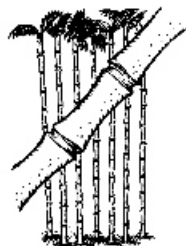




**Albatross** — a large sea bird whose wingspread can span 11-15 feet from tip to tip. The only time it lands is to breed.



**Aloe** — a fleshy-leaved plant with spiny edges. The plants have red or yellow flowers.



**Bamboo** — a tall, woody grass plant with blade-like leaves. It may grow as high as 120 feet with jointed stalks a foot thick.



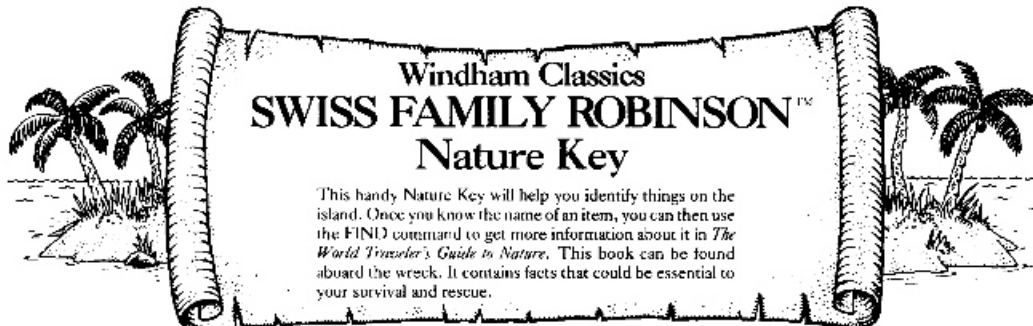
**Bear** — a large, thick-furred, short-tailed mammal that can grow to 10 feet long and 1,700 pounds. When the bear steals honey, its shaggy fur protects it from the angry bees.



**Clay** — a fine-grained kind of earth that turns into slippery mud when wet.



**Coconut palm** — a tall, branchless tree with a tuft of feathery leaves at the top. The fruit is a large hard-shelled nut that hangs in clusters amid the leaves.



## Windham Classics SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON™ Nature Key

This handy Nature Key will help you identify things on the island. Once you know the name of an item, you can then use the **FIND** command to get more information about it in *The World Traveler's Guide to Nature*. This book can be found aboard the wreck. It contains facts that could be essential to your survival and rescue.



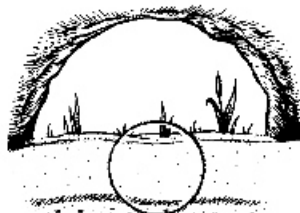
**Cotton plant** — a low shrub that produces round seed pods containing white, fluffy fibers. When the pods are ripe, they pop open revealing the cotton inside.



**Eagle** — a large, powerful bird of prey with a long, hooked bill, sharp talons, and broad wings. The feathers are usually brown, black, or grey with light markings.



**Flamingo** — a large, beautiful water bird. Most flamingos have bright red feathers, although some have pink or white. The bird often rests by standing on only one leg.



**Fuller's earth** — a type of impure clay sometimes found in caves. Its color ranges from white to brown.



**Hornet** — a slender-bodied flying insect that often lives in a hanging nest. The nest can be huge and contain thousands of hornets.



**Lion** — a large, strong animal of the cat family. The male has a distinctive flowing mane. The lion generally lounges during the day and hunts at night.



**Ostrich** — the largest living bird, and one that does not fly. Its long legs and short wings enable the ostrich to run at great speeds.

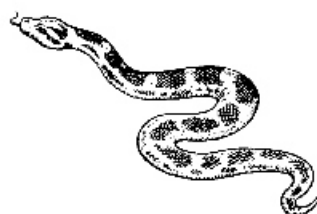


**Pineapple plant** — a single-stalked plant with sharp leaves. The fruit of the pineapple plant has a reddish or yellowish skin.



**Potato plant** — a low bushy plant whose underground root bears an edible vegetable.

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**Python** — a large, long snake with a grey body and black markings. It is active on the ground as well as in water.



**Quicksand** — smooth grains of sand which when wet form a soft, shifting mass.



**Rice** — a type of grass plant with long flattened leaves that grows in swampy areas and produces seedlike grains.



**Rubber tree** — a tropical plant with large, glossy, leathery leaves. It grows best in hot, moist climates.



**Stalactites** — long, pointed rock formations found hanging from the ceilings of caves.



**Sugar cane** — a tall grass plant with jointed stalks and blade-like leaves. The masses of feathery flowers at the top distinguish sugar cane from bamboo.



**Tiger** — a large wild cat that has brownish-yellow fur with black stripes. The tiger's coloring serves as camouflage in the jungle.



**Turtle** — a slow-moving reptile with a hard, boxlike shell covering its body. It lives longer than any other backboned animal.



**Walrus** — a large, flippers mammal with two long tusks protruding from its upper jaw. A walrus may weigh over a ton.



**Waxberry** — an evergreen shrub with small, glossy leaves that bears berries covered with a greenish-white wax.



**Whale** — a large mammal with flippers that lives in the sea. The jawbones of the whale are very large in proportion to the rest of its body skeleton.