Facts About Camels

Camels have a unique body temperature ability. No other mammal can raise its body temperature by about 12 degrees F. (6 degrees C). Their normal body temperature is 98.6 degrees F., {37 degrees C.}. Unlike us, they can regulate their body temperature to keep from sweating too much. This helps them not to waste body fluids.

Camels can eat salty or bitter vegetables. And, although they are herbivores, they can digest sandals, and tent canvases too. Camels can swallow items whole. However, once they have digested it in the stomach, they can regurgitate them into the mouth to eat them.

Camels can store up to 114 liters of water for future use. They do this in about 10 minutes. And this amount will last them through the dry months, even without plants.

The hump on the camels’ back stores fat and will sag as the fat is metabolized. It is also used for filtering.

Camel dung is an excellent source of fuel. It is highly flammable. The dung is used in pottery kilns and to make camp fires, it can be a substitute for firewood also.

Camels Life Span

The camel, like everything else that Allah created, has a lifespan. The camel spends about 13 months in its mother’s womb. And about 4 hours after its birth, the camel is able to walk. SubhanaAllah! It usually stays with its mother for about 5 years before it goes out on its own. The camel lives for about 40 years, but its active duty period stops at around 25 years.

Extraordinary News

Believe it or not, the camel's eyelids are an absolute asset to its travel ability in the desert! The camel's eyebrows, eyelashes and 3 eyelids play a major role in the desert. The eyebrows provide protection from the sun, while the eyelashes prevent dust being kicked in the eye by major winds. The 3rd eyelid wipes away any sand or dust that has gotten through the eyelashes. The 2nd eyelid keeps the sand out when closed, but it is thin enough that the camel can still see out of it (like a muslimah with her veil on!) and finally the last eyelid is used to moisten the eye.

More Fasinating Facts...

The toes of the camel help them walk through the desert. When it steps down, the foot spreads out and this prevents sinking into the sand. The bottom of its feet are like leathery pads. Each foot has two toe.

The camels hair keeps it warm and cool. It has two types of hair. The long hair on its knees, neck and belly protects those areas. Whereas the shorter and finer hair grows under the long hair. Camel hair is used to make beautiful rugs, and can also be used to make paintbrushes.

The camel's hump is one of the most important parts of the body. It is fatty tissue from which the animal draws energy when food is hard to find. When used to provide for the camel, the mound becomes flabby and shrinks.

The camel's legs are long and powerful, and help keep the body away from the sand during hot periods of the day. The camel can carry up to 1,000 lbs. using the strength from its legs. It walks about 25 miles a day on average and about 5 miles and hour.

The camel has leathery pads on their legs that act as cushions when it kneels.
More Facts About Camels

Camel's milk is proven to be lower in fat and lactose and higher in potassium, iron and vitamin C than that of the cow. The camel has the ability to continue the production of milk even during a drought.

The camel's mouth is interesting indeed. It has 34 large sharp and pointy teeth that allow them to eat rough, prickly bushes without damaging the lining of its mouth.

The camel's tail is like a rope, and can be up to 19 inches long.

The Dromedary

The Arabian camel also known as the "one hump" dromedary camel, is said to be unpredictable at best. However, it tends to be good-tempered, patient and are extremely intelligent.

Camels come in shades of brown. Its ears are small but it has an acute hearing ability. The ears are lined with fur to filter out sand and dust that may blow into the ear canal.

A camel can go 5 to 7 days with little or no food or water. It can lose almost a quarter of its body weight without impairing normal functions. It prefers foods like dates, grass and grains (wheat and maybe oats) but can survive on almost anything including bones or tents!

A fully grown adult camel stands 6 to feet tall 7 feet at the hump and can weigh up to 1,542 pounds.

There are other types of camels too!

Extraordinary News

Believe it or not, the camel's nostrils are an amazing fact to be used as a conversational tidbit!

The nasal passages of the camel are protected by large muscular nostrils. When the camel twitches its nose, it is cooling the incoming air and condensing the moisture from its outgoing breath. It can also close the nostrils to prevent sand from entering the airways.

BiologySearch: By Umm Ahmad

http://islamic-knowledge.com/Saddiqua/Camels_more_info.rtf

Some sites you might find useful...

http://www.wicknet.org/history/togden/Chapters/Chapter%203/camels_04.htm
http://camell.atlas.co.uk/cirfana.html
http://www.cameleonline.net/index.html
http://www.datadubai.com/camel1b.htm
http://www.planet-pets.com/dromedary.htm
http://www.worldalmanacforkids.com/explore/animals/camel.html
http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Camelus_dromedarius.html
http://www.oaklandzoo.org/atoz/azcaramel.html
http://www.llamaweb.com/Camel/Info.html

Research Completed by...

Saddiqua Muhammad Black

Umm Ahmad al Kanadiyah