

h i g h l a n d c a t t l e

The Hamilton Society for
the Protection of Animal
Welfare (HASPAW)

is proud to introduce:



*Three unique fridge magnet designs -
each showing a drawing of a fascinating
animal along with a single positive adjective.*

f

o

x

*“We aim to
make people aware
of the
positive aspects
of animals”*



p i g

For more information about this exciting HASPAW project, or to order any of these designs please contact: **Julia Dallmeier**, jd23@waikato.ac.nz



Essentially a timid creature, the Red Fox has not had it easy (think fox hunting, and persecution by farmers wanting to protect their chicken coop), and deserves some positive recognition. The Red Fox's resourcefulness has earned it a legendary reputation for intelligence, cunning and slyness. However being known as wily, is not the most positive of attributes.

Yet there are many well-known affirmative idioms, which are derived from ideas linked to the fox's behaviours, such as "as quick/sharp as a fox". Foxes are marked by an ability to think quickly, and by being mentally acute and aware. They are clever thinkers, known to double back on their own tracks in order to confuse their enemies. Physically these animals have proven to be very sleek and well coordinated in their movements. To summarize: Foxes are agile in both mind and body, which is reflected in their very being.

f

The colouring of the Red Fox is really quite beautiful. It has rusty reddish-brown fur on its back, sides and head, with white fur under its neck and on its chest. The Red Fox has black-rimmed amber eyes, pointed black ears and wears black boots. Its long, bushy tail is tipped in white, and is sometimes called a 'brush' or a 'sweep'. It helps the fox change direction quickly and keeps the fox's feet and nose warm when it curls up to sleep.

The fox is a remarkably resourceful creature, able to cope in a very wide range of different environmental conditions, from sub-tropical regions to icy tundra, the red fox is able to find food and keep warm with its thick, insulating fur.

The Red Fox is the most widely distributed, populous canine in the world, having colonised large parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Foxes are found in almost any habitat, including woodlands, prairies, deserts, scrub, grasslands, mountainous terrain, and Arctic snow. Many live in the area where forests meet farms. Predators of the fox include the wolf and, of course, man.

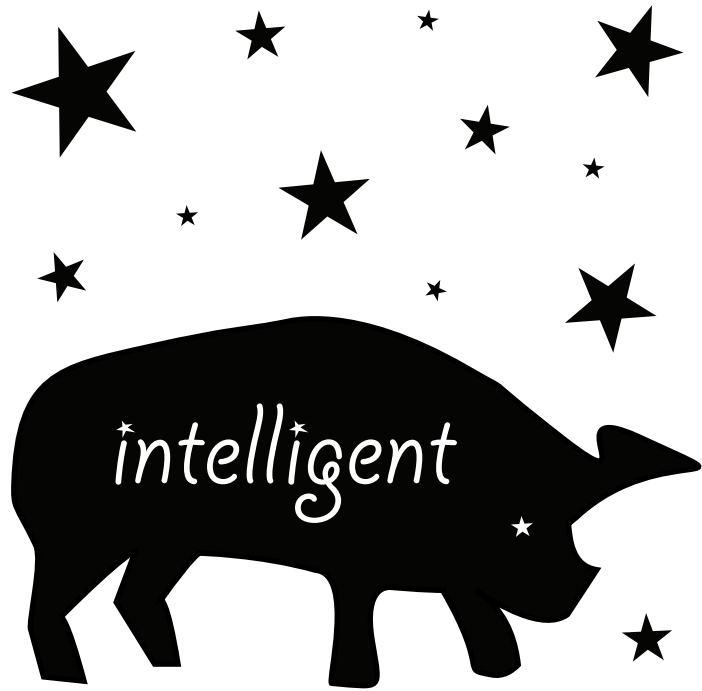
O

The diet of the Red Fox includes a wide variety of foods. It is an omnivore, and next to birds and small mammals, fruits, berries and grasses are also on its menu. Foxes thus have an important role in the ecosystem, by helping to control populations of their prey animals, such as rodents and rabbits, and by dispersing seeds by eating fruit. A large part of the Red Fox's diet is made up invertebrates like crickets, caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles and even crayfish. Most foxes hunt alone, and the fox will continue to hunt even when it is full, storing extra food under leaves, snow or dirt, or in abandoned dens. Its body is about 70cm long, with the tail around 45cm long, with its weight varying between 6-10kg.

The fox is mostly nocturnal - it is most active at night and at twilight - although it will sometimes venture out in the day. The fox, unlike other mammals, hears low-frequency sounds very well, and can hear small animals digging underground. It will frequently dig in the dirt or snow to catch prey with its sharp, curved claws and sharp teeth. The fox stalks its prey much like a cat. It gets as close as it can and then pounces at a vertical angle, and chases its prey.

X

Except for breeding females, the fox does not usually use a den. A larger main den is used for winter living, birthing and rearing of young, whereas smaller dens are dispersed throughout the territory for emergency and food storage purposes. When it does use a den, it will usually find an abandoned den instead of digging its own. Sometimes it will sleep in the open, wrapping its bushy tail around its nose to stay warm.



Although often associated as a 'lucky' charm, pigs have gained a bad name for being gluttonous and dirty, and often do not get to enjoy a very lucky life at all. Pigs are frequently kept in sub-standard, cramped living-conditions for their meat; these 'mistreated' animals deserve some credit. Happy pigs get to forage outside and explore their surrounds and are generally social and intelligent animals. However in industrialized nations domestic pig farming has shifted away from the traditional pig farm to large-scale intensive pig farms, where meat can be mass-produced. This may have resulted in lower production costs, but animal welfare concerns have risen significantly.

Pigs are known to be intelligent animals and have been found to be more trainable than dogs or cats. In fact, many people who know pigs compare them to dogs, because they are just as friendly, loyal and intelligent as man's best friend. Furthermore, pigs are naturally very clean and avoid, if at all possible, soiling their living areas. When given the chance to live away from factory farms, pigs will spend hours playing, lying in the sun and exploring their surroundings with their powerful sense of smell. Pigs are very curious and insightful animals, and deserve some positive recognition!

The pig has a stout body, covered with coarse hair. It has relatively small eyes, big triangular ears, and a small tail, which is usually portrait as curly. Pigs vary in colour from brown, black, white, to pinkish. The pig has quite short legs for its stature, with four toes on each foot, with the two large middle toes used for walking. As the pig does not have functional sweat glands, it tends to cool itself by using water or mud baths during hot weather. It also uses mud as a form of sunscreen to protect its skin from sunburn. Mud also provides protection against flies and parasites.

Pigs use their snouts to dig into the soil to find food. Because of their excellent sense of smell and their 'foraging abilities', pigs are used to locate truffles in many European countries. Being omnivores means that pigs consume both plants and animals. In the wild, pigs are foraging animals, primarily eating leaves, grasses, roots, fruits and flowers, but they are known to eat pretty much anything.

Pigs are very adaptable animals, not only by consuming any type of food, but also by living on every continent on Earth except Antarctica, thus acclimatizing to a wide variety of habitats. Although pigs were domesticated thousands of years ago, there are still many wild pigs, like the wild boar, the warthog, and the bush pig. Domesticated pigs are commonly raised by farmers as livestock, for their meat, as well as for their hides. Their bristly hairs are also used for brushes.

pig

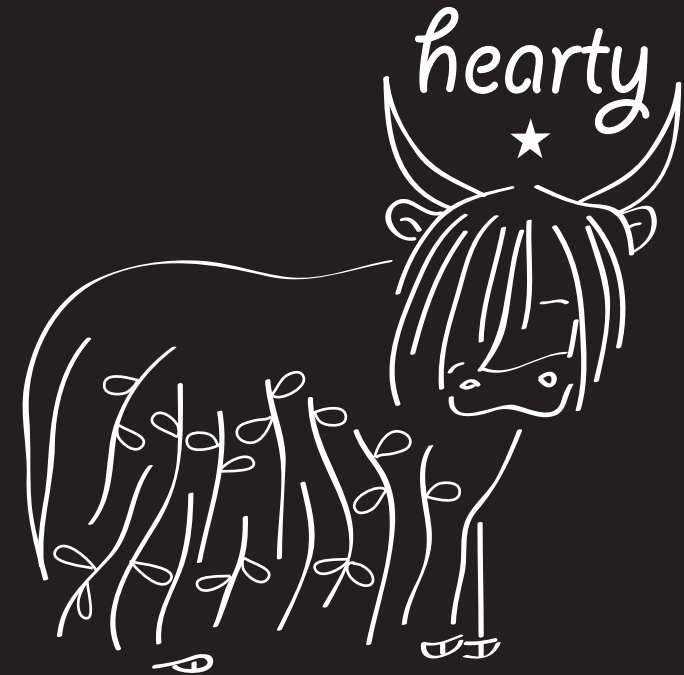
The Highland Cattle or kyloe is an ancient Scottish breed. Having existed largely unchanged in the rugged remote Scottish Highlands over the centuries, it is in fact one of the oldest cattle breeds of the world. The extremely uncompromising conditions close to the Arctic Circle created a process of natural selection, where only the fittest and most adaptable animals survived to carry on the breed. The Highland Cattle is a very strong and resilient breed. Its long thick flowing pelt of rich hair helps the cow cope with harsh habitats. Highlanders have double coats, one a long thick outer coat to withstand the cold rain and snow and the other a soft 'downy' undercoat, which insulates and locks in the body warmth. Colouration varies from gold-red, silver-white, black, brindled, yellow to dun.

It is on the vast areas of poor mountain land with high annual rainfall and bitter winds that Highland Cattle thrive and breed under climatic conditions where no other cattle could exist. In addition to its ability to withstand harsh conditions, the Highland Cattle has also adapted well to more temperate and southerly climates. This resilient animal graze and browse and eat plants other cattle avoid, making it a useful breed on poor pasture. Its diet consists of grass, leaves, and acorns. During an eight-hour day, a cow will eat about 64kgs of grass. The Highland Cattle is a very valuable breed, useful as both milk and beef cattle. The meat tends to be leaner than most beef, as highlands get most of their insulation from their thick shaggy hair rather than subcutaneous fat.

A small breed, the Highland bull stands at about 125-130cm at the shoulder, and the cow at about 110-120cm. Males weigh 500-600kgs in their prime, and females weigh 400-450kgs. Their bodies are of moderate size and great symmetry. Highland Cattle have long graceful sweeping horns on their short broad heads. Despite its unusual appearance, the Highland Cattle is considered an even-tempered animal – bulls as well as cows. As well as easy-going, they are highly intelligent, remarkable for their longevity, productivity, and for being great mothers.

The traditional breeding goals of an robust and long-lived animal, still apply today, thus, over the last century, Highland Cattle, both in their country of origin and overseas, have been valued at least as much for their historic associations and 'romantic' appearance as for their utility and versatility.

h i g h l a n d c a t t l e



Highland Cattle are unusually healthy and hearty animals. Highlanders are known as a hardy breed due to being particularly suited to surviving in the harsh rugged nature of their native Scottish habitat, where high rainfall and strong winds reign. They survive on roughage and poor grazing – where common cattle suffer – proving they even have a hearty appetite.

Highlanders are physically vigorous and strong, but despite their rather fierce appearance, these extremely sturdy animals have a sweet disposition, are gentle and warm-hearted. In fact this little word 'hearty' (in all its variations) truly captures the essence of this warm, aimable, yet strong Highland Cattle.