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Tortoise food list in kannada

Turtle family For other uses, see Turtle (disambiguation). TurtlesThe temporal range: Eocene-Recent Pre€ € O S D C P T K Pg N Giant Aldabra Turtle(Aldabrachelys gigantea) Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Order Reptilia: Suborder Testudines: Cryptodira Superfamily: Family Testudinoidea: TestudinidaeBatsch, Testudo graecaLinnaeus, 1758 Testises (1758) are species of reptiles in the family Testudinidae of the order Testudines (Latin for tortoiseshell). They are distinguished in particular from other turtles by being terrestrial dwellings, while many (though not all) other species of turtles are at least partly aquatic. Like other turtles, turtles have a shell to protect themselves from predation and other threats. The shell in turtles is generally hard, and like other members of the suborder Cryptodira, they retract their necks and heads directly backwards into the shell to protect them. Turtles are unique among vertebrates as pectoral and pelvic straps are located inside the rib cage rather than outside. Turtles can vary in size from a few centimeters to two meters. They are usually daytime animals with a tendency to be twilight depending on ambient temperatures. They are generally solitary animals. Turtles are the longest-running land animals in the world, although the longest-lived turtle species is the subject of debate. Note that Galápagos turtles live over 150 years, but an Aldabra giant tortoise named Adwaita may have lived about 255 years. In general, most species of turtles can live 80-150 years. Terminology There are differences in the use of common terms turtle, turtle and terrapine, depending on the variety of English used; use is inconsistent and contradictory. [1] These terms are common names and do not reflect precise biological or taxonomical distinctions. [2] Tile with two rabbits, two snakes and a turtle, illustration for the book by Zakariya al-Qazwini, Iran, 19th century The American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists uses tortoiseshell to describe all species of the Order Testudines, regardless of whether they are land-dwelling or sea-dwelling, and uses turtle as the most specific term for slowly moving terrestrial species. [1] American general use agrees; turtle is often a general term (although some limit it to aquatic turtles); the turtle is used only in reference to land turtles or, more closely, only members of testudinidae, the modern land turtle family; terrapin may refer to turtles that are small and live in fresh, brackish water, especially terrapin diamondback (Malaclemys [4] In America, for example, members of the genus Terrapene live on land, but are referred to as box turtles rather than turtles. [2] British usage, on the contrary, tends not to use as a generic term for all members of the order, and also applies the term turtles widely to all members of the Order Testudines, regardless of whether they are actually members of the family Testudinidae. [6] In Britain, terrapin is used to refer to a larger group of semi-aquatic turtles than the limited meaning in America. [7] Australian usage is different from American and British usage. [6] Land turtles are not native to Australia, but traditionally freshwater turtles have been called turtles in Australia. [8] Some Australian experts disapprove of this use — believing that the term turtles are better confined to purely terrestrial animals with very different habits and needs, none of which are found in this country — and promote the use of the term freshwater turtle to describe australia's mainly aquatic members of the Order Testudines because it avoids the misleading use of the word turtle and is also a useful distinction from sea turtles. [8] Life cycle of biology Adult male leopard tortoise, South Africa Play medium Turtle laying eggs Young African furrowed turtle Most species of turtles lay small clutch sizes, rarely exceeding 20 eggs, and many species have clutch sizes of only 1-2 eggs. Incubation is typically long in most species, the average incubation period is between 100 and 160.0 days. Spawning typically occurs at night, after which the mother turtle covers its clutch with sand, soil and organic material. Eggs are left unattended, and depending on the species, we get 60 to 120 days to incubate. The size of the egg depends on the size of the mother and can be estimated by examining the width of the cloacal opening between the carapace and the plastron. The plastron of a female turtle often has a noticeable V-shaped notch under the tail that facilitates the passage of eggs. At the end of the incubation period, a fully formed puppy uses an egg tooth to get out of its shell. Dig on the surface of the nest and begin a life of survival on its own. They were born with a lot of embryonic eggs that serves as a source of nourishment for the first three to seven days until they have the strength and mobility to find food. Juvenile turtles often require a different balance of nutrients than adults, so they can eat foods that a more mature turtle would not do. For example, young people of a strictly herbivorous species commonly will consume worms or insect larvae for additional proteins. [quote required] The number of concentric rings on the carapace, just like the cross-section of a sometimes it can give an indication of how old the animal is, but, since growth strongly depends on the accessibility of food and water, a turtle that has access to a lot of fodder (or is regularly fed by its owner) without seasonal variations will not have noticeable rings. In addition, some some grow more than one ring in season, and in some others, due to wear, some rings are no longer visible. [10] Turtles generally have one of the longest life durations of any animal, and some individuals are known to have lived more than 150 years. For this reason, they symbolize longevity in some cultures, such as Chinese culture. The oldest tortoise ever recorded, and one of the oldest single animals ever recorded, was Tu'i Malila, which was introduced to the Tonula royal family by British explorer James Cook shortly after its birth in 1777. Tu'i Malila remained in the care of the Tonman royal family until his death from natural causes on May 19, 1965, at the age of 188. [12] The record for the longest-running vertebrate is surpassed by only one other, a koi named Hanako, whose death on July 17, 1977 ended a life of 226 years. Alipore Zoo in India was the home of Adwaita, who zoo officials said was the oldest living animal until his death on March 23, 2006. Adwaita (also called Addwaita) was an Aldabra giant tortoise brought to India by Lord Wellesley, who delivered it to alipur Zoo in 1875 when the zoo was established. West Bengal officials said records showed Adwaita was at least 150 years old, but other evidence indicated 250. Adwaita was said to be Robert Clive's pet. Harriet was a resident of the Australian Zoo in Queensland from 1987 until her death in 2006; she was believed to have been brought to England by Charles Darwin aboard the Beagle and then to Australia by John Clements Wickham. Harriet died on 23 June 2006, just short of her 176th birthday. Timothy, a female turtle with a spur thigh, lived to about 165 years old. For 38 years, she was transported as a mascot aboard various ships of the British Royal Navy. Then, in 1892, at the age of 53, he retired to powderham castle park in Devon. Until her death in 2004, she was believed to be the oldest resident in the UK. Jonathan, a Seychelles giant tortoise who lives on St Helena Island, could be 188 years old or 184 years old. [18] Sexual dimorphism Many species of turtles are sexually dimorphic, although the differences between males and females vary from species to species. In some species, males have a longer, protruding neck plate than their female counterparts, while in others the claws are longer on females. The male plastron is curved inwards to help reproduction. The easiest way to determine the sex of a turtle is to look at the tail. Females, as a general rule, have smaller tails, falls down, while males have much longer tails that are usually up and on the side of the back shell. Brain The brain of a turtle is extremely small. Red-footed turtles, from Central and South America, do not have an area in the brain called the hippocampus, which refers to emotion, learning, learning, space navigation. Studies have shown that red-footed turtles can rely on an area of the brain called the medial cortex for emotional actions, an area that humans use for actions such as decision-making. [20] In the 17th century, Francesco Redi carried out an experiment involving the removal of the brain of an Earth turtle, which then proceeded to live six months. Freshwater turtles, when subjected to the same experiment, continued in the same way, but do not live that long. Redi also completely cut off a turtle's head, and lived for 23 days. [21] Distribution turtles are found from South North America to South South America, around the Mediterranean Basin, through Eurasia to Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar, and some Pacific islands. They are absent from Australasia. They live in different habitats, including deserts, arid grasslands and scrub to moist evergreen forests, from sea level to mountains. Most species, however, occupy semi-arid habitats. Baby turtle diet feeding on lettuce turtle feeding on a cactus Most land turtles are herbivorous, feeding on herbs, grass grass herbs, green leafy vegetables, flowers and some fruits, although some omnivorous species are in this family. Pet turtles typically require diets based on wild herbs, grass grass, leafy greens, and some flowers. Some species consume worms or insects and carrion in their normal habitats. Too many proteins are harmful in herbivore species and has been associated with shell deformities and other medical problems. Different species of turtles vary greatly in their nutritional needs. Taxonomy This list of species largely follows the turtle taxonomy working group (2019)[24] and the Turtle Extinctions Working Group (2015). Turtle skeleton An Aldabra giant tortoise skeleton found in Cousin Island (Seychelles). Fossil of the extinct Ergilemys insolitus Family Testudinidae Batsch 1788[26] †Alatochelon[27] † Alatochelon myrteum Aldabrachelys Loveridge and Williams 1957:166[28] Giant Aldabrachelys Giant Aldabran Giant Tortoise. †Aldabrachelys abrupta Tardo Holocene, extinct around 1200 D.C. †Aldabrachelys late Holocene hailstones, extinct around 884 D.C. Astrochelys Gray, 1873:4[29] Radiated Astrochelys, irradiated tortoise Astrochelys yniphora, angonoka tortoise, centrochelys gray 1872:5[30] † Centrochelys atlantica † Centrochelys burchardi † Centrochelys marocana † Centrochelys robusta Centrochelys sulcata, African rammed turtle, sulka turtle † Centrochelys volcanic Chelonoidis Fitzinger 1835:112[31] † chelonoidis alburyorum Abaco Upper Pleistocene, extinct around 550 .C. Carbonarian chelonoidis, red-footed turtle Chelonoidis chilensis, chaco turtle, Argentine turtle or southern wooden turtle † Chelonoidis cubensis Chelonoidis denticulata, Brazilian giant tortoise, yellow-footed † the giant tortoise of Chelonoidis lutzae Lutz, Late Pleistocene † Chelonoidis monensis Chelonoidis nigra complex:[32] † Chelonoidis abingdonii, Giant tortoise from Pinta Island, Giant Tortoise of Abingdon Island (extinct) Chelonoidis becki, giant tortoise from Wolf volcano, Cape Berkeley giant tortoise Chelonoidis chathamensis, Giant Tortoise of San Cristobal, Chatham Island Giant Tortoise Chelonoidis darwini, Giant Tortoise of San Salvador, Giant Tortoise of James Island Chelonoidis duncanensis , Pinzon giant tortoise, Duncan Island giant tortoise Chelonoidis hoodensis, Espanola giant tortoise, Hood Island giant tortoise † Chelonoidis nigra, Giant Tortoise of Floreana, Giant Turtle of Charles Island (extinct) Chelonoidis phantastica, giant tortoise Fernandina, giant tortoise of Narborough Island Chelonoidis porteri, Giant Tortoise of Santa Cruz, giant tortoise of the indefensible island Chelonoidis nearby, giant tortoise of isabela island, giant tortoise of the island of Albemarle † Chelonoidis sellovii Giant tortoise of the Southern Cone , Pleistocene † Chelonoidis sombrerensis Sombrero Giant Tortoise, Late Pleistocene Chersina Gray 1830:5 Angulate Chersina, Angulate Turtle, South African bowsprit tortoise † Cheirogaster Bergounioux 1935:78 †Cheirogaster gymnesica Pliocene upper to early Pleistocene †Cheirogaster schafferi Pliocene to Early Pleistocene Chersobius Fitzinger, 1835 Chersobius boulengeri, Karoo padloper, Karoo dwarf tortoise, tortoise of Boulenger Chief Chersobius signatus, spotted padloper tortoise Chersobius solus, Nama padloper , Berger chief tortoise †Cylindraspis Fitzinger 1835:112[31] (all extinct species) after Austin and Arnold, 2001:[33] Cylindraspis indica , synonym Cylindraspis bourbon, giant tortoise of reunion Cylindraspis inepta, mauritius giant tortoise supported by saddle or giant domed tortoise of Mauritius Cylindraspis peltastes, giant domed rodrigues turtle Cylindraspis triserrata, giant tortoise mauritius domed or giant turtle flat shell of Mauritius Cylindraspis vosmaeri , saddle-backed Rodrigues giant tortoise Geochelone Fitzinger 1835:112[31] † Geochelone burchardi Tenerife giant turtle[34] † Volcanic geochelone Gran Canaria giant turtle[35] Geochelone elegans, Indian star turtle Geochelone platynota , Burmese starry tortoise † Robust Geochelone Malta giant tortoise Gopherus Rafinesque 1832:64[36] Gopherus agassizii, Mojave desert turtle, Mohave desert turtle, Agassiz Gopherus berlandieri desert turtle, Texas turtle , Berlandier Gopherus flavomarginatus turtle, Bolson Gopherus morafkai tortoise, Sonora desert turtle, Gopherus polyphemus, gopher tortoise † Adriano Adriano corsoni (syn. H. octonarius) Hadrian robust Adriano schucherti Adriano utahensis † Hesperotestudo Hesperotestudo alleni Hesperotestudo angusticeps Hesperotestudo brontops Hesperotestudo equicomes Hesperotestudo impensa impensa incisa Hesperotestudo johnstoni Hesperotestudo kalganensis Hesperotestudo niobrarensis Hesperotestudo orthopygia Hesperotestudo osborniana Hesperotestudo percrassa Hesperotestudo riggsi Hesperotestudo tumidus Hesperotestudo turgida Hesperotestudo wilsoni Homopus Duméril and Bibron 1834:357[37] Homopus areolatus, common padloper, parrot-beaked tortoise, beaked Cape tortoise Homopus femoralis, greater padloper, greater dwarf tortoise Indotestudo Lindholm, 1929 Indotestudo elongata, elongated tortoise, yellow-headed tortoise Indotestudo forstenii, Forsten's tortoise, East Indian tortoise Indotestudo travancorica , Travancore Kinixys Kinixys belliana tortoise, eroded Bell Kinixys hinge-back tortoise, forest hinged tortoise, Kinixys homeana serrated tortoise, Home Kinixys lobatsian hinge-back tortoise, Kinixys natalensis lobed tortoise, tortoise natal kinixys spekii, Malacochersus Lindholm 1929:285[38] Malacochersus tornieri, pancake turtle Manouria Gray 1854:133[39] Manouria emys, Asian giant tortoise, brown turtle (mountain turtle) Manouria impressed, turtle impressed † Megalochelys Falconer , H. and Cautley, P.T. 1837. The Atlas † Megalochelys, Atlas Tortoise, extinct - Pliocene to the Pleistocene † Megalochelys cautleyi, cautley giant tortoise Psammobates Fitzinger 1835:113[31] Psammobates geometricus, geometric tortoise Psammobates oculifer, serrated tent turtle, Kalahari Psammobates tentorius tent tortoise, African tent tortoise Pyxis Bell 1827:395[41] Pyxis arachnoides, spider tortoise (Malagasy) Pyxis planicauda, flat-tailed spider turtle, flat-tailed turtle (Madagascana), flat-tailed spider turtle Stigmochely 1873 Stigmochelys pardalis , † Stylemys Stylemys botti Stylemys calaverensis Stylemys canetotiana Stylemys capax Stylemys conspecta Stylemys copei Stylemys emiliae Stylemys frizacian Stylemys karakolensis Stylemys nebrascensis (syn. S. amphithorax) Stylemys neglectus Stylemys oregonensis Stylemys pygmea Stylemys uintensis Stylemys undabuna Agrionemys Agrionemys horsfieldii, Russian turtle Testudo Testudo graeca, Greek turtle, spur thigh turtle, Moorish tortoise Testudo hermanni, Testudo kleinmanni by Hermann, Egyptian turtle, including negev tortoise Testudo marginata, margined tortoise Phylogeny A molecular phylogeny of turtles, after Le et al. :[42] Testudinidae Manouria Gopherus Indotestudo Testudo Malacochersus Centrochelys sulcata Geochelone Geochelone platynota Geochelone elegans Chersina Homopus Stigmochelys Psa Aldabrachelys Pyxis Astrochelys radiated Astrochelys yniphora Kinixys Chelonoidis In religion The bas-relief of Angkor Wat, Cambodia, shows Samudra manthan-Vishnu in the center, his Turtle Avatar Kurma below, asura and deva left and right See also: World turtle and cultural depictions of turtles in Hinduism, Kurma (Sanskrit:) was the second Avatar of Vishnu. Like the Matsya Avatara, Kurma also belongs to the Satya Yuga. Vishnu took the form of half a man, half a turtle, the lower half was a turtle. He is normally shown to have four arms. He sat at the bottom of the ocean after the Great Flood. A mountain was placed on the back by the other gods so that they could churn out the sea and find the ancient treasures of the Vedic peoples. In Judaism and early Christianity turtles were seen as unclean animals. Turtle shells were used by the ancient Chinese as oral bones to make predictions. The turtle is a symbol of the ancient Greek god, Hermes. Gallery Baby Testudo marginata emerges from its egg Baby tortoise, less than a day old Testudo graeca ibera, Testudo hermanni boettgeri, Testudo hermanni hermanni, Testudo marginata sarda Giovane (3.5 years) African spurred tortoise, Geochelone sulcata Young, 20-year-old Tanzanian leopard tortoise feeding on grass Giant aldabra turtle, Giant Geochelonea 22-year-old African leopard turtle spurred turtle from Oakland Zoo Pair of African rammed turtles companion in a zoo Boy rides a turtle in a zoo Play media Video of turtles mating Young Testudo hermanni See also Cultural representations of turtles Jackson ratio Tortoise Protection Group References ^ a b Simoons, Frederick J. (1991). Food in China: a cultural and historical survey. CRC Press. ISBN 084938804X. p. 358. ^ a b Burton, Maurice and Burton, Robert (2002). International Wildlife Encyclopedia. Cavendish, Marshall. ISBN 0761472665. p. 2796. ^ Ronald Isaac Orenstein (2001). Turtles, Turtles and Terrapins: Survivors in Armor. 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