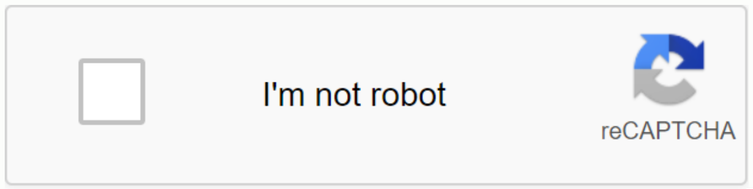

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Do elephants migrate or hibernate

Welcome to Fat Bear Week in Mashable! Every fall there's a competition at Katmai National Park when Alaskan brown bears end up sinking for a long winter hibernation. This year, Mashable is interfering with the salmon campaign. You come back to us all week, watching the faces of a fat bear every day, and remember that you will get your votes for each round. Happy fishing! For one glorious week in October, we will celebrate the fat bears of the world. Thanks to explore.org's bear cam position on the Brooks River in Alaska, viewers spend the entire season to get brown bears gorging themselves on the calories of guest salmon while they sue for their winter hibernation. Now that the fat bear week is almost over, it has forced us to wonder: What are some of the other animals that hibernate, and why do they do it? Here are 10 other animals that prefer to take the winter months off: Bumberbees Queen bumberbees hibernate during winter and the rest die. Picture: Getty Images There is a reason why they are not in winter and because they are either asleep or dead. Actually, most of them are dead. But there's no need to fret, they have a very strategic life cycle. Every spring, the queen bees wake up from their eggs in the ground to lay a pile of eggs; first female workers, then new queens and men, according to the Bumblebee Conservation Trust. New queens and male bees leave the nest and mate, and then winter comes, all the old queens, workers and men. The new queens survive and then repeat the cycle after the end of the standstill period, which could take up to nine months. Jerky As Bears, wild beading spend their waking months focused on getting thicc for winter because spiny creatures engage in a kind of hibernation known as torpor, according to a study published in the New Zealand Journal of Zoology. During the torpor, the animal lowers body temperature to match the surrounding temperature and engages in a long shinge of inactivity. While in a state of torpor, the bead are still able to move, but the movement is very limited for six of the seven months they spend in their forest hideouts. Earth squirrels Theme whether hibernation is hot to discuss or not, but the solution is simple. Some squirrels do that, but squirrels don't. Picture: Getty Images Strangely enough, the question around whether squirrels hibernate or not is hotly debated. Everyday squirrels don't hibernate trees in winter – they just sleep a lot. But the earthly squirrels found around the world are actually hibernating. Researchers at the University of Lethbridge have even documented some of the species that roll in their comfortable underground cave from October to May during hibernation. Bats Bats hibernate in a cycle unlike any other animal. For these flying mammals, periods of torpor may last months during hibernation, according to the National Park Service. In the meantime bats can actually restore normal body temperature and return to bat activity, such as eating. They do all this from the comfort of their caves, mines or other rocky places. Turtles There is a lot of conflicting information about whether turtles hibernate or not, and like the

argument about squirrels, all this relates to the type of turtle. Turtles that live warmer, sunier climates don't hibernate. Although if it gets too hot they will estivate, or enter a state similar to the torpor, and be buried to stay outside to forgive the heat until some cooler weather or precipitation returns. Turtles that hibernate do so most of the time underground. In order not to freeze to death, earth turtles will be buried in the dirt, and freshwater turtles will be buried under the mud during the winter months, according to the Natural History Conservancy. The common poor will of the Common Poor will is the only species of bird known for hibernation. Instead of mi moving like the rest of his country, when the insects that make the most diet of poor will become small in winter, the small bird becomes comfortable under a rock or log and sleeps an average of 100 days. Snakes are fine, technically snakes don't hibernate... actually brumate, which is the crawler equivalent of hibernation. In the cold months, the snakes will be looking for a well-insulated hiding place where they can give each other their time with little to no energy until some heat comes back. In some cases, snakes will brumate in large piles... which sounds creepy. Woodchucks Woodchucks spends almost half the year hibernating. When november, Penn State researchers estimate that these furry creatures drop their body temperature to about 38 degrees Fahrenheit (down from the normal 96.8 degrees Fahrenheit) and sleep in their maniar until about late April or early May. Lemurs from the thick tail Obese lemurs are reportedly the only primate known to hibernate for more than 24 hours. Like a bat, hibernation for a lemur is cyclical. While hibernation can generally last seven months, characterized by long smelly torpor, throughout this time, the lemur will regain normal body heat for about 6 to 12 days, according to researchers at Duke University. Moths If the moth is lucky enough to get to winter, they must remain completely inactive. Picture: Getty Images In general, moths live a pretty short life. So if they didn't die before the typical winter months, adult moths will enter a period of inactivity, much like the remaining creatures named on this list. However, if the moth has not reached adulthood, the larvae laid before winter will remain intact until their food source (flower nectar) is completed, according to the Butterfly Conservation Organization. there are a few moths that actually fly and reproduce throughout the winter. But the odds are that the only moths that will be around by the end of October are in fact just people in costumes with darkness. At Josh Gates, elephants walk across the African sauna. But are they moving? that elephants are the largest and one of the most karrimatic land animals on Earth, you'd think scientists have chained everything that needs to be known about these beautiful beasts. What they eat, where they sleep, how they move... But while we know that elephants move BIG and can cover long distances, we don't know if elephants are moving. Some of you may be thinking hm... Is long-distance coverage not moving? That's partly right. Indeed, migration can be defined as repeated seasonal movements of animals between two different, not overlapping domestic areas. Not all animals ming. Sometimes only a few individuals within the animal group will mingle, but other times the whole group will pack up and leave home for the season. But why would any animal choose to be so far from home? Some species are born with the impulse to ming every year like their ancestors before them. Others mov whenever they benefit, such as escapeing sushi during the dry season, or access to more nutritious food or ailable water during the soathing season. The fact that they have very seasonal environments a lot with why some animals ming, makes a sacan elephant a likely candidate. Not only do they live in an environment where rainfall can vary widely throughout the year, but other large mammals living in the same region, including zebra and wildebeest, are also being mplaced. If these elephants ming, new conservation measures could be taken to better help this species survive in a rapidly changing world. Now I have to admit... I haven't been completely honest with you. Instead of saying we don't know if the elephants are moving, I should have said we didn't know... Until a few months ago. So... Migrate? In July 2018, the first study was published to examine several groups of elephants from the savannah that found they were moving. 139 elephants from 8 different protected areas were radio collar in southern Africa. By tracking the movement, the study authors discovered that elephants from Savannah actually ming! An agitated elephant stunned his head after playing in a water hole. This elephant is also very happy to know that it can move. Photo: David Clode, this is not the case for all individuals of the species. Only 25 animals studied misted. Nevertheless, at least some elephants have moved to most of the protected areas examined. In other words, efforts to help the migration of elephants could benefit species in most of its area. The study shows that elephants are opportunistic migrants, with more than 75% of migratory study animals leaving at the start of the strong season. In addition, some elephants have been moving into the migratory state for a year. This means that the migration of elephants from Savannah is entirely a vertical instinct, which occurs regularly but opportunistic behaviour, driven by environmental change. Therefore, climate change, which undoubtedly causes significant changes in the environment, can have a serious impact on the migration of this species. Digging deeper: Understanding why In order for conservation organisations to accept the fact that elephants from Savannah ming and turn it into action, a better understanding of why they ming. While the aforementioned study provided evidence that elephants were moving, it was unable to obtain enough data to convincingly explain why they were doing so. Based on migration studies in other large mammals, an increase in the number of animals in the population can lead to the relocation of some members to find a more accessible source of food and water. Like many other movers, elephants can ming for access to better quality foods. The fact that many of the savannah migratory elephants left at the beginning of the demo-season support this idea because the rainfall increases the quality of plants. During the dry season, elephants can return to the previous area, where permanent sources of water are available. Elephants are pased in a lush sauna with high-quality vegetation. 25% of elephants did not ming at the start of the season. Of these individuals, some may have mersed due to a different environmental factor, while others may not have mersed at all and only explored other environments. Further research examining these long-haul journeys could be crucial for elephant conservation. How can we help? As people's population sh rises, climate change is elusive and habitats are lost, so migration is at risk of extinction. Only protected areas can temporarily combat habitat loss, but they can do little to combat human intervention and climate change. A study of elephants from Savannah found that of the 31 recorded migrations, 19 had spread from primary and secondary protected areas. The World Database on Protected Areas describes primary protected areas as national parks, and secondary protected areas include hunting reserves, forest reserves and wildlife management areas. A further 7 migrations have spread to unprotected areas. The best method for maintaining migration is to create and maintain wildlife corridors linking protected areas. This increases the amount of space that elephants and other animals have to move and These conservation networks, consisting of primary and secondary protected areas, are currently being developed to integrate isolated populations. Although most of the migration of elephants from Savannah is spread across administrative boundaries, the associated protected areas would provide elephants with sufficient safe space to relocate. Silhouette herd of elephants against african twilight. the Savannah elephant is one of the most well-studied animals in Africa is a lot we don't yet know. With each answer to the research question, there are a few more questions. Now we know the elephants are moving. Severe. But what is the biggest factor that causes these migrations? Why aren't all the elephants from Savannah moving? Are other elephant species moving? What else can we do to keep elephants in protected areas due to habitat loss, human overeuacity and climate change? It is up to all of us to find answers to these questions and ask more, protect our environment from degradation, learn others about the importance of conservation and reach out to policymakers and tell them that we are moving with elephants. ReferencesPurdon, Andrew et al. (2018). Partial migration in the savannah elephant population distributed across southern Africa. Scientific Reports 8:11331. 8:11331.