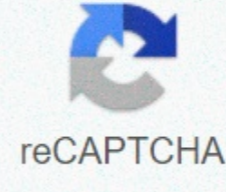




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Long-eared hedgehog pet

Long-eared hedgehogs are native to Central Asian countries and some Middle Eastern countries. Their range extends from the Eastern Mediterranean region, through the arid and steppe regions of Asia to western Pakistan in the south; and from eastern Ukraine through Mongolia (Gobi Desert), to China (Xinjiang). These hedgehogs originate in the following countries: Afghanistan, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. They prefer to stay in the central climate, avoid the hot desert and northern cooler mountain areas. Long-eared hedgehogs inhabit several different types of dry steppes, semi-deserts and deserts. They prefer dry river valleys, drains, forest shelters, abandoned irrigation ditches and shrubs and often settle in and around human ossuers (sometimes cultivated habitats). The long-eared Hedgehog lives in areas that extend from the coasts of Libya and Egypt to Asia Minor, Northern Arabia, southern Russia, Iran, Pakistan, Chinese Turkistan and Mongolia. Its natural environment can consist of dry steppes, semi-deserts and deserts. They prefer to live in burrows, sometimes that they have taken from other small mammals. They are typically nocturnal and lonely, gathered only to breed. Long-eared hedgehog are harder species to sustain than African Pygmy Hedgehogs. They are less domesticated, so they may have a more aggressive temperament. When they are threatened they don't have the ball up and are more likely to try to run. They have much longer ears and legs, and a more pointed face - in a look very similar to the rarer Hedgehog dessert although the latter often seems to have a darker coloration. They are much faster than African Pygmy Hedgehogs and better at climbing. They are very active and must have a fixed-based large wheel as part of their setup. Turkey ramps, tubes and other items that are usually used for African Pygmy Hedgehogs are fine for long-eared hedgehogs. Long-eared hedgehogs arei nsectivores and benefit from the addition of insects such as crickets, mealworms, seaworms and cockroaches to their diets. Mealworms are useful to treat handfeed as long-eared hedgehogs need regular interaction to stay accustomed to their human. Author: Liz Ballenger Conservation Status Other comments Contributors Reference Hemiechinus auritus inhabits Egypt, Asia Minor, Afghanistan, parts of India, Russian Turkestan, southeast Russia, Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. Hemiechinus auritus are found in arid deserts and steppes, and they normally pouch under small shrubs. They can also rest during the day under rocks, rock hoaps or cavities. The length of the head and body of Hemiechinus auritus is approximately 120-270 mm, and the tail is 10-50 mm long. The spines are striped dark brown and white, the lower parts of the hedgehoig are whitish. The ears are much larger than other hedgehoigs (longer than half the length of the head) and are considered to develop heat radiation in the desert. Long-eared desert hedgehogs also have acute senses of hearing and sense of ear, which they use to find food and detect predators of endothermic bilateral symmetry hemiechinus auritus breeds only once a year, generally between July and September, and females have between 1-4 offspring on the litter. Pregnancy is 35-42 days; young eyes open after one week, and baby hedgehogs eat solid food after three weeks. Baby hedgehogs are born naked, except for sparsely dispersed spines that are very soft. Spines quadruple in length within 5 hours after birth and after 2 weeks, children are fully covered with them. Very little is known about their life cycle (such as weaning, age at sexual maturity or longevity in the wild). gonophric/gonochoristic/dioecsan (gender separated) sexual Although hemiechinus auritus has sharp spines on its back that protect it from predators, it is also able to run very fast. Long eared hedgehogs dig their own burrows (usually under shrubs) that are approximately 45cm long and have one hole. They were also observed to use burrows of other small mammals. Hedgehogs are lonely and sleep rolls up individually in their burrows, except during the breeding period when the females are holding offspring with them. Long-eared hedgehogs are nocturnal, and they can wander up to 9km per night in search of food. They often enter the torpor period in summer and winter winter in some areas. The presence of spines on hedgehoins often led people to wonder how mating is achieved. In Hemiechinus auritus, the male copulates by standing almost vertically on her hind legs while the female lies on her ventrum with her hind legs extended to the ground. The long-eared desert hedgehog is omnivorous, but feeds mainly on small invertebrates and insects. Popular foods include loaves, beetles and other insects. They also eat eggs, fruits, vegetables and even small vertebrates such as lizards and snakes. They are remarkably resistant to food and water shortages; have survived in the laboratory for as long as ten weeks without food or water. Hemiechinus auratus is considered beneficial because of its many harmful insects, including termites and even scorpions. It does not harm agricultural crops because it lives mainly in waste land on the edge of cultivation or in the open desert. No. Little is known about the occurrence of Hemiechinus auritus, but it seems to be abundant in their range. Long-eared desert hedgehogs are curious animals and are easily tamed and kept in captivity. Liz Ballenger (author), University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. Palearctic living in the northern part of the Old World. Inches europe and Asia and North Africa. bilateral symmetry with the symmetry of the body so that the animal can be divided in one plane into two mirror halves. Animals with bilateral symmetry have dorsal and ventral sides, as well as the front and rear ends. Synapomorphs from Bilateria. chaparral Found in coastal areas between 30 and 40 degrees latitude, in areas with Mediterranean weather. Vegetation is dominated by racks of dense, thorny shrubs with hard (hard or waxy) evergreen leaves. It can be maintained by regular fire. In South America, scrub includes an ecotone between the forest and paramo, the chemical use of odours or other chemicals for desert or duct communication in low deserts (less than 30 cm per year) and unpredictable precipitation result in countries dominated by plants and animals adapted to drought. Vegetation is usually sparse, although spectacular flowers can occur after rain. Deserts can be cold or warm and daily tempers typically fluctuate. In dune areas, vegetation is also sparse and conditions are dry. This is because sand does not hold water well so little is available for plants. In the dunes near the seas and oceans, this is enhanced by the influence of salt in the air and soil. Salt limits the ability of plants to make water through their roots. endothermic animals using metabolically generated heat to regulate body temperature independently of ambient temperature. Endotherms are the synapomorphs of mammals, although it may arise in the (now extinct) synapse ant; fossil record does not distinguish these options. Convergent in birds, motile have the ability to move from one place to another. the area in which the animal is naturally present, the area in which it is endemic. sexual reproduction, which involves combining the genetic benefits of two individuals, male and female tactile uses touch to communicate Kondo, E. 1972. Illustrated encyclopedia of the animal kingdom. Vol. 5. Grollier Enterprise, Inc., NY. p. 15-19. Nowak, R.M. and J.L. Paradiso. 1983. Walker Mammals of the World. 4th edition. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD. Roberts, T.J. 1977. Mammals of Pakistan. Ernest Benn Limited, London. Long-eared hedgehog (Hemiechinus auritus) is a species of hedgehog native to Central Asian countries and some Middle Eastern countries. The long-eared hedgehog lives in burrows, which he either does or finds and is characterized by his long ears. It is considered one of the smallest hedgehoigs of the Middle East. This hedgehog is insectivorous, but it can also feed on small vertebrates and plants. They can live up to 7.6 years in captivity. Since the long-eared hedgehog is a naturally susceptible parasite and can carry diseases as bad as plague, it is strongly recommended that, if kept as a pet, it should be purchased from a recognized dealer. Wild hedgehogs found Carry Rhipicephalus sanguineus, a brown dog tick that can transmit Boutonneuse fever. Description The length of the head and body of the long-term hedgehog is approximately 120-270 mm, and the tail is 10-50 mm long. The skull is about 38 to 48 mm long. Unlike other species of pterygoids, the skull is not inflated and the information is not returned to the tympanic membrane. The ears of this hedgehog are 30–45 mm longer than the nearest spine. They are used for heat radiation in the desert. Long-eared hedgehogs have great senses of hearing and smell, which they use to hunt food and detect predators. Long-eared hedgehog spines are embedded in a unique muscle post office that forms a bag-like structure that acts as protection for hedgehogs. They can pull into this bag and stand their spines out to fend off predators if needed. The dorsal spines are white at the tip with darker striping below. They do not have dark and light areas on their faces. They also do not have a gap of spines on the back of the neck, which is common to other types of hedgehogs. The long-eared hedgehog has a light-colored bottom along with whitng hairs at the tips of the ears. The tops and heels of the legs are covered with hair, but the feet are bare. The long-time hedgehog is smaller than the Western European hedgehog; weighs 250 to 400 grams and is much faster. They are less likely to curl up in the ball when approached by predators and will rather try to overtake or jump on predators with their relatively short needles. The distribution and habitat of Hemiechinus auritus has a range that extends from the Eastern Mediterranean region to the arid and steppe regions of Asia to western Pakistan in the south; and from eastern Ukraine through Mongolia (Gobi Desert), to China (Xinjiang). This species originates in the following countries: Afghanistan, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The long-eared hedgehog prefers to stay in the central climate to avoid the hot desert and northern cooler mountain areas. They also prefer areas with slight precipitation of 100-400 mm. The long-eared hedgehog inhabits several different types of dry steppes, semi-deserts and deserts. It prefers dry river valleys, drains, forest shelter belts, abandoned irrigation ditches and shrubs areas, and often settles in and around human ossuers (sometimes in cultivated habitats). They live in burrows that dig under shrubs 45 cm long with only one hole. They can also inhabit abandoned burrows of other small mammals. They're night-time lone hedgehogs. During the day they are located resting under rocks, cavities or rock piles. Diet Long-eared hedgehog is an insectivore; 70% of his diet consists of insects, and caternails, with some worms and a small number of snails and snails. The idea that these animals eat only snails and snails is a myth; this type of food makes up only about 5% of their natural diet. The breakdown of the wild hedgehog diet is as follows: 30% beetles, 25% caternauts, 11% earthworms, 10% bird eggs, 5% mammalian meat, 5% snails and snails, 3% millipedes, 3% earwigs, 2% whistles, 1% bird meat and 5% that were unfinished by researchers. This diet breakdown is not specific to Hemiechinus auritus, but a generalization about most hedgehog species. More specifically for this species, Hemiechinus auritus is an insectivore that forages in the early evening looking for insects, myriapods, shellfish, batrachians (amphibians), small vertebrates and plants. It can even eat snakes or other vertebrates curling up to protect its lower part because of its struggling prey. They prefer to live near a water source. However, if this is not available, they depend on their food source for their water intake. The long-eared hedgehog is active for most of the year and hibernates for a shorter period of time. The longest hibernation reported is 40 days. This hibernation can come in summer or winter. Also this hedgehog will travel up to 9km at night in search of food Reproduction Long-eared hedgehog only breeds once a year in the summer months of July to September. The presence of a thorn does not inhibit this kind of ability to reproduce. The long-eared hedgehogs pregnancy period is 35-42 days. The female has 8-10 nipples and often has 2-3 children. After just one week, the children start eating solid food. They are born with very few spines and within five hours of the birth of the thorns have doubled in size. After two weeks, the children are fully covered with new thorns. The impact of long eared hedgehogs can be agriculturally beneficial because they eat harmful organisms such as termites and scorpions. It is not found to damage crops because they live in areas that are mostly wasteland and deserts. Desert.

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