

Bactarin Camels

Classification:

The Bactrian camel is a large even-toed ungulate with two humps on its back. Bactrian Camels can be all sorts of colours, from black, white. They can sometimes be two colours. Bactrian Camels are very special. The hump: The Bactrian Camel's two humps contain fat and no water. The camels can go without food and water for 3 to 4 days. It is well adapted to desert life. These are Asian camels, come from the deserts of China and Mongolia. They have two-humps, shorter-legged, are usually a beige colour with hair that ranges from short to long depending on the season. Head and body length: 10-12 feet. Shoulder height: 6-7.6 feet. Weight: 1300-2100 pounds. Height of humps: up to 9 feet.

Habitat:

In spring there is snow on the slopes which may provide the only moisture in winter. The Bactrian camel is adapted to arid plains and hills where water sources are few and vegetation is sparse, often little beyond some drought-resistant plants.

Diet:

Camels are herbivores, plant-eaters. They eat grass, leaves, and grains. Many Camels have been domesticated and are fed by people. The Bactrian Camels can drink up to 32 gallons, 120 liters of water at a time. It is able to survive on a diet of the plants it encounters in the harsh conditions in which it lives. The Bactrian Camels have a multi-chambered stomach and chew its food twice before swallowing it for good.

Breeding:

A hormonal change occurs and the male thinks only about mating and breeding. This is called the rut, similar to behavior of male elk; the male camel becomes much more aggressive at this time. The unique thing about the male camel anatomy is that his penis sheath points to the rear, not to the front, which allows him to be able to easily urinate onto his tail. During breeding the male camel's genitals point to the rear, but arch around to reach the female around to reach the female in a forward direction.

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