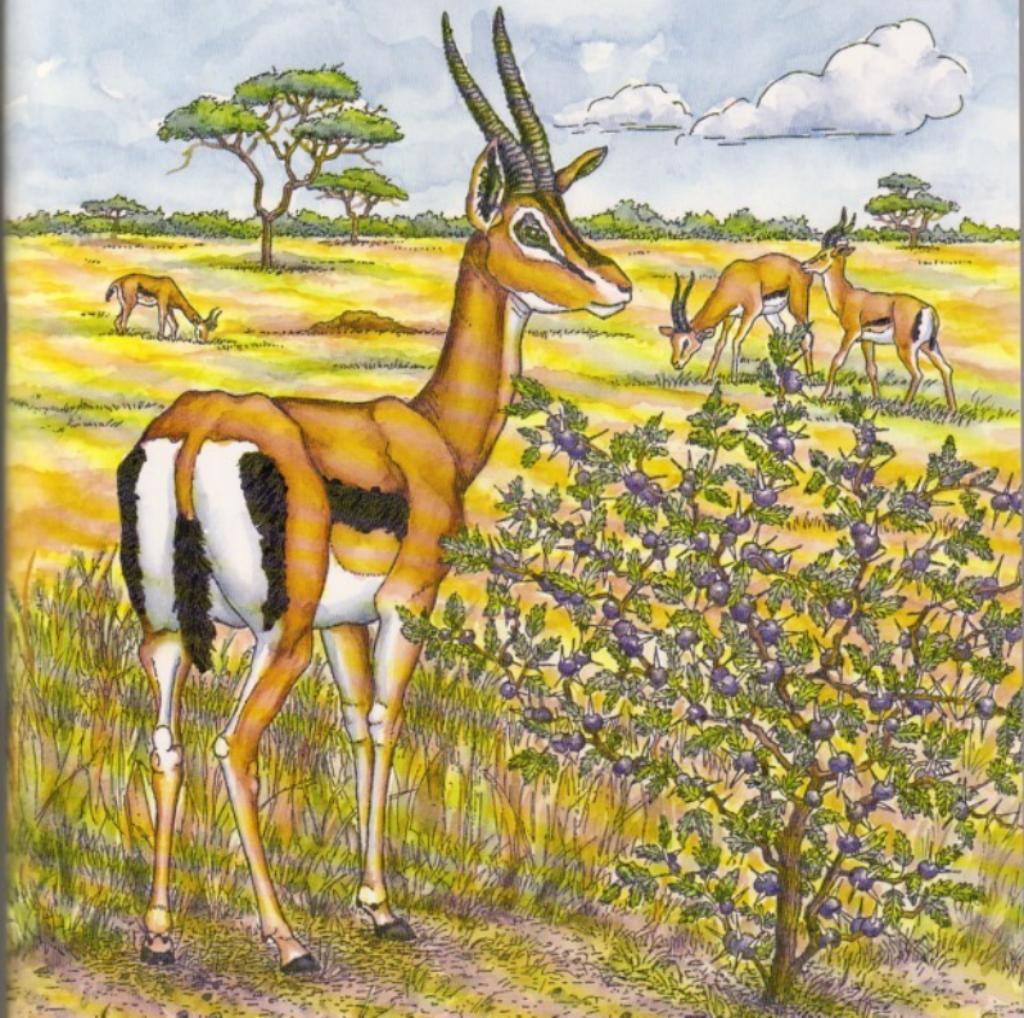
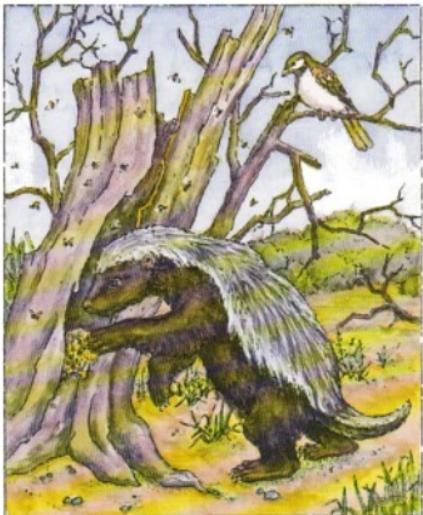


Dover
Coloring
Book

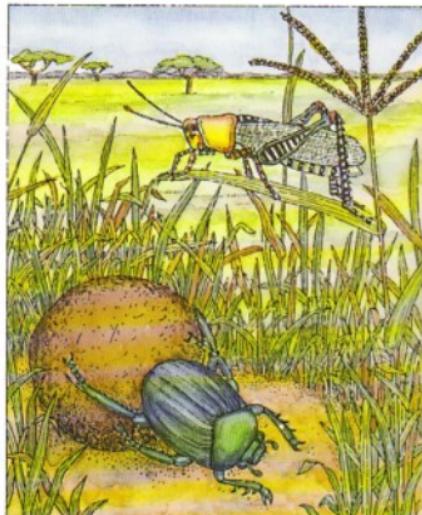
African Plains

Dianne Gaspas-Ettl





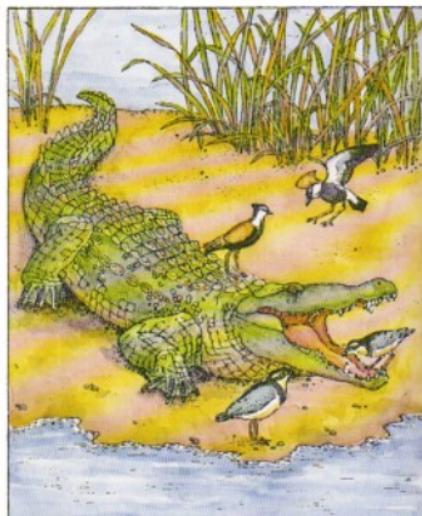
page 17



page 22



page 32



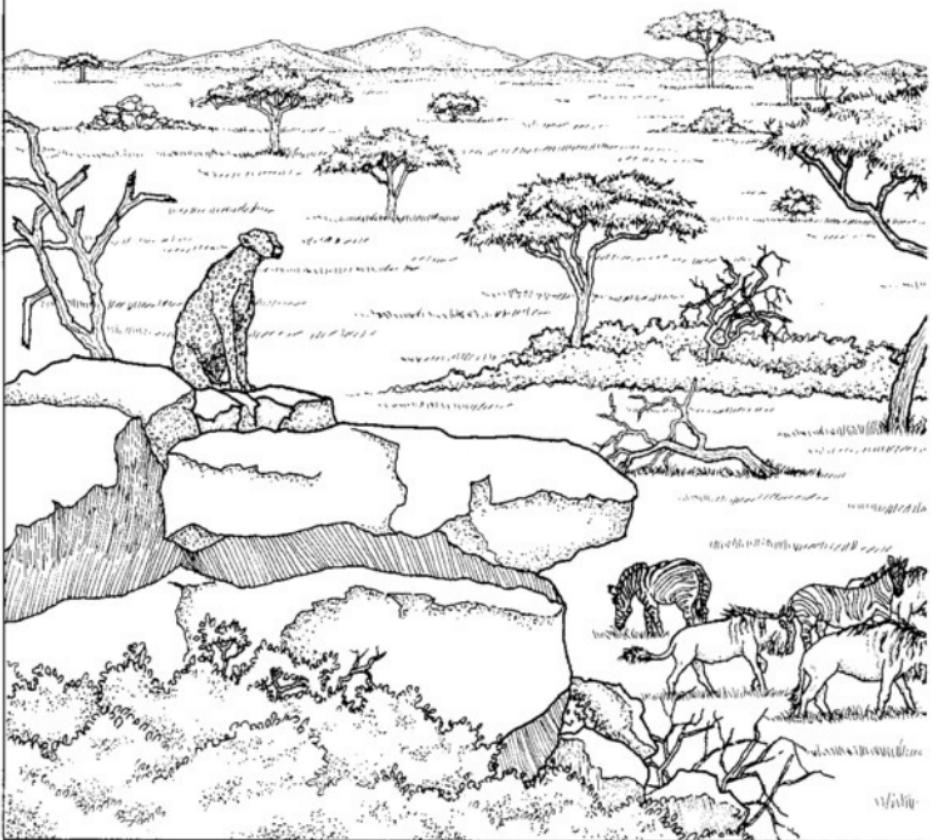
page 35

Alphabetical List of Common Names

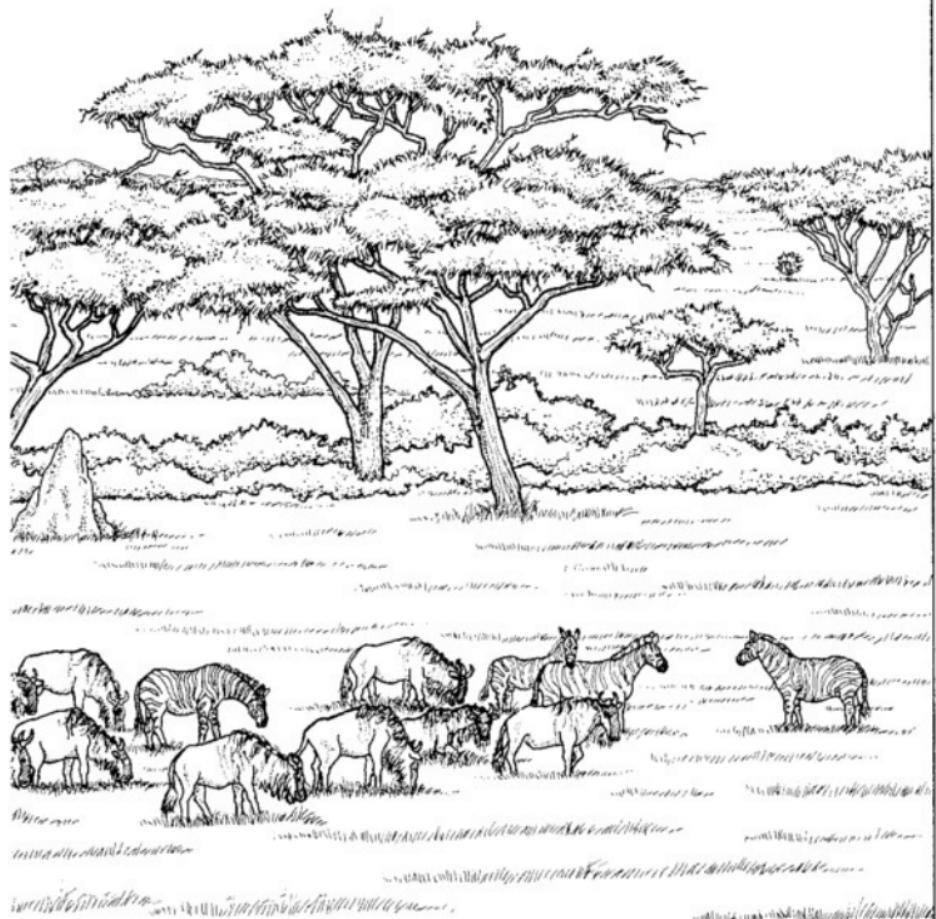
Aardvark	15	Honeyguide, greater	17
Acacia umbrella	4, 6, 8, 13	Hornbill, red-billed	26
Aloe	33	Hyena, spotted	28
Antelope, sable	11	Hyrax, Rock	45
Baboon, olive	44	Ibis, sacred	46
Badger, honey	17	Impala	8, 46
Baobab tree	23, 24	Kudu, greater	46
Bat, African yellow-winged	23	Leopard	13, 29
Bee-eater, northern carmine	31	Lily, glory	18
Beetle, dung	22	Lion	24
Beetle, scarab	22	Lizard, agama	45
Buffalo, African	30	Locust, red	32
Bustard, Kor	31	Mongoose, dwarf	14
Butterfly, eastern pale clouded yellow	18	Ostrich	48
Butterfly, octavia	18	Oxpecker, red-billed	36
Chameleon, Jackson's	32	Plover, Egyptian	35
Cheetah	4, 16	Plover, spur-winged	55
Crocodile, Nile	35	Python, African	41
Dog, African hunting	19	Ratel	17
Egret, cattle	12	Rhinoceros, black	38
Egret, little	56	Secretary-bird	40
Elephant, African	12, 13	Springhare	33
Euphorbia, African	30	Stork, marabout	28, 39
Frog, African goliath	34	Swallowtail, narrow blue-banded	18
Gazelle, Thomson's	10	Termite	15
Giraffe	6, 7, 46	Thora	4, 6, 8, 10, 13
Gnu, brindled	4, 19, 20, 46	Thorn, umbrella	4, 6, 8, 13
Grass, Bermuda	22	Tortoise, leopard	42
Grass, elephant	12	Vulture, white-headed	28
Grass, June	32	Warthog	14
Grass, red oat	40, 41	Weaver, village	8, 9
Grasshopper, painted	22	Wildebeest, blue	4, 19, 20, 46
Guineafowl, helmeted	27	Zebra, Burchell's	4, 15, 46
Hippopotamus	36, 37		

Alphabetical List of Scientific Names

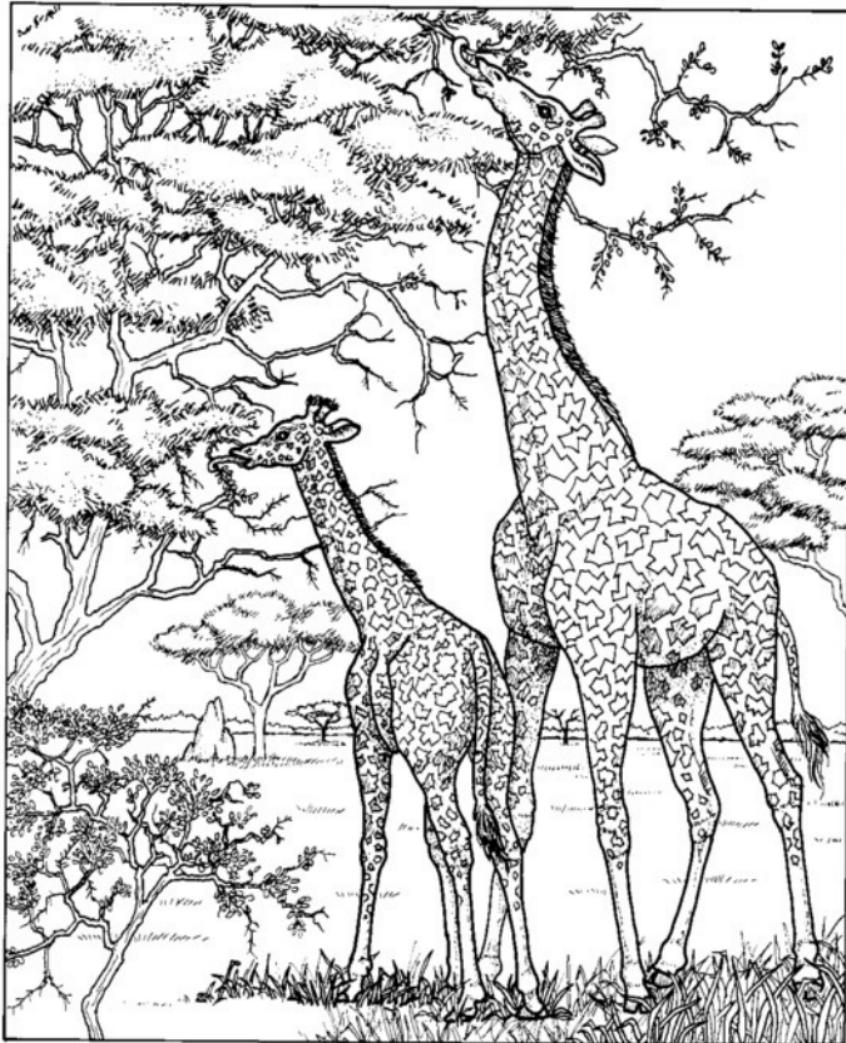
<i>Acacia drepanolobium</i>	10	<i>Lavia frons</i>	23
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	26	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	28, 39
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	4, 6, 8, 13	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	12, 13
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	4, 16	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	19
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	23, 24	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	17
<i>Aepytes melampus</i>	8, 46	<i>Merops nubicus</i>	31
<i>Agama agama</i>	45	<i>Nomadasicus septemfasciata</i>	32
<i>Alosa greatheadii</i>	33	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	27
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	31	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	15
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	40, 41	<i>Panthera leo</i>	24
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	12	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	13, 29
<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	36	<i>Papilio nireus</i>	18
<i>Chamaeleo jacksoni</i>	32	<i>Papio anubis</i>	44
<i>Colias erate</i>	18	<i>Pedetes capensis</i>	33
<i>Connocnethes taurinus</i>	4, 19, 20, 46	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	12
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	55	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>	14
<i>Crocetta crocata</i>	28	<i>Placochelus cucullatus</i>	8, 9
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	22	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	35
<i>Dactyloctenium variegatum</i>	22	<i>Precis octavia</i>	18
<i>Dicerus bicornis</i>	38	<i>Procambarus capensis</i>	45
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	36	<i>Python sebae</i>	41
<i>Equus burchelli</i>	4, 43, 46	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	40
<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	30	<i>Scarabeus sacer</i>	22
<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>	10	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	48
<i>Giantotana goliath</i>	34	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	30
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	6, 7, 46	<i>Termites bellicosus</i>	15
<i>Gloriosa simplex</i>	18	<i>Testudo pardalis</i>	42
<i>Helogale parvula</i>	14	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	46
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	36, 37	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	26
<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	11	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	46
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	17	<i>Trigonocerops occipitalis</i>	28
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	32	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	35



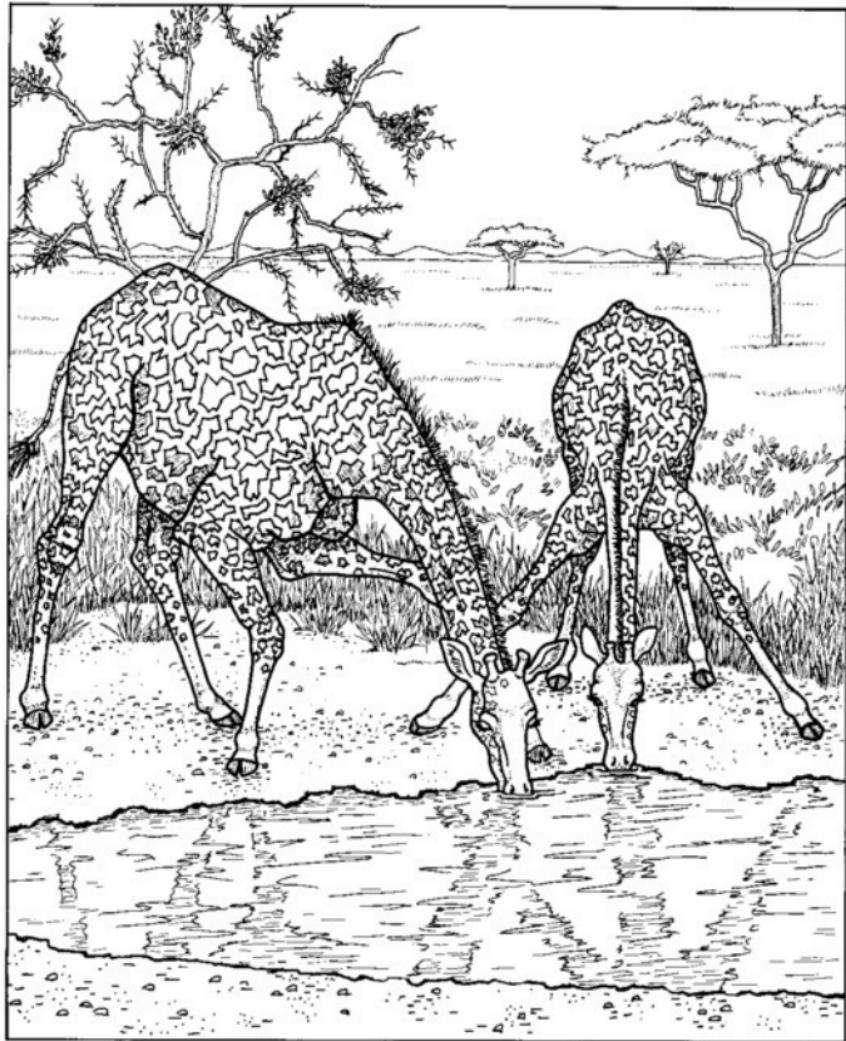
Panorama of the African plains. This, on the veldt of South Africa, is a typical view of the home of vast herds of large mammals. A cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) suns itself on the elevated rocks called in Afrikaans (the language of the Dutch settlers in what is now the Republic of South Africa) "kopje." Cheetahs, not closely related to any other members of the cat family, are the fastest land animals in the world, able to exceed sixty miles per hour for short distances. Under the umbrella acacia or



thorn tree (*Acacia tortilis*) in the center is a termite mound of the sort that are frequently visible in this part of Africa. The herd in the foreground includes **Burchell's zebra** (*Equus burchelli*), which, like all zebras, is a close relative of horses and donkeys, and **blue wildebeest** (or **brindled gnu**, *Connochaetes taurinus*), distantly related to cattle.



The **giraffes** (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) are browsing on the leaves of the **umbrella acacias**. Giraffes are the tallest animals on earth, growing as high as 19 feet.



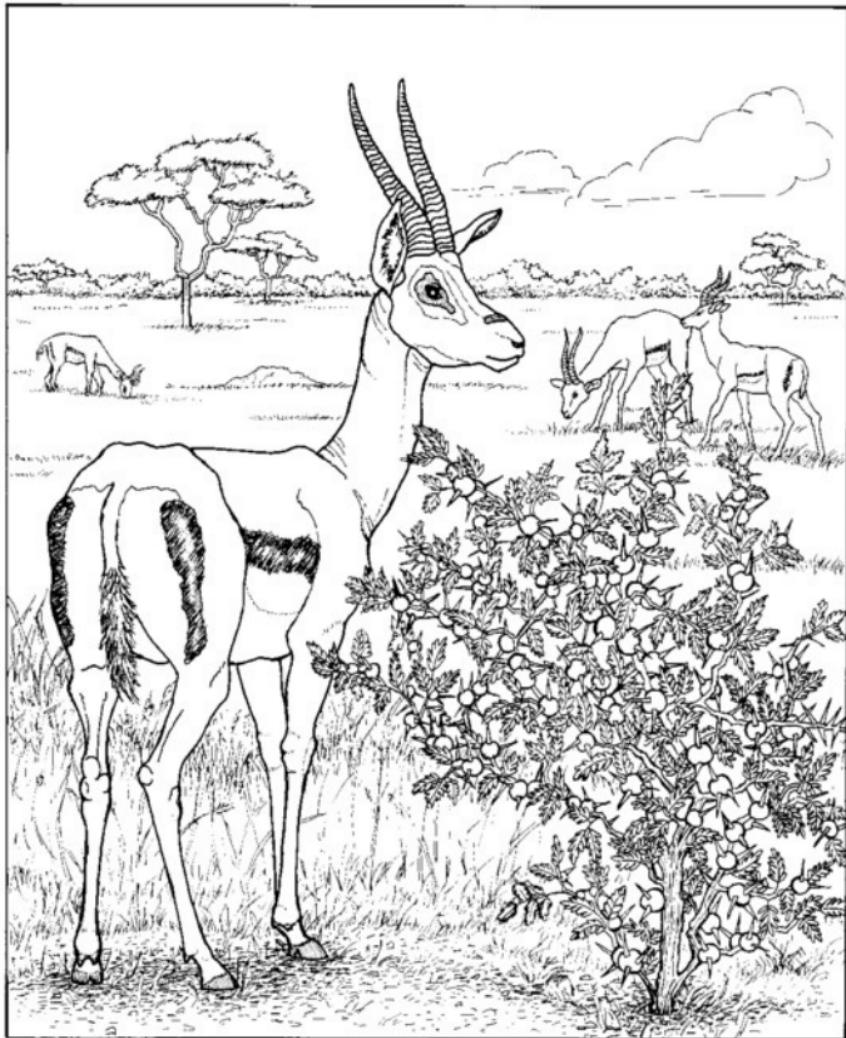
Another view of **giraffes** in a typical posture at a watering hole.



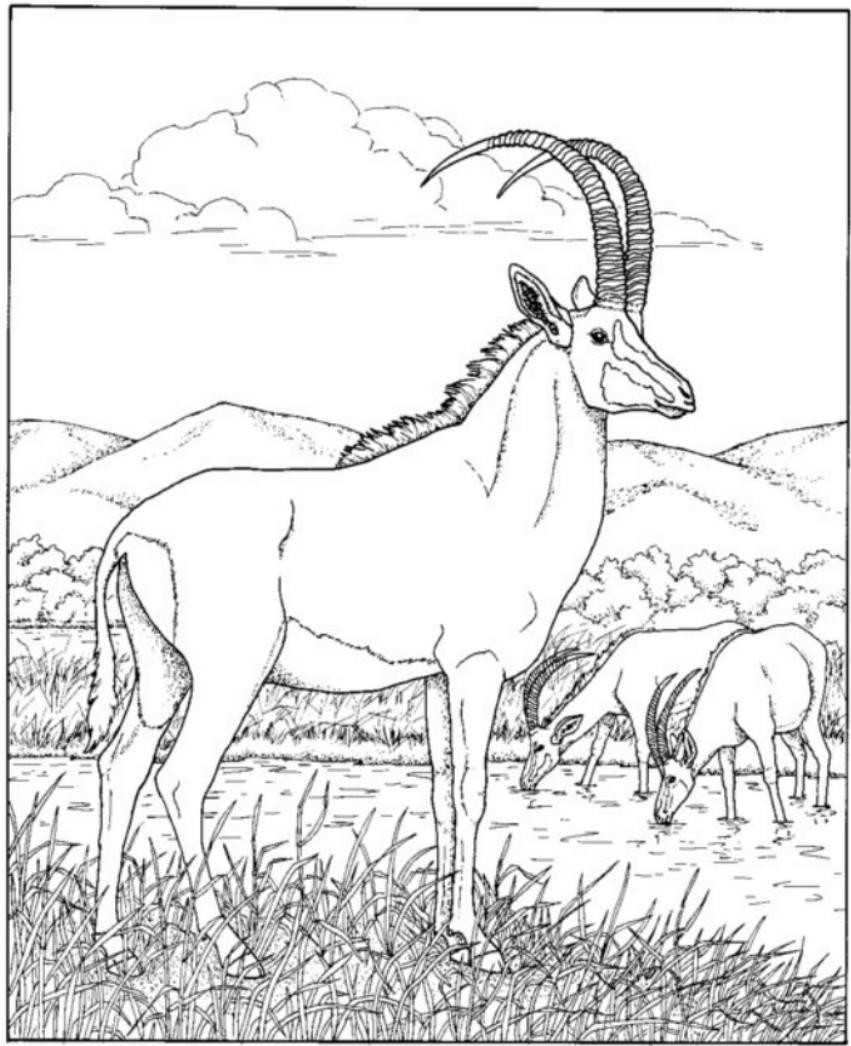
The ubiquitous **umbrella acacia** seen here bears numerous hanging nests of **village weavers** (*Ploceus cucullatus*). Underneath is a small herd of **impala** (*Aepyceros melampus*), a type of graceful antelope of southern Africa.



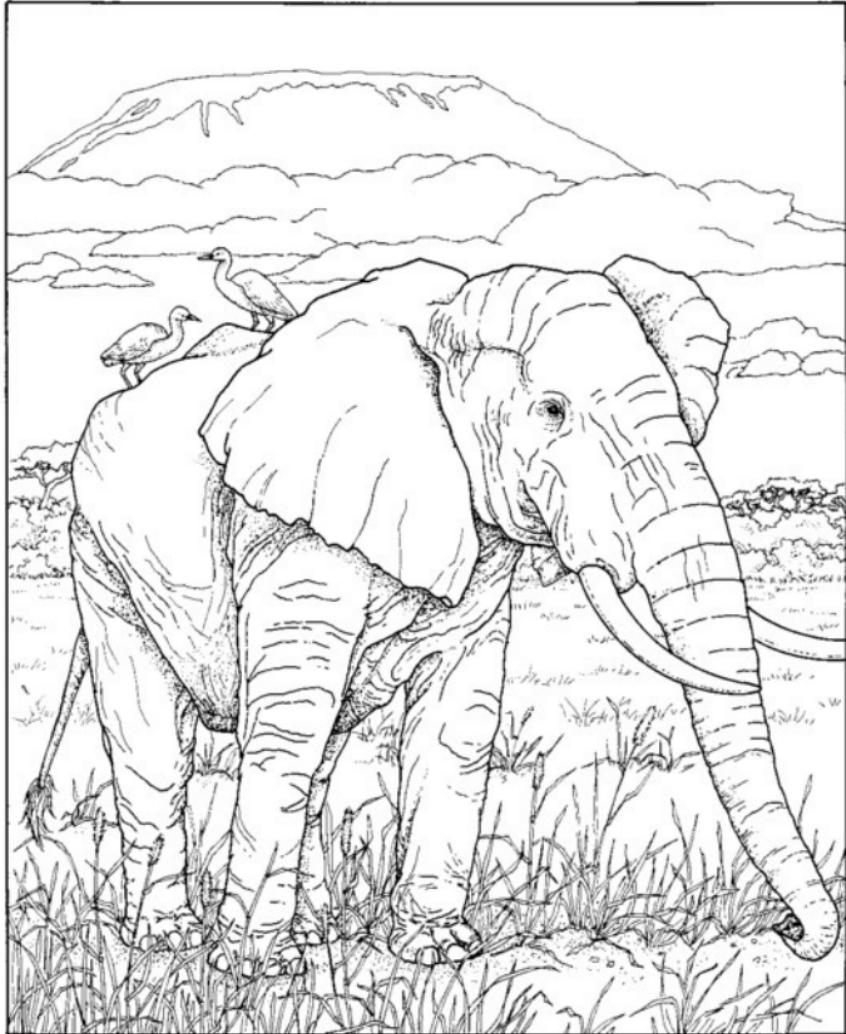
A closer look at the **village weavers** among their nests.



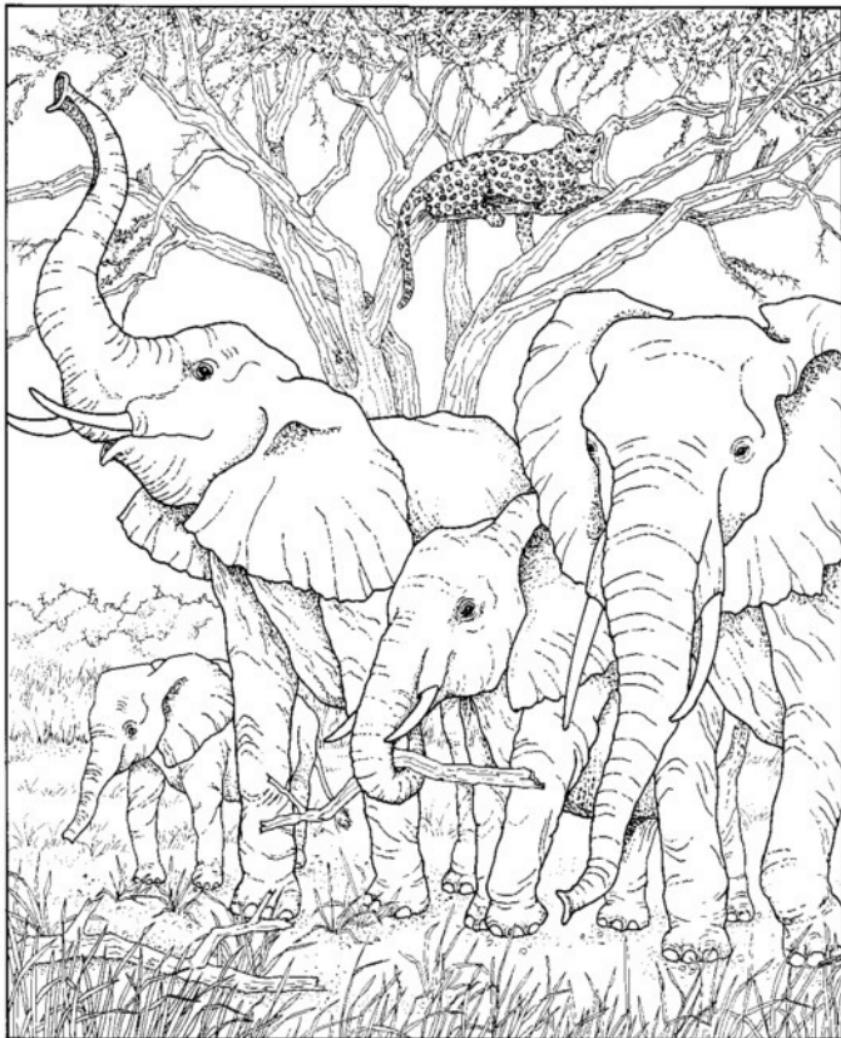
The sleek **Thomson's gazelle** (*Gazella thomsoni*), a small, graceful antelope of east central Africa, next to a young thorn (*Acacia drepanolobium*).



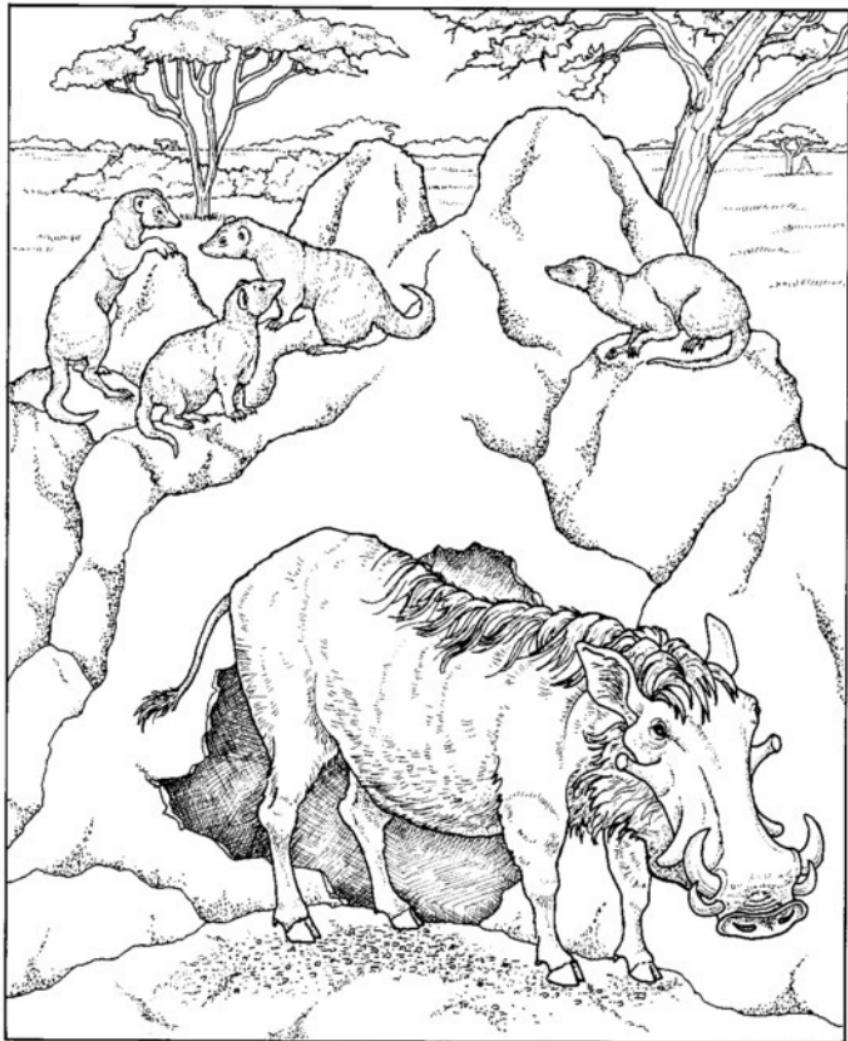
The handsome **sable antelope** (*Hippotragus niger*). This large antelope is found on the border of wooded country in central and southern Africa.



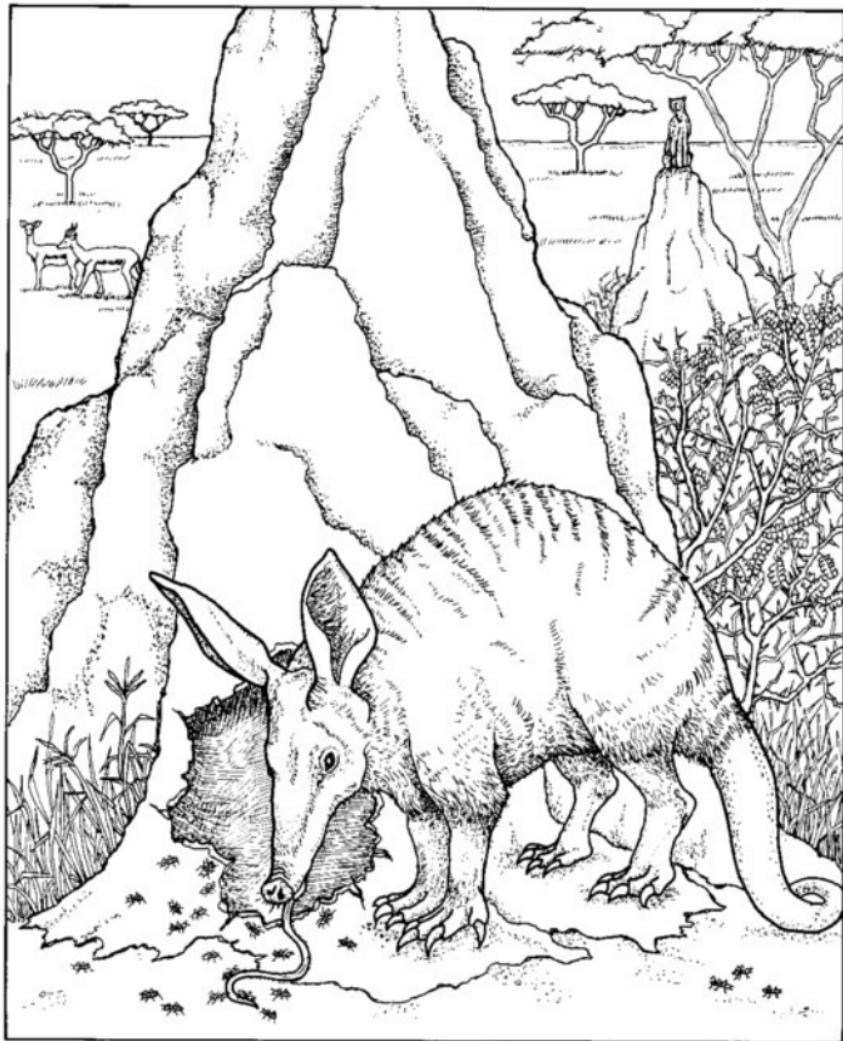
A lone bull **African elephant** (*Loxodonta africana*) against the backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro. There are only two species of elephants in the world (the other is the Indian elephant). The birds on his back are **cattle egrets** (*Bubulcus ibis*). The grass is, very appropriately, **elephant grass** (*Pennisetum purpureum*).



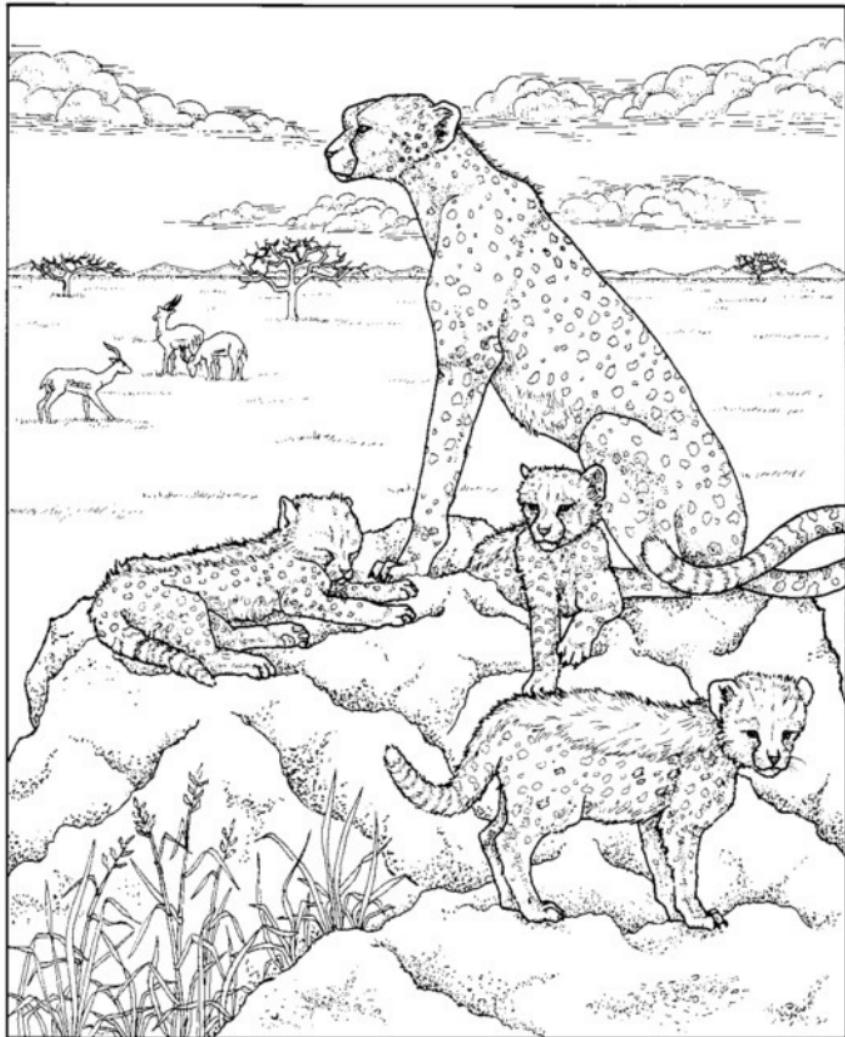
A herd of **African elephants** led by a matriarch (right), that is, an older female. A **leopard** (*Panthera pardus*) looks down from a **thorn** tree. Leopards are excellent climbers and often store their prey in trees.



An abandoned termite mound. A **warthog** (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), a relative of the pig, is in the foreground. Behind him are four **dwarf mongooses** (*Helogale parvula*). These small mongooses, unlike their more famous snake-eating relatives, eat mostly insects.



An **aardvark** (*Orycteropus afer*) eats **termites** (*Termes bellicosus*) at a termite mound. Aardvarks also eat ants but are unrelated to anteaters of the New World—or to any other mammal.



An adult **cheetah** and three young rest on an abandoned termite mound.



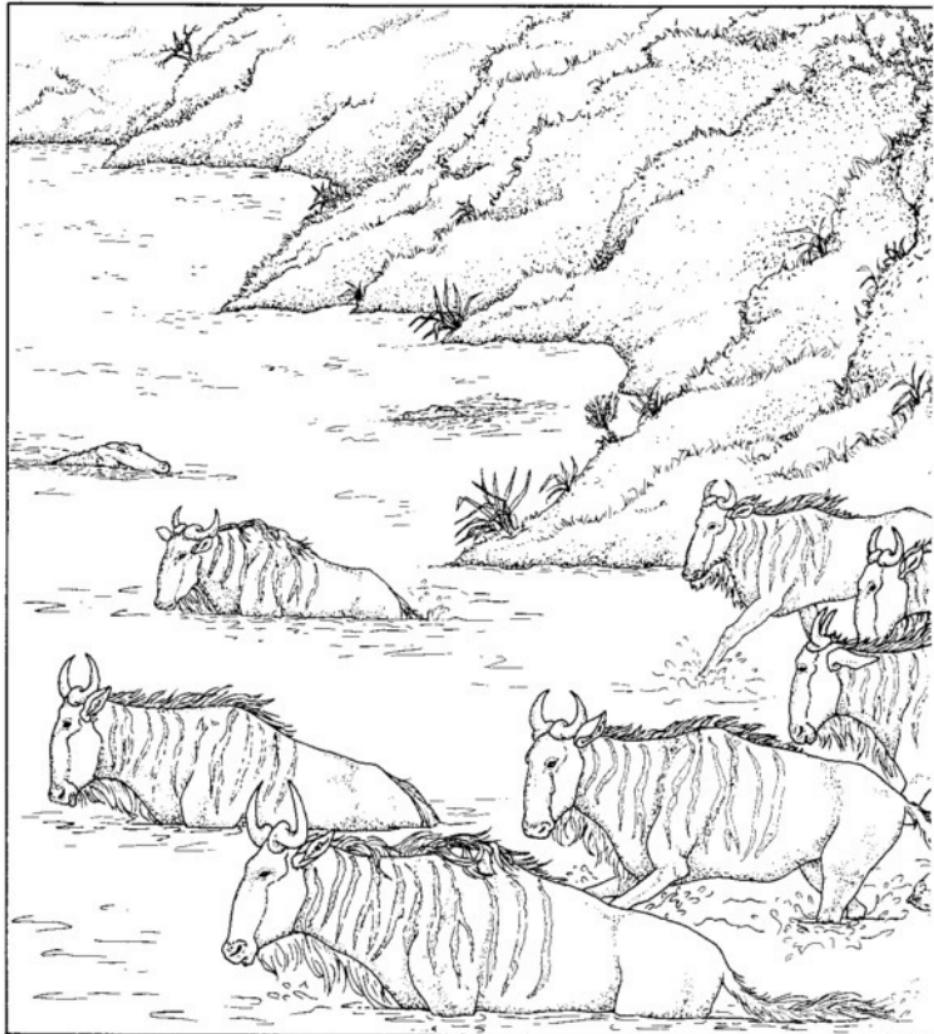
A **honey badger** (or **ratel**, *Mellivora capensis*) raids a bee hive for honey, having been led there by a **greater honeyguide** (*Indicator indicator*), a bird with the unusual habit of leading other creatures to honey. Honey badgers, tough and stubborn animals, also eat all sorts of small creatures.



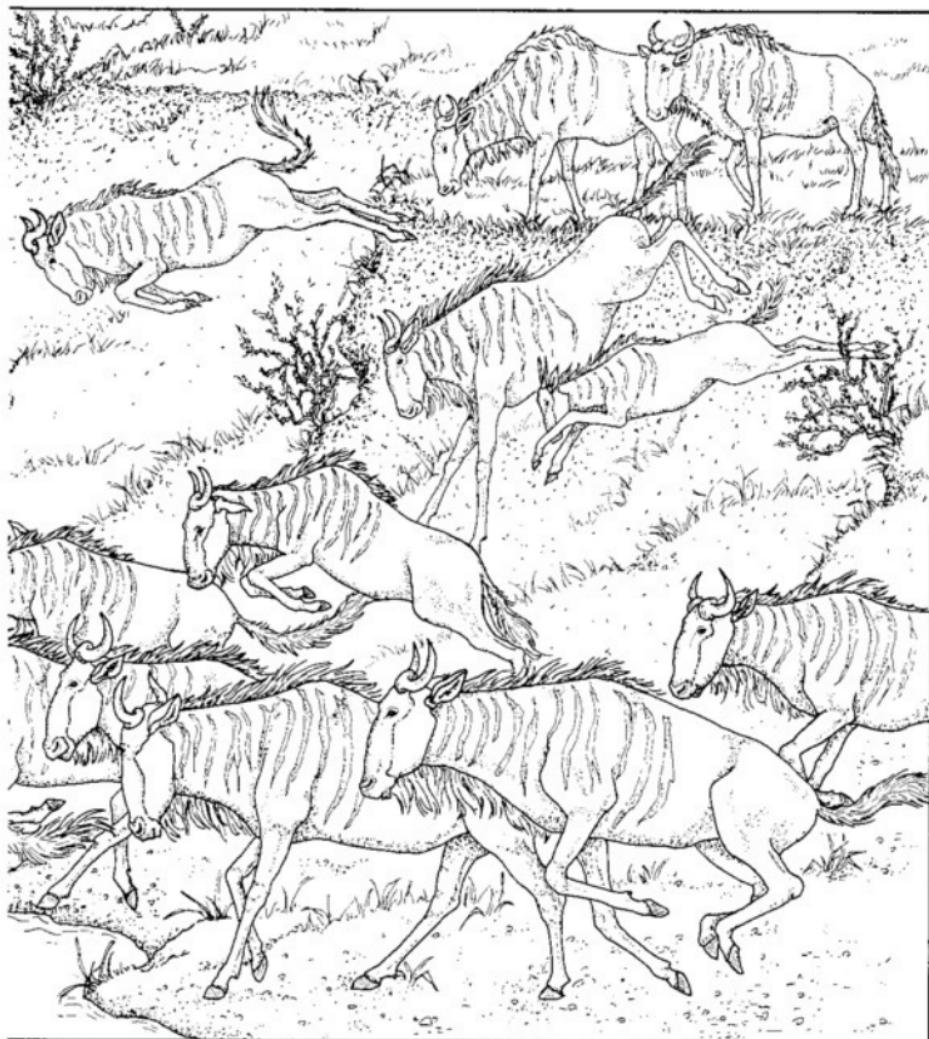
Glory lilies (*Gloriosa simplex*; really vines) emerge from beneath a grass covering. The three butterflies with spread wings are a **narrow blue-banded swallowtail** (*Papilio nireus*, lower left), an **eastern pale clouded yellow butterfly** (*Colias erate*, top) and an **octavia butterfly** (*Precis octavia*, bottom right).



A **wildebeest** is attacked by a pack of **African hunting dogs** (*Lycaon pictus*). Like their distant relatives the wolves, these dogs hunt cooperatively in packs to attack mammals as large as zebras.

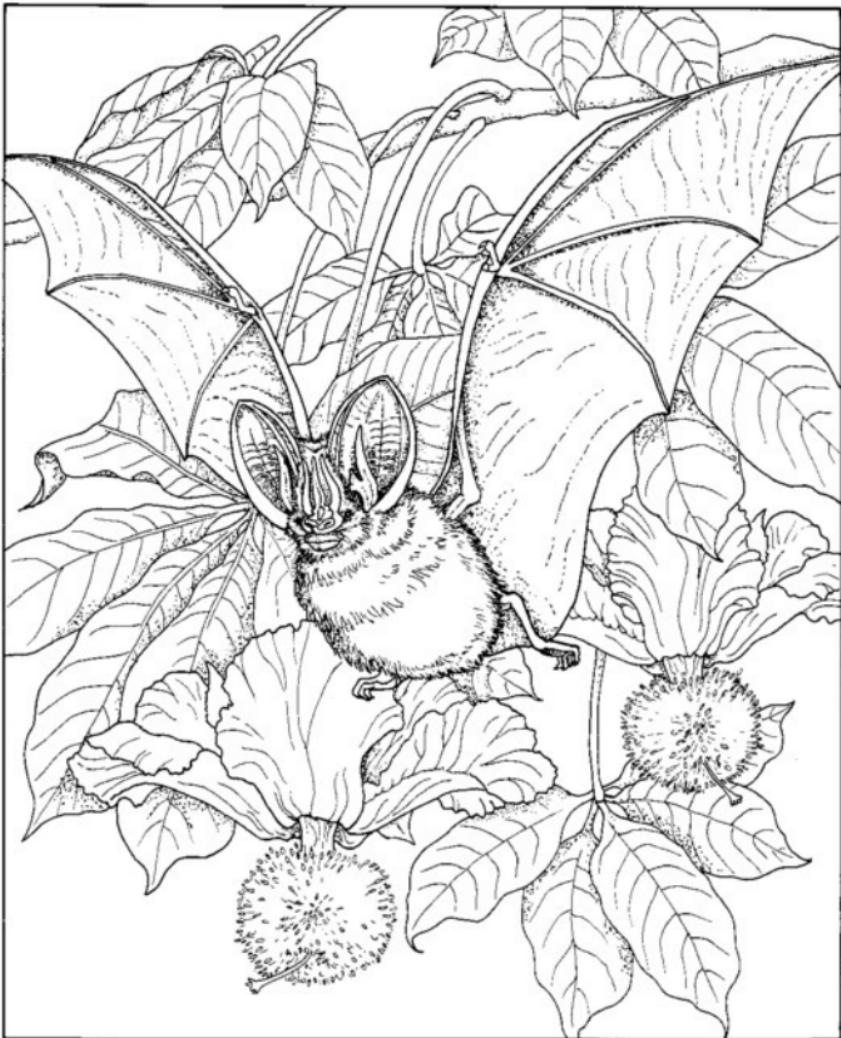


A herd of **blue wildebeests** on migration.

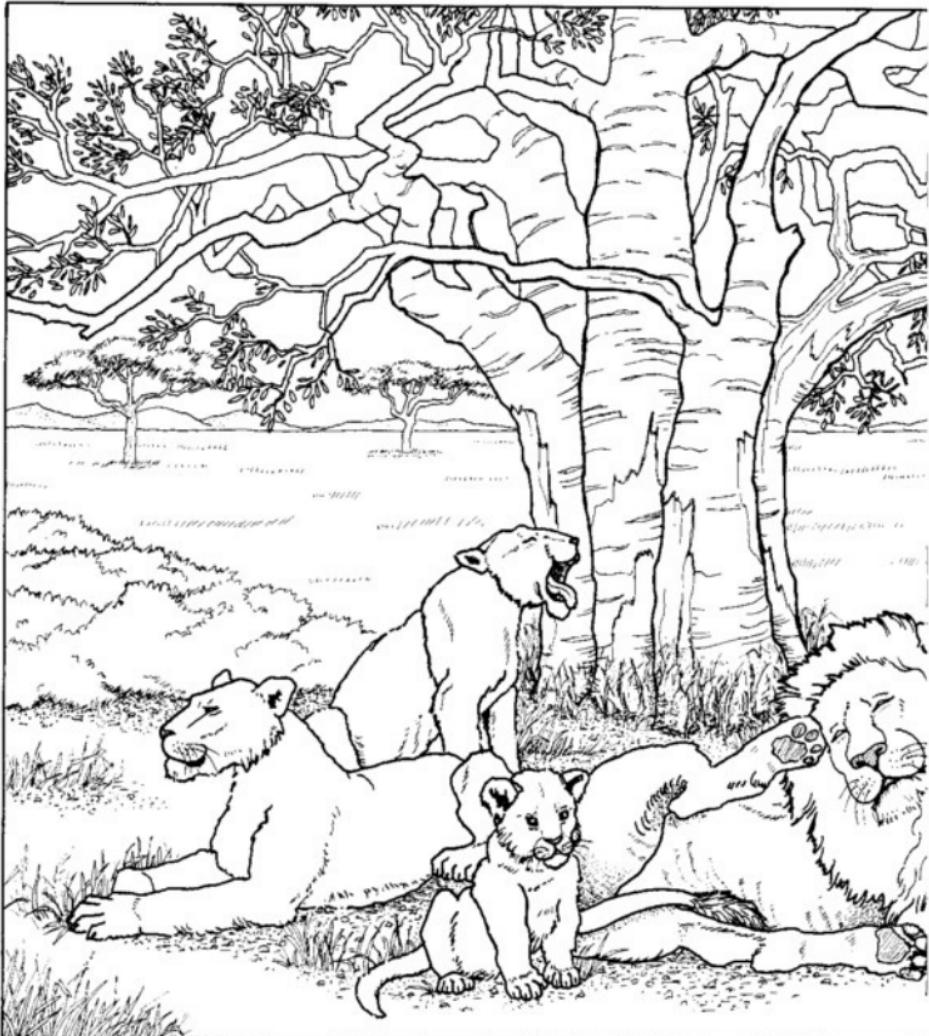




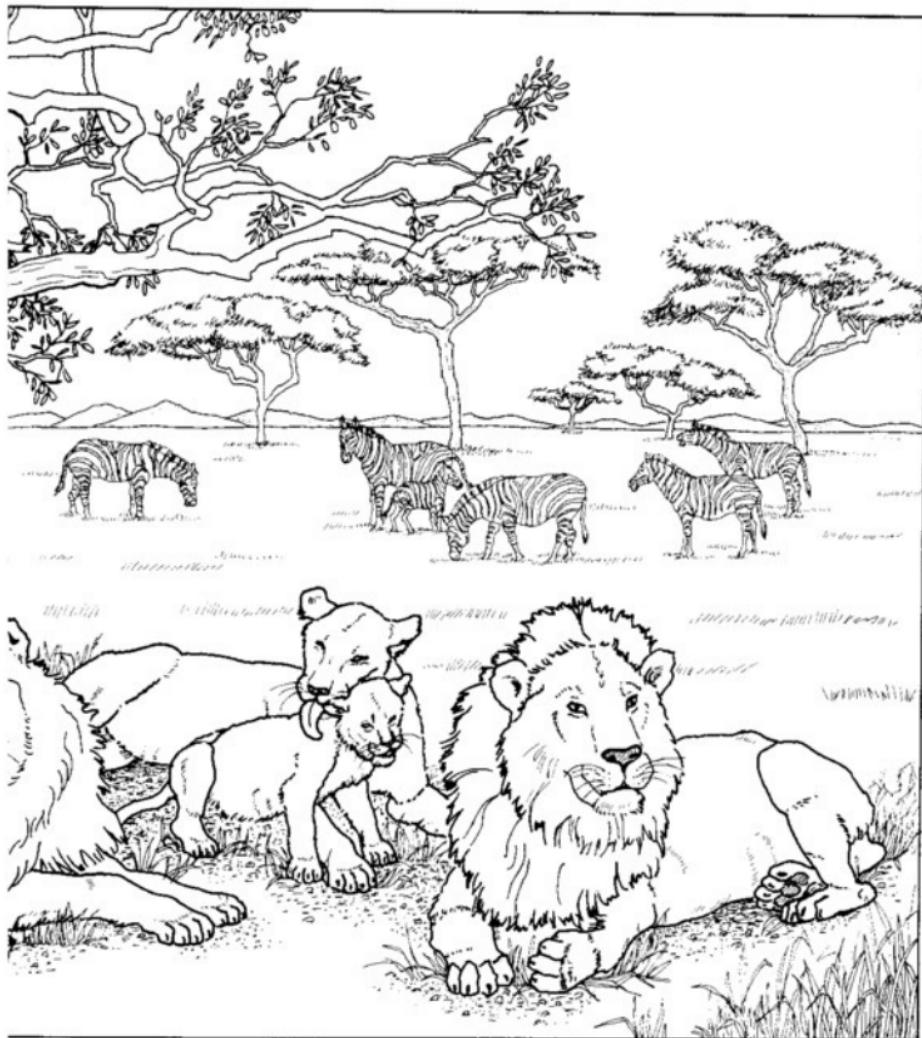
A dung beetle (the famous **scarab beetle** of the Egyptians, *Scarabeus sacer*) is surrounded by **Bermuda grass** (*Cynodon dactylon*), on a blade of which is a painted grasshopper (*Dactylotum variegatum*).



An African yellow-winged bat (*Lavia frons*) is seen here amid the blossoms of the baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata*). These bats eat mostly insects.

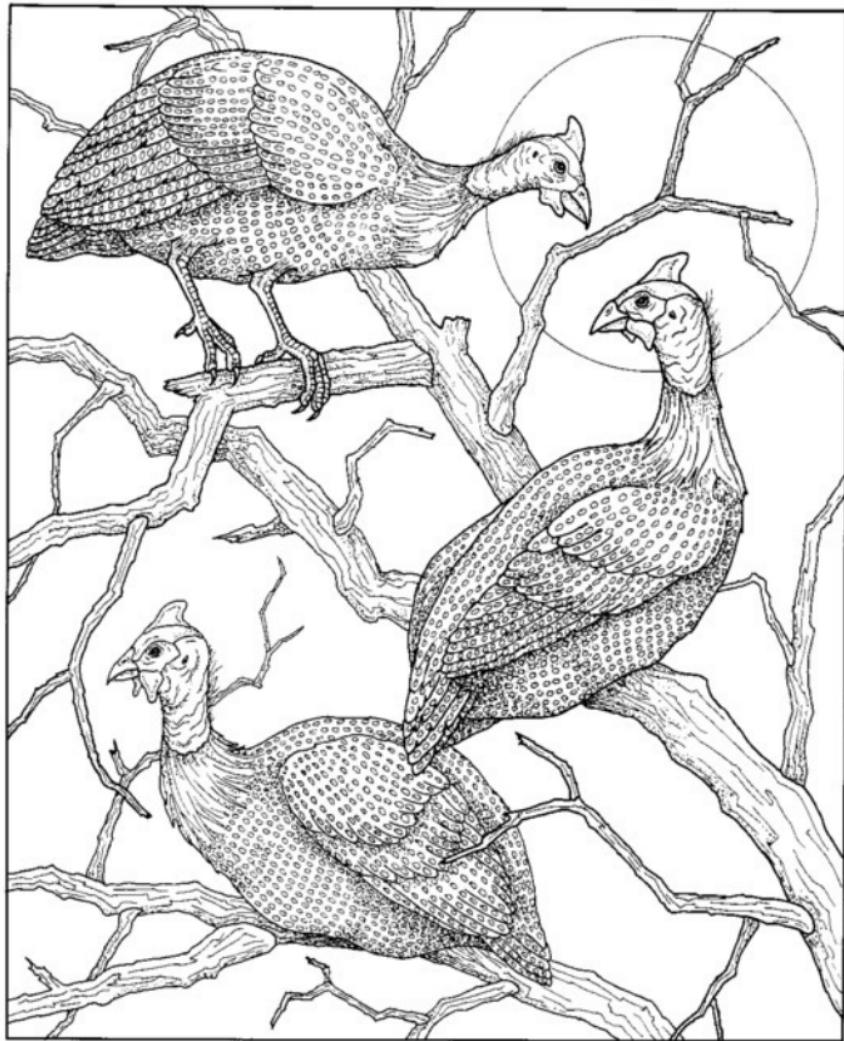


A pride (family group) of lions (*Panthera leo*) rests under a baobab tree at dawn. Lions are the only cats that regularly form large family groups.

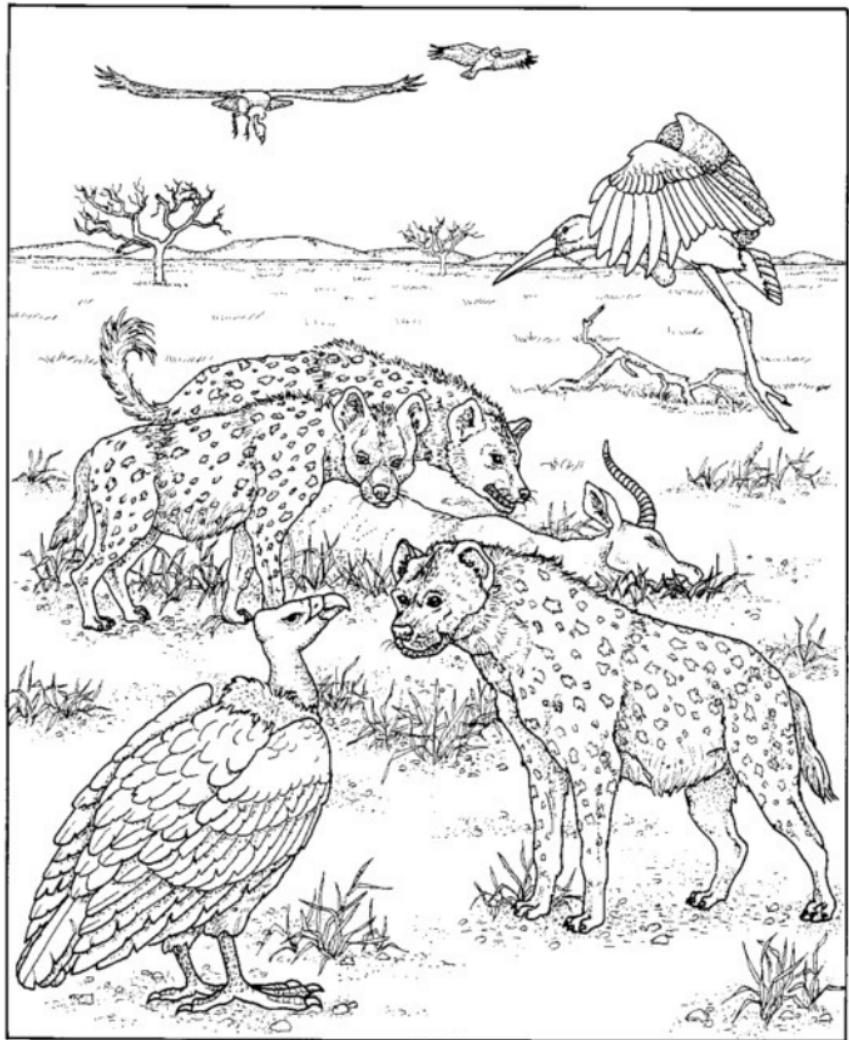




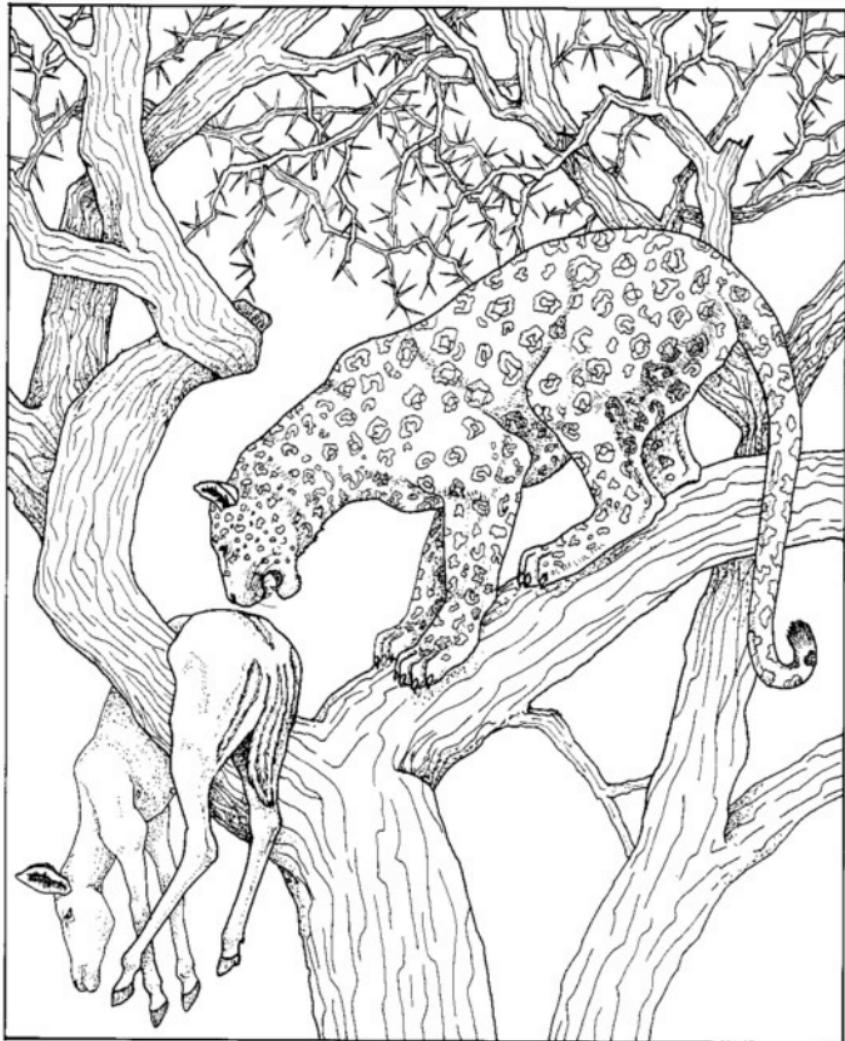
A male red-billed hornbill (*Tockus erythrorhynchos*) feeds a female and young in their nest in a hole in an *Acacia erioloba* tree with beautiful yellow blossoms.



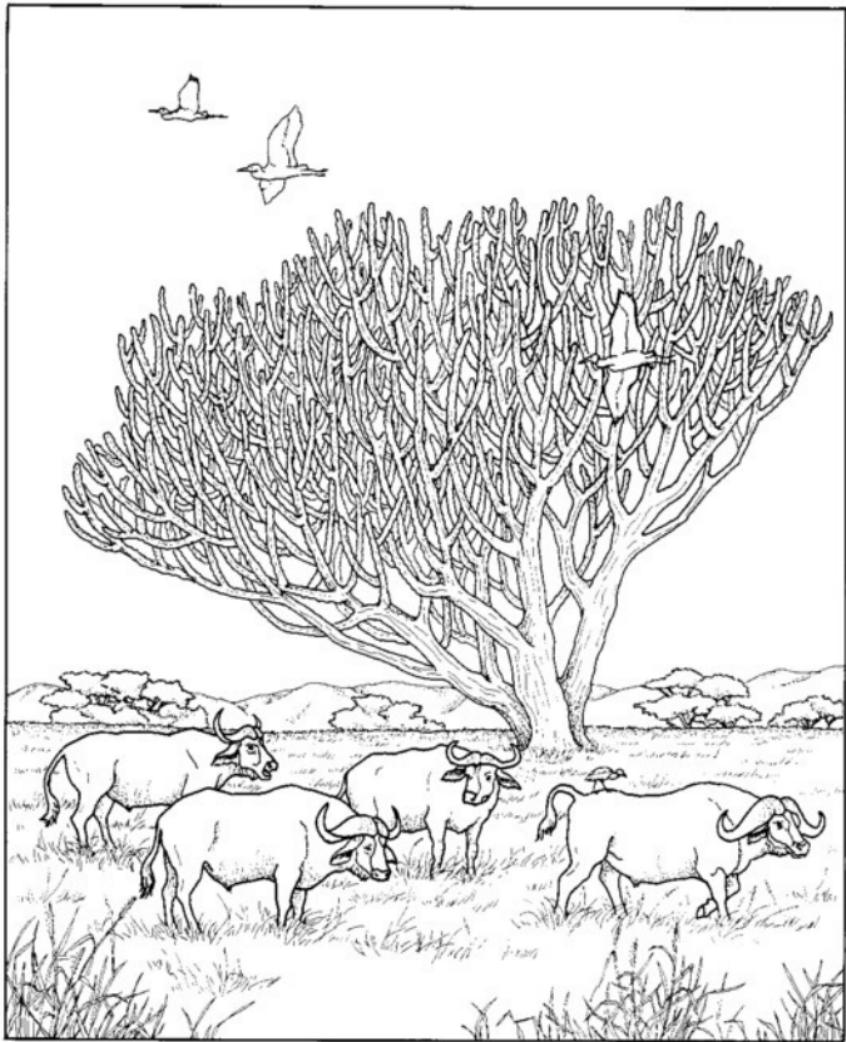
Helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) in their nighttime roost.



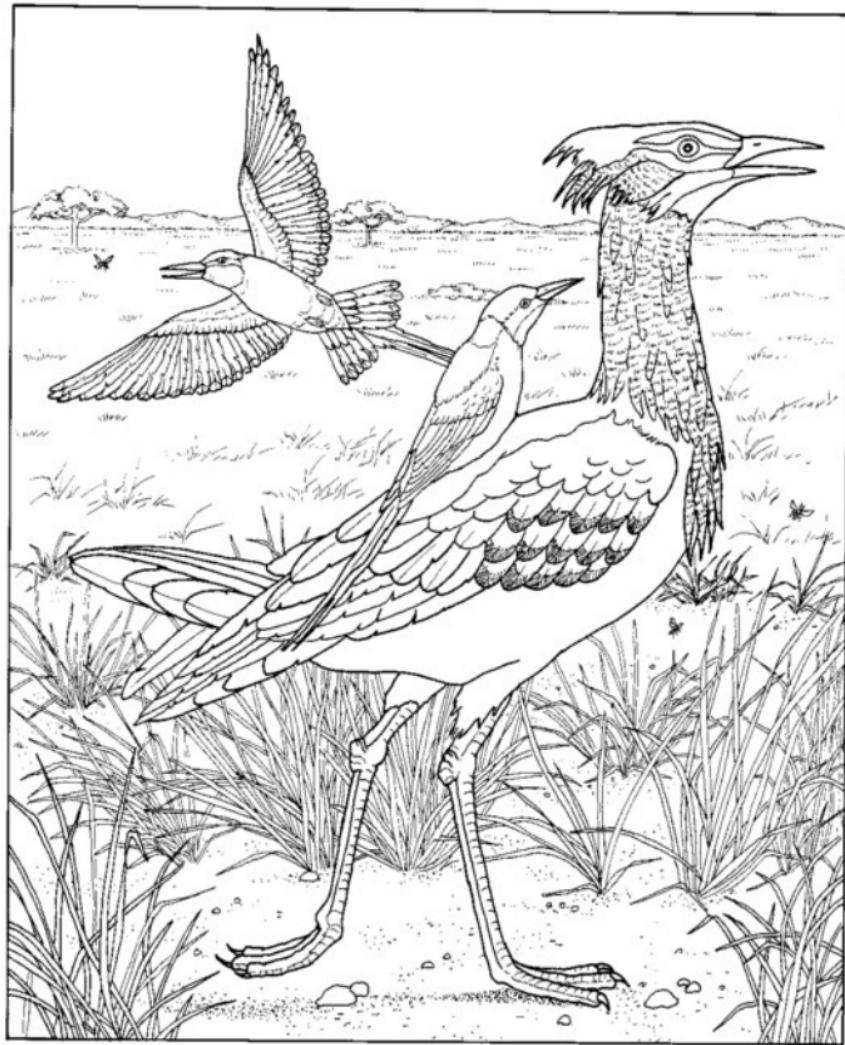
Scavengers surround a freshly killed antelope. In the center is a group of three spotted hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*), at bottom left is a white-headed vulture (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*) and, about to land (upper right), is a marabou stork (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*). The powerful spotted hyenas, often thought of only as scavengers, also hunt down and kill their own prey.



A leopard with its kill.



A small herd of **African buffalo** (*Synacerus caffer*) in front of an **African euphorbia** (*Euphorbia ingens*). African, or cape, buffaloes are among the world's most dangerous animals, and are known to attack without provocation.



A Kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) with two northern carmine bee-eaters (*Merops nubicus*).



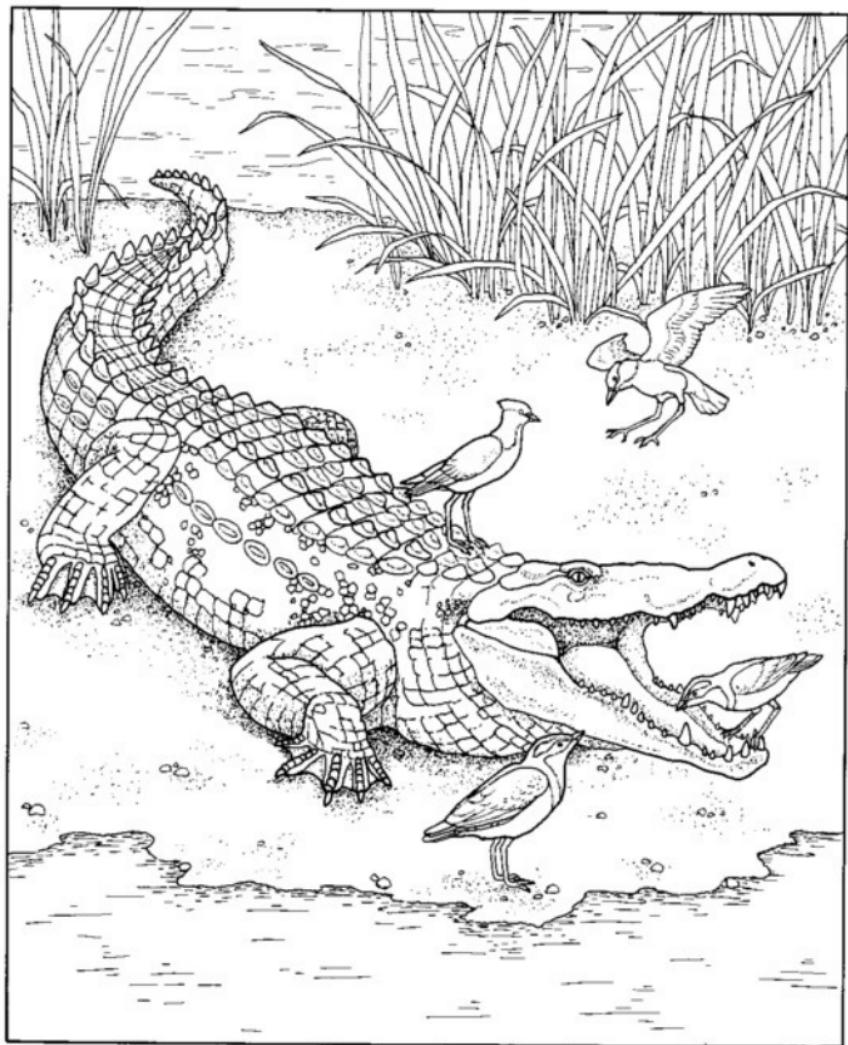
A Jackson's chameleon (*Chamaeleo jacksoni*) on a red locust tree (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*). Below is June grass (*Koeleria cristata*).



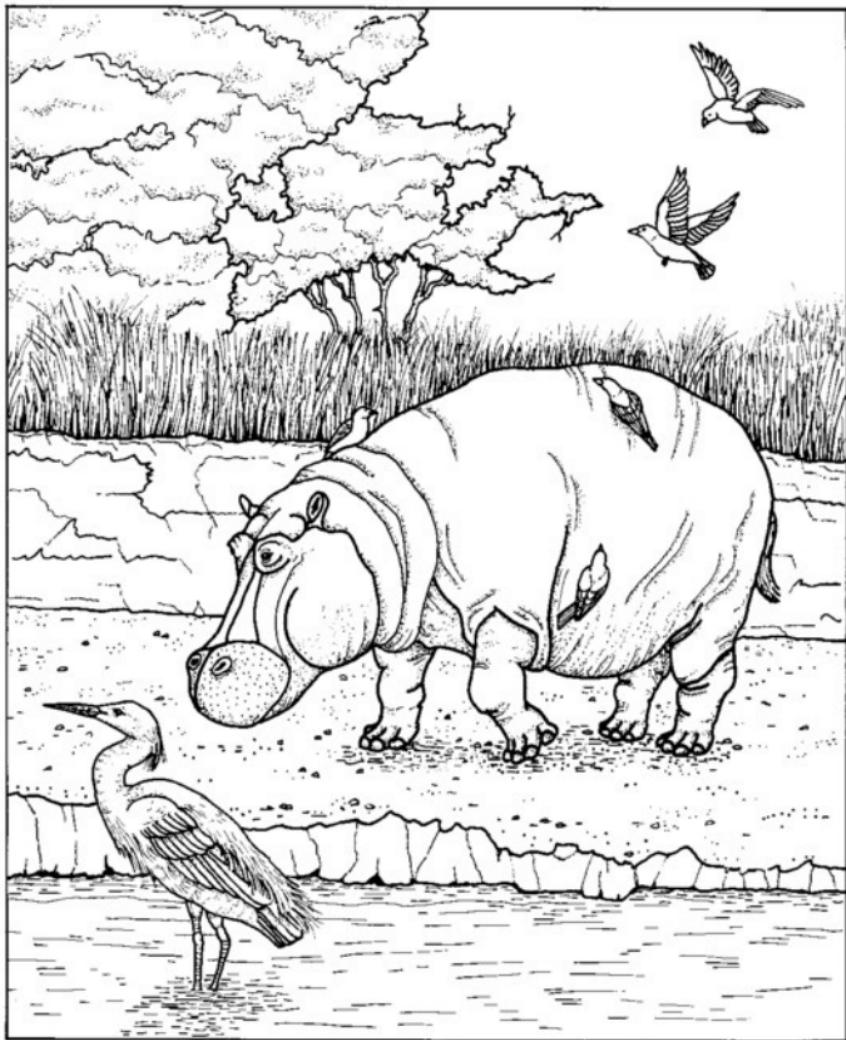
Two **springhares** (*Pedetes capensis*) near their burrow. Springhares, neither hares nor rabbits, are actually rodents, distantly related to squirrels. The plant in the upper left-hand corner is an *Aloe greatheadii*.



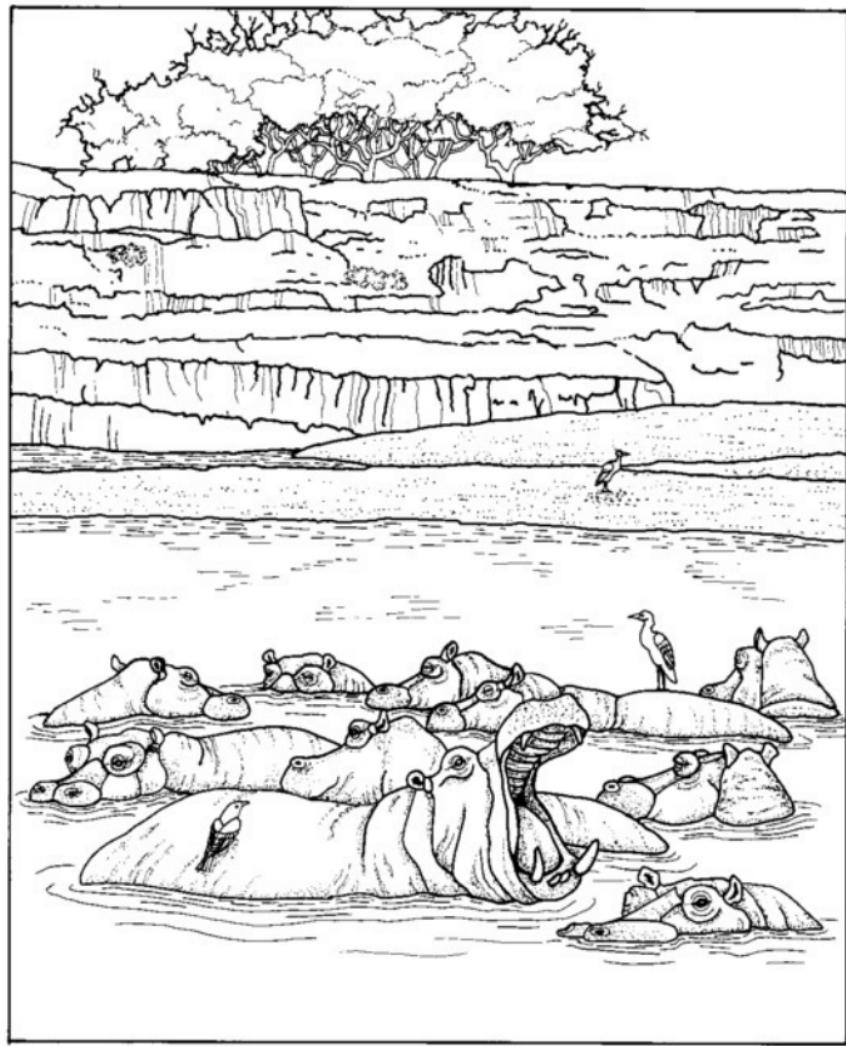
Two African goliath frogs (*Gigantophasma goliath*) lie in the drying mud.



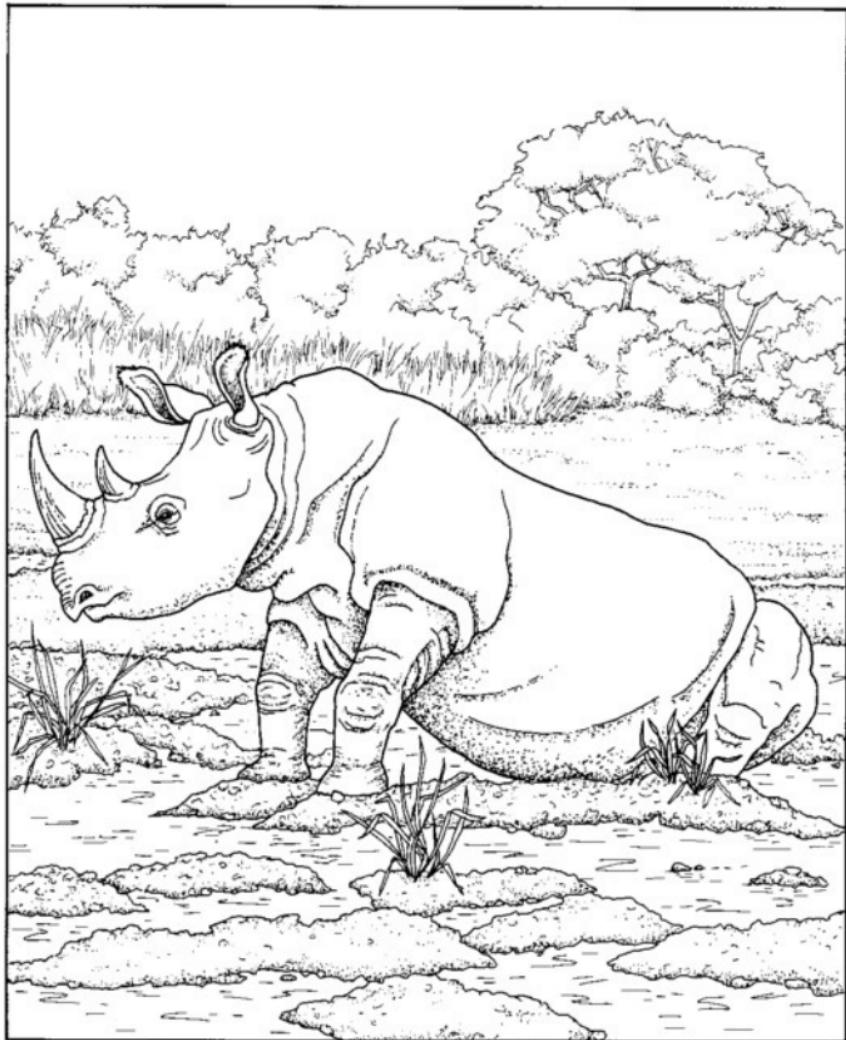
The large reptile is a **Nile crocodile** (*Crocodylus niloticus*). The two birds just behind his head are **spur-winged plovers** (*Vanellus spinosus*), while the birds in front of him are **Egyptian plovers** (*Pluvianus aegyptius*).



A hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) with four red-billed oxpeckers (*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*) and, standing in the water, a little egret (*Egretta garzetta*). Hippopotamuses love water and are never found far from it.



A herd of **hippopotamuses** in the river.



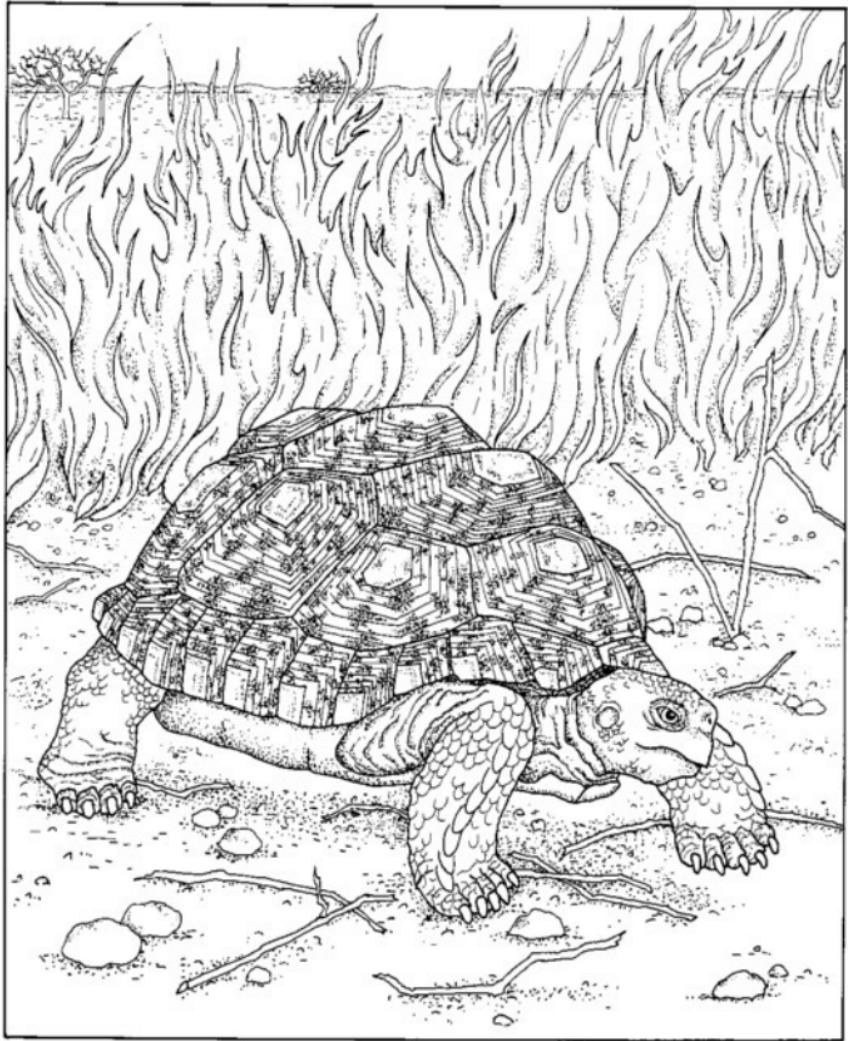
A **black rhinoceros** (*Diceros bicornis*). Though a vegetarian, this large, powerful animal is extremely dangerous when it feels threatened.



Marabou storks.



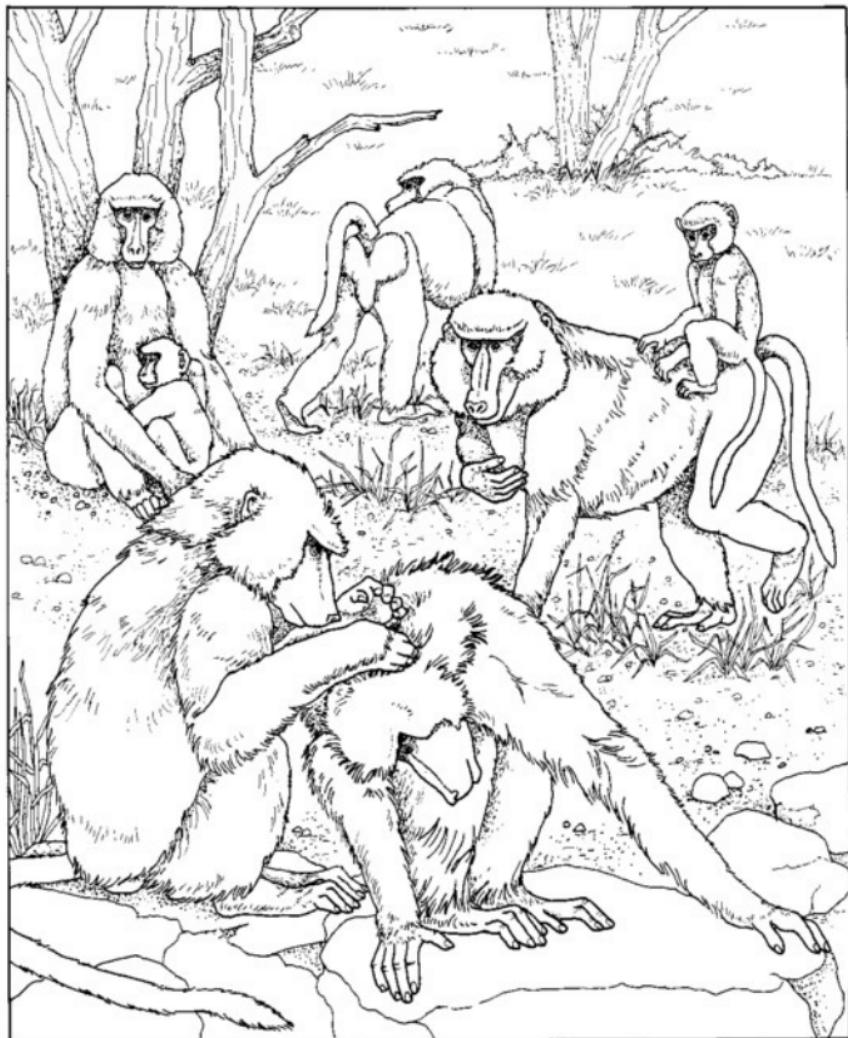
A secretary-bird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) and red oat grass (*Avena sterilis*).



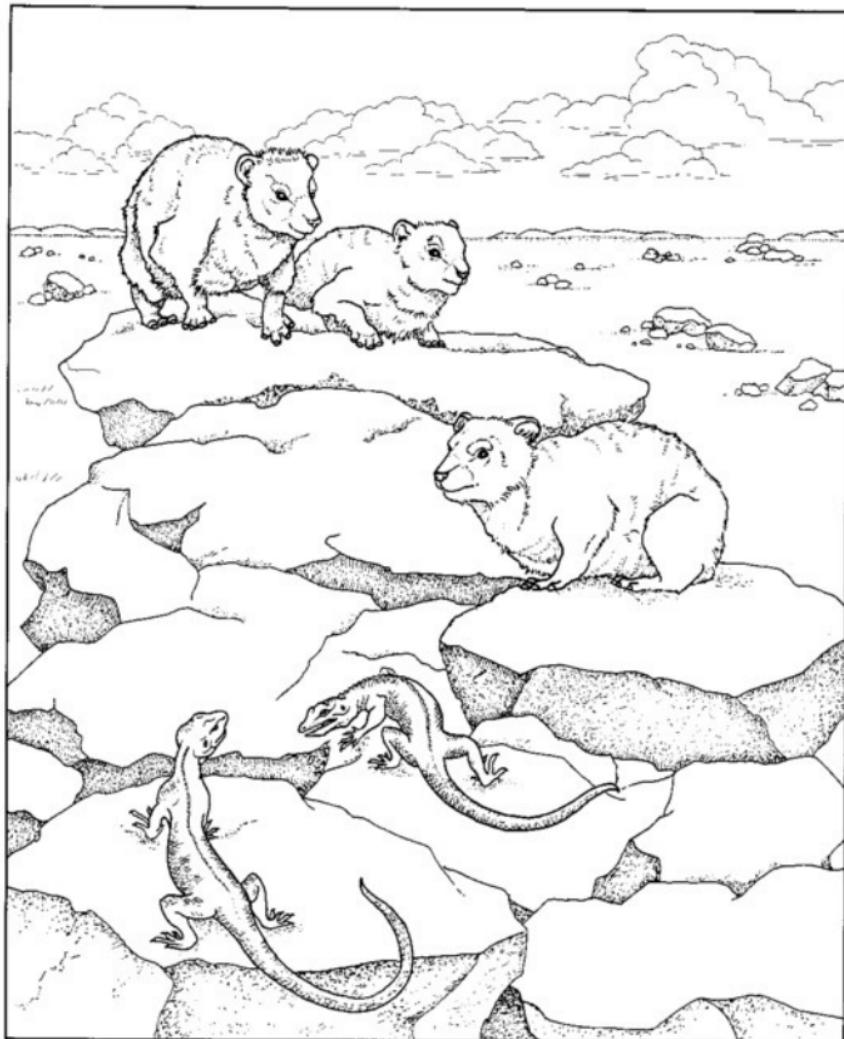
A leopard tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*) escapes a savanna fire.



A herd of **Burchell's zebras**.



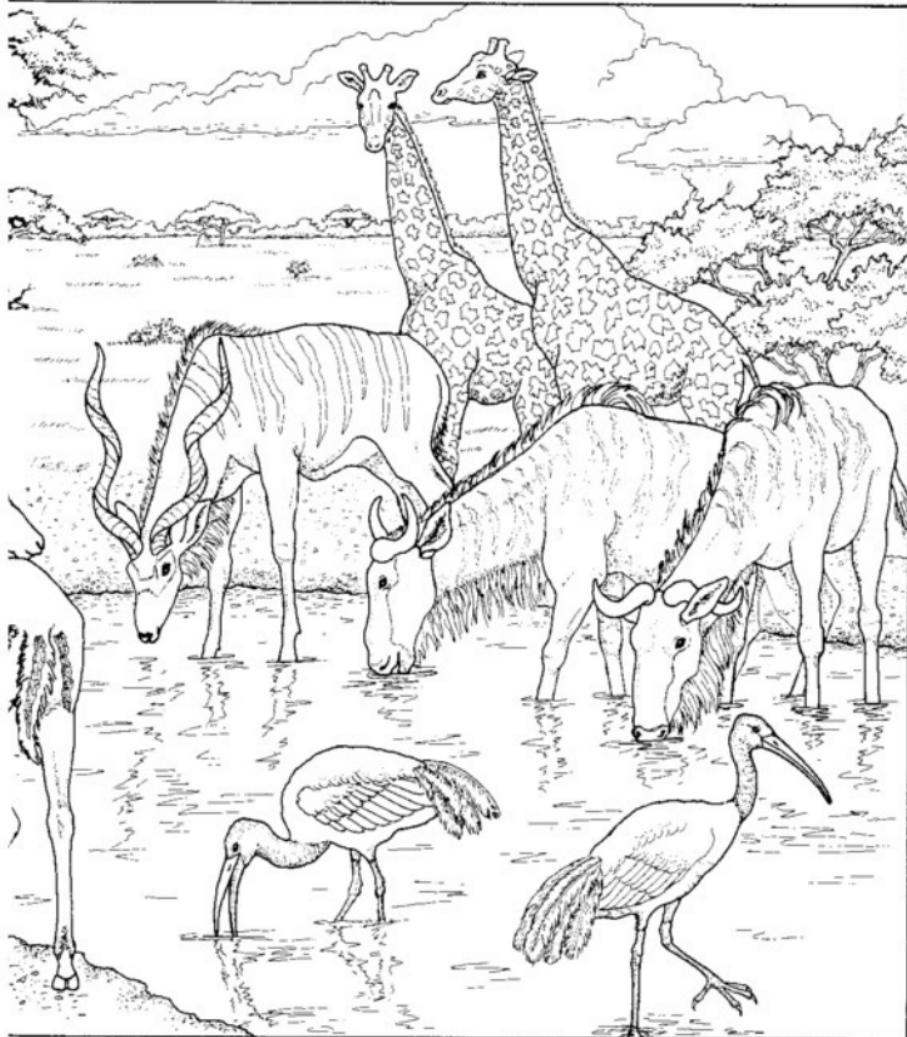
A family of **olive baboons** (*Papio anubis*). These strange-looking monkeys eat both plants and animals.



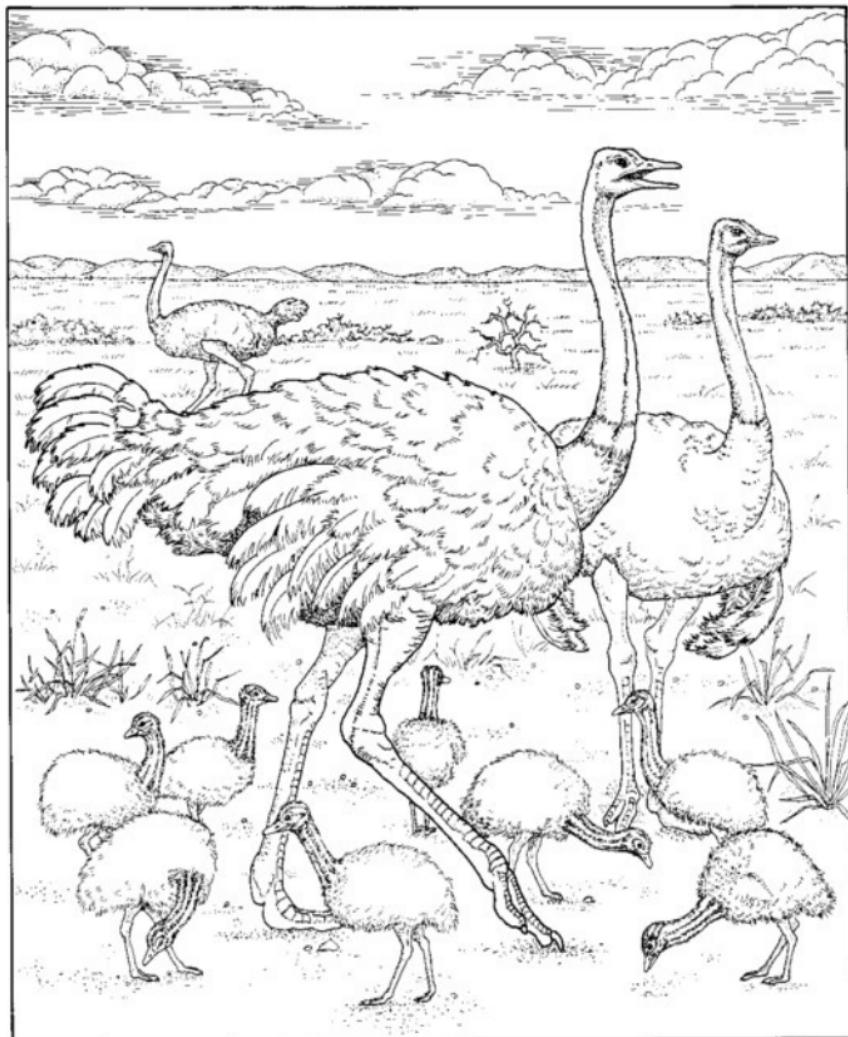
Three rock hyraxes (*Procavia capensis*) on a kopje. Although hyraxes resemble rodents they are more closely related to elephants! In the foreground are two agama lizards (*Agama agama*).



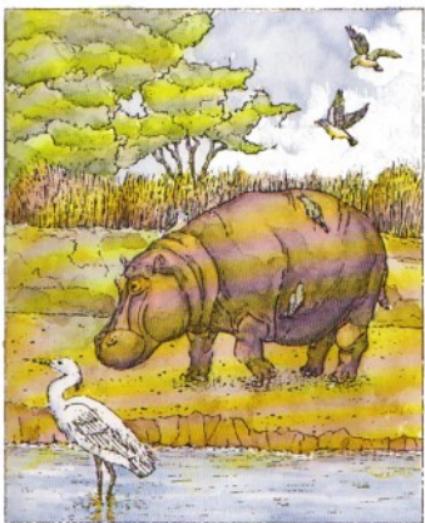
A typical scene at a watering hole. At left are three **Burchell's zebras**. At the center is an **impala**; to its right are two **sacred ibises** (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*). Drinking on the other side of the water are a **greater kudu**.



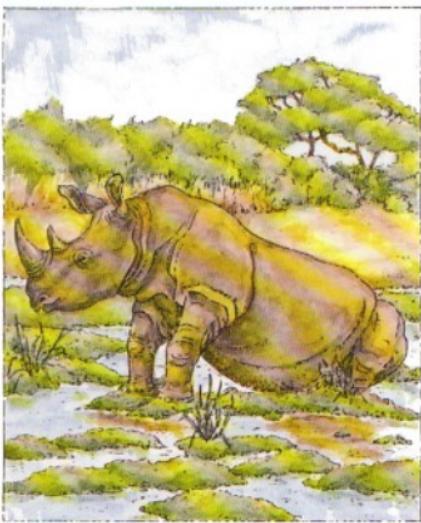
(*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), an antelope that prefers woodlands and can easily leap barriers ten feet high, and two **blue wildebeests**. Behind them are two giraffes.



A family of ostriches (*Struthio camelus*).



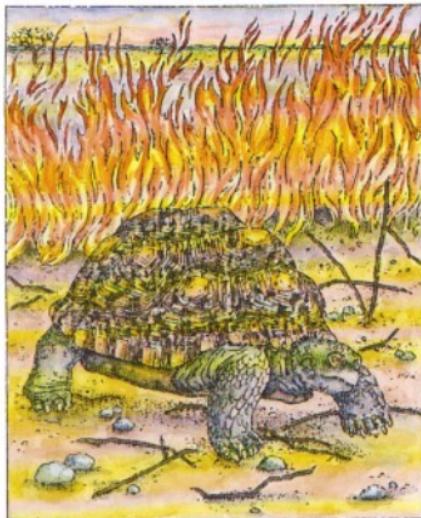
page 36



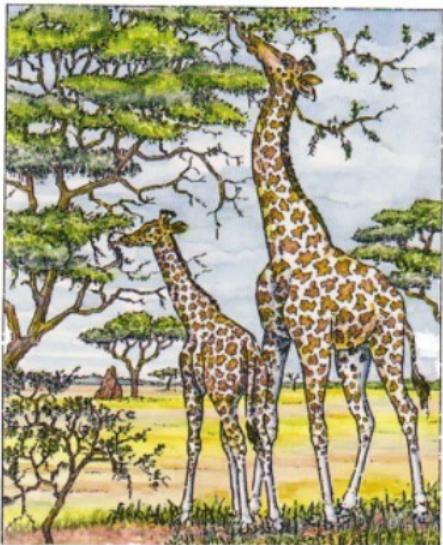
page 38



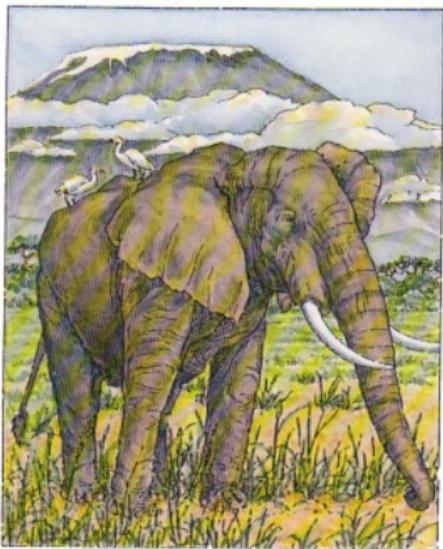
page 39



page 42



page 6



page 12

African Plains Coloring Book

Dianne Gaspas-Ettl

This exciting coloring book, documenting the flora and fauna of the African plains, will thrill colorists and nature lovers alike. Forty-one realistic scenes (including four double-page spreads), meticulously researched and accurately rendered by artist Dianne Gaspas-Ettl, depict a variety of wild animals in their natural habitats.

Included are ready-to-color illustrations of magnificent giraffe at a water hole, a matriarch and herd of African elephants, a cheetah with its young on an abandoned termite mound, a yellow-winged bat amid the blossoms of the baobab tree, village weaverbirds' nests hanging from umbrella acacia, and much more.

Captions for each picture identify subjects by common and Latin names and briefly describe the environment.

Original Dover (1996) publication. 41 black-and-white illustrations, including 4 double-page spreads. Introduction. Captions. Alphabetical lists of common and scientific names. Color illustrations on covers. 48pp. 8½ x 11. Paperbound.

Free Dover Full-Color Children's Book Catalog (59071-2) available upon request.

See every Dover book in print at
www.doverpublications.com

Front cover: page 10

Cover design by Teresa Delgado

UPC

8 00759-29230-1

\$3.95 IN USA

ISBN 0-486-29230-4
9 0000
EAN
9 780486 292304