



Nocturnal Animals of Marloth.

Nocturnal animals are active at night and Marloth is a hive of activity after dark.

Bushbabies are everyone's favourite. We have the lesser and thick-tailed. The lesser eats the gum of trees and insects, the thick-tailed (larger and slower) eats tree gum, insects, flowers, seeds and fruit. Genets and wild cats are nocturnal. The genet is cat-like but is related to the civet. Wild cats have been seen, but it is debatable if they are pure due to interbreeding with domestic cats gone feral.

We have porcupines, which are rodents. It is untrue that they can eject their quills or that their hollow quills carry water. As they are good swimmers, the hollow quills aid flotation.

The scrub hare can be seen. They live in hollows made by their bodies under bushes. They are solitary, only coming together to mate. They freeze when in danger, fleeing at the last moment in a zig-zag fashion, up to 70kmh.

The prince of darkness is the leopard. Marloth boasts several. It is the most successful hunter of the big cats. Unsuccessful hunts are quickly aborted, saving time and energy. It is terrestrial, but is an excellent climber, often seen relaxing or devouring prey in trees.

Some animals thought to be nocturnal are in fact crepuscular (from the Latin crepusculum meaning twilight.) These animals are mostly active at dawn and dusk. It is thought that this behaviour developed to avoid the heat of the day and predators at night. They are particularly vulnerable to speeding cars in the half light. Crepuscular animals include duiker, bushbuck, kudu and njala. These animals may be seen during the day, but you will notice that they are lying down under bushes, or simply standing still conserving energy.

Naglewende-diere van Marloth

Nagdier is diere wat aktief is in die nag en Marloth het 'n wye web van aktiwiteit in die nag.

Nagapies is natuurlik bo-aan die lys van gunsteling. Hier is die kleiner grootte met 'n lang wollerige stert, wat boomgom en insekte eet. Dan is hier die groter bosnagaap met 'n wollerige dikstert, wat boomgom, insekte, blomme, sade en vrugte eet.

Muskeljaatkatte en wildekatte is ook naglewend. Die muskeljaat lyk na 'n kat maar is familie van die sivet. Wildekatte was al opgemerk maar dit is debateerbaar of hul raseg is, as gevolg van intelery met wegloper-huiskatte. Hier is ook ystervarke, wat knaagdier is. Daar is 'n verdigsel dat hul hul penne kan uitskiet of dat die hol-penne met water gevul is. Omdat hul goeie swemmers is, laat die hol-penne hul op die water dryf.

Die kolhaas kan ook gesien word. Hul vorm holtes met hul liggame, onder struikgewasse, waar hul dan skuil. Kolhase is enkellopend en kom net bymekaar gedurende paring. Hul verstar wanneer gevaar dreig en hardloop dan weg met 'n sig-sag patroon, waar hul snelhede van tot 70 kmpu kan haal. Die prins van duister is die luiperd. Marloth spog met 'n paar. Dit is die mees suksesvolste jagter van al die groot-katte. Onsuksesvolle probeerslae word dadelik gestaak om tyd en energie te bespaar. Hul leef op die grond maar is uitstekende klimmers waar hul in bome lê en rus of hul prooi nuttig. Sommige diere word as naglewend gesien maar is inwerklikheid skemerlewend – Engels: crepuscular wat van Latynse crepusculum, of tog (Twilight) skemer beteken. Die diere is vroeggend of laatmiddag aktief. Daar word vermoed dat die gedrag ontwikkel het om die hitte van die dag en die predatore snags, te vermy. Hul is veral kwesbaar vir motors wat in skemertyd jaag. Dié skemerlewende diere sluit duikers, bosbokke, koedoes en nyalas in. Hul kan bedags gesien word waar hul rustig in die skaduwee lê of rondstaan om energie te bespaar.