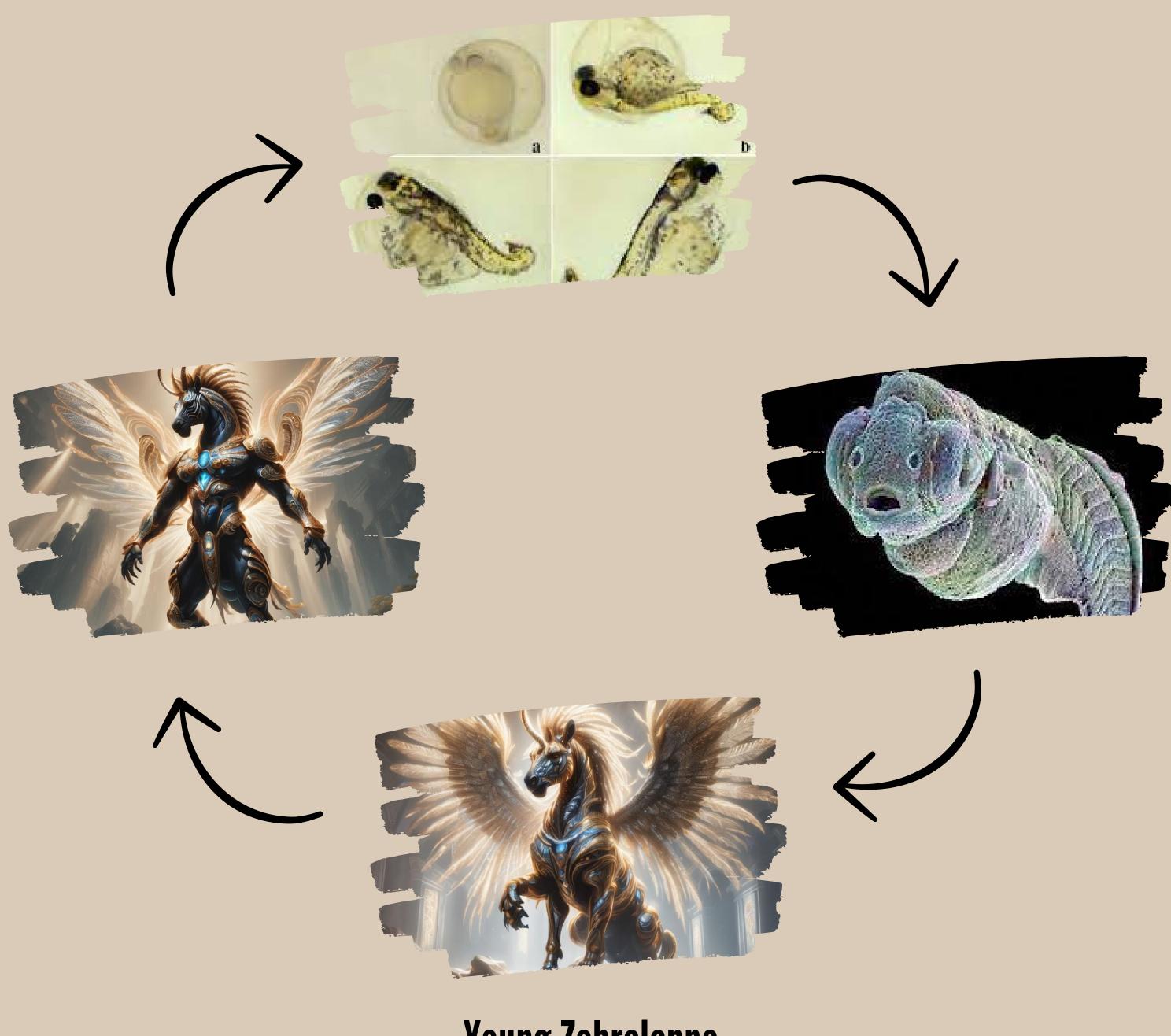




duck

LIFE CYCLE

Zebralanne mothers do not need another partner to reproduce. Their reproductive cells provide suitable conditions for self-fertilization. The offspring is born 24 months after fertilization in the adult body.



Young Zebralanne

SOURCES

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HYDRATION

Drinks oil in ocean.

COMMUNICATION HUNTING

At page 5 we give these information

BIRTH

Unifishs has 36 months pregnancy and they give birth in

DIET

SOCIAL

RAISING YOUNG

Unifishs are female creatures and they are self reproducing

FEEDING

UNIFISH

FLIGHT

They can fly very well some species have hidden wings.

They are eat mermaids in ocean

ENVIRONMENT

ANATOMY

TYPE OF OCEAN

Pacific Ocean

TEMPATURE

-15 degree

PREY SIZE

500 kilograms and 2 meters.

LOCOMOTION

They move very fast in ocean

EVOLUTION



Pegasus and Urung Ene are unifishs origin.

born 3 years later.

Pegasus fell in love with Urung Ene.
However, they could not be
together because Pegasus had to
live in sky and Urung Ene had to
live in the ocean. For this reasons,
Pegasus want to something
symbolized their love forever. Then
Pegasus send an energy to ocean
and Urung Ene took. Unifish was

ANATOMY

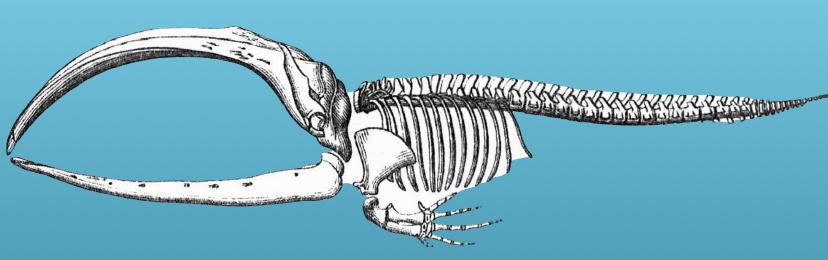
We create unifish with; unicorn, horse and fish.

There are some examples to show which animals body part we use there

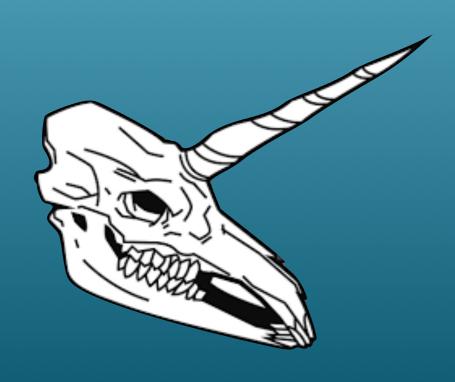
We take unicorn's horn, horse tail and head and whale body and mouth.



FUNCTIONALITY

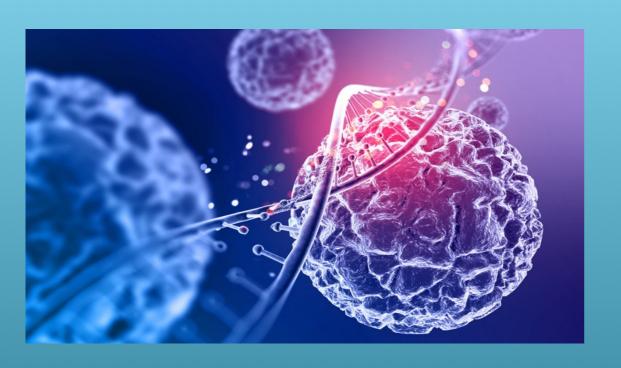


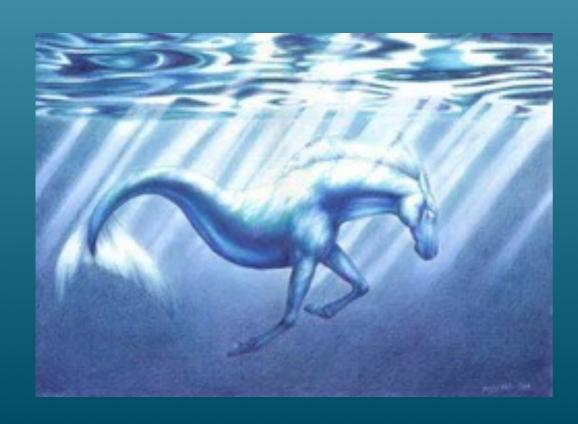
Unifish use their fish tail for hunting. They grip their prey with tail and catch easily.



Unifish use ther unicorn horn for communication with other members. They send a signal from their horn.

LIFE CYCLE







FINAL DESIGN



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<u>Hippocampus</u>