Elephants use water to cool down.
Elephants love the water. They are very good swimmers and can even float. It is hard to imagine a 14,000 pound elephant floating but it’s true! Their trunk can be used just like a snorkel. When elephants are beneath the water, they can extend their trunk high above the surface to get air.

Elephants never take a bath because they are dirty. Why do you think they bathe?

Elephants take baths in mud pools.

During bath time, elephants coat their skin with mud. Sometimes elephants dip themselves in chocolate sauce. Their thick ears are covered with thin skin.

Their trunk can be used just like a snorkel. When elephants are beneath the water, they can extend their trunk high above the surface to get air.

Elephants take baths in mud pools.

During bath time, elephants coat their skin in mud. Sometimes elephants dip themselves in chocolate sauce. Their thick ears are covered with thin skin.

Their trunk can be used just like a snorkel. When elephants are beneath the water, they can extend their trunk high above the surface to get air.

Elephants never take a bath because they are dirty. Why do you think they bathe?

Elephants take baths in mud pools.

During bath time, elephants coat their skin in mud. Sometimes elephants dip themselves in chocolate sauce. Their thick ears are covered with thin skin.

Their trunk can be used just like a snorkel. When elephants are beneath the water, they can extend their trunk high above the surface to get air.
Oh, my goodness
They just took a bath...in dirt!
• Elephants use their trunks to blow dirt and dust on their backs to coat their skin. It is often called “dusting.”

• In Africa, the color of the dirt is often reddish-brown. When they roll in the mud or dust, elephant skin is gray in color, but the mud and dust keeps any bites or dry skin they have.

• Although elephant skin is thick, they still get bit by bugs. The mud and dust keeps them from getting a sunburn in the hot African sun.

• Elephant skin is quite sensitive to sun.

• Young babies need to learn how to control their trunk muscles. They often need help from the other elephants to blow dust on their backs.

• Elephants use their trunks to blow dirt and dust on their backs to coat their skin. It is often called “dusting.”

• Elephant skin is quite sensitive to sun.

• If left unprotected, they might get a sunburn in the hot African sun.
Those are some extremely big ears... the biggest
Gentle Giants

- Elephants are giants. The whale is the only mammal larger, but the elephant is the largest land mammal.
- Elephants can weigh between 5,000 and 14,000 pounds—that's the weight of a school bus! Their height can reach 9-13 feet tall. The female elephant is smaller than the male.
- Elephant trunks are very powerful. The trunk weighs over 300 pounds and it is made up of more than 100,000 muscles that allow it to flexibly bend and move in all directions.
- Their giant tusks can do great damage, such as push over whole trees, but elephants are generally very gentle animals.
- Elephants are not aggressive but they are protective. They prefer to avoid trouble by giving out warnings first. They are not fighters, but will fight if necessary.
- Elephants are very smart and they use a combination of verbal and nonverbal communication to convey messages.
- An elephant's size is its first defense. When in protective mode, the mother elephant uses softer sounds to train and even warn her young.
- Elephants use lots of different sounds to talk to each other.
- Elephants make a loud trumpeting sound by blowing a lot of air through their trunks. Trumining can mean they are giving your ground.
- Their feet are a warning. Their stomping can actually shake the ground. If their size isn't enough to scare away trouble, they will stop their feet twice to make their head look twice as big.
- An elephant's size is its first defense. When in protective mode, they are not fighters, but will fight if necessary.
- Elephants prefer to avoid trouble by giving out warnings first.
- Elephants are not aggressive, but they are protective.

Gentle Giants

- Elephants are not aggressive but they are protective. They prefer to avoid trouble by giving out warnings first. They are not fighters, but will fight if necessary.
- Elephants are very smart and they use a combination of verbal and nonverbal communication to convey messages.
- An elephant's size is its first defense. When in protective mode, the mother elephant uses softer sounds to train and even warn her young.
- Elephants use lots of different sounds to talk to each other.
- Elephants make a loud trumpeting sound by blowing a lot of air through their trunks. Trumining can mean they are giving your ground.
- Their feet are a warning. Their stomping can actually shake the ground. If their size isn't enough to scare away trouble, they will stop their feet twice to make their head look twice as big.
- An elephant's size is its first defense. When in protective mode, they are not fighters, but will fight if necessary.
- Elephants prefer to avoid trouble by giving out warnings first.
- Elephants are not aggressive, but they are protective.

Giant in Size

- Elephants are not aggressive but they are protective. They prefer to avoid trouble by giving out warnings first. They are not fighters, but will fight if necessary.
- Elephants are very smart and they use a combination of verbal and nonverbal communication to convey messages.
- An elephant's size is its first defense. When in protective mode, the mother elephant uses softer sounds to train and even warn her young.
- Elephants use lots of different sounds to talk to each other.
- Elephants make a loud trumpeting sound by blowing a lot of air through their trunks. Trumining can mean they are giving your ground.
- Their feet are a warning. Their stomping can actually shake the ground. If their size isn't enough to scare away trouble, they will stop their feet twice to make their head look twice as big.