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Fennec foxes, the tiniest of all fox species, have some giant ears. They span up to half their body size, aiding in superior hearing and coping with the harsh desert heat. These quirky foxes make their homes in the hot sands of North Africa and Asia, surviving by becoming night owls and seeking refuge from the sun in underground dens during the
daytime. Plus, an unusual knack of theirs is being able to last without water for extended times, owing to getting enough hydration from their prey. So, next up, let's dive into specifics about these desert dwellers' size and unique traits. A fun fact about fennec foxes is that their large ears, which can grow to be half the size of their bodies, not only help
them to hear prey underground but also to regulate their body temperature in the hot desert climate. Imagine standing in the vast expanse of a desert, the sweltering heat beating down on you. In this harsh environment, a creature thrives—the fennec fox. Despite being the smallest fox species, these adorable creatures are well-equipped for survival in
the challenging desert landscape. The size of a fennec fox ranges from 9 to 16 inches in length and approximately 8 inches in height at the shoulder, allowing them to navigate the rocky desert terrain easily. But what truly sets them apart is their exceedingly large ears, measuring around 6 inches long, which help dissipate heat and enhance their
exceptional hearing. It's often said that the ears can grow to be half the size of their bodies, lending them an unmistakable appearance that captures to adapt to its extreme environment and survive. Their impressive ears serve multiple purposes: They assist in detecting even the faintest
sounds within the silent dunes of their habitat and help regulate body temperature in the scorching heat. Picture them as nature's cooling system; blood vessels close to the skin's surface release excess heat, while the ears' large surface area facilitates heat dissipation, providing relief amidst the relentless desert sun. To illustrate, think of how you feel
when you step into the shade on a hot day—you experience an immediate drop in temperature. Similarly, these extraordinary appendages allow fennec foxes to cope with extreme temperatures that would leave many other creatures struggling to survive. As we continue exploring these remarkable animals, it becomes clear that their size and unique
traits play a crucial role in their ability to thrive in one of the harshest habitats on earth. Fennec foxes are the smallest species of fox in the world. They are native to the deserts of North Africa and the Sahara. The most distinctive feature of fennec foxes is their huge ears. Fennec foxes have a cream-colored coat that helps them blend into their desert
habitat. Their large ears dissipate heat and help them hear prey moving underground. Fennec foxes are opportunistic eaters and have an omnivorous diet. Their diet includes plants, rodents, eggs, reptiles, and
insects. They can survive with very little water, obtaining most of their hydration from their food. Fennec foxes are excellent diggers and build extensive dens in dunes. Their dens can have multiple entrances and provide a cool refuge from the hot desert sun. They are social animals and live in small groups of a mated pair and their offspring. Fennec
foxes communicate using a variety of vocalizations, including barks, whimpers, and purrs. They have a keen sense of hearing, which allows them to detect prey moving underground. Fennec foxes have a lifespan of up to 14 years in human care. They adapt to arid environments and have fur on their feet to protect them from hot sand. Female fennec
foxes typically give birth to a litter of 2-5 kits (baby foxes) at a time. The kits are born blind and helpless, and both parents take part in raising them. Fennec foxes can jump up to 2 feet (61 cm) high, which helps them catch prey and escape predators. They are not currently considered endangered, but they face threats from habitat loss and the pet
trade. In some parts of their range, fennec foxes are hunted for their fur, which is used to make traditional clothing. Fennec foxes play an important role in their desert ecosystem by controlling rodent populations and dispersing seeds. They are sometimes kept as exotic pets but have specific care requirements and are unsuitable for most households.
Fennec foxes are fascinating creatures that have adapted to thrive in one of the harshest environments on Earth. Let's delve into these incredible desert dwellers' fascinating habitats, lifestyles, and survival mechanisms. See Related: The Cost of Fennec foxes: Price, Breeders, and Buying Guide Pexels.com The fennec fox's primary residence is in North
Africa and Asia's vast, arid desert regions. Living in a hostile environment where temperatures can soar well above 100°F during the day, these captivating creatures have developed extraordinary survival tactics to thrive. During the day, these captivating creatures have developed extraordinary survival tactics to thrive.
animals like ground squirrels. These caves provide a haven from the scorching heat, protecting them from extreme temperatures and potential predators. Their adaptation to this harsh environment also impacts their daily routine. Fennec foxes are primarily nocturnal, avoiding blistering heat by resting in their burrows during the day and emerging to
forage for food at night. Pexels One of the fennec fox's most impressive feats is its ability to survive extended periods without water. This is particularly extraordinary given its desert habitat, where water scarcity is constantly challenging. The fox's body has evolved to extract sufficient moisture from its food, allowing it to withstand prolonged periods
with minimal access to water. An average-sized fennec fox generally weighs between 1.5 and 3.5 pounds but can survive without water for several months in the wild. This remarkable adaptation sets them apart from many other mammals and showcases their incredible ability to thrive in some of the world's most unforgiving terrains. This remarkable
trait reflects their physical resilience and capacity to adapt to some of the harshest conditions on earth. Their diet is crucial to their ability to endure these harsh conditions. By consuming various small rodents, birds, eggs, lizards, and insects found in their desert habitat, they obtain sufficient moisture from their food intake. This illustrates how
intricately intertwined their dietary habits are with their survival ability in environments where water is scarce. In summary, the fennec fox exemplifies nature's unparalleled ability to adapt and survive in some of the most challenging environment, a testament to its remarkable resilience and resourcefulness. Embracing an environment as hostile as
the desert requires an intricate social structure and unique behavior patterns for species survival and development. Let's now delve into these remarkable creatures' captivating socialization and behavior. See Related: Coyote Fox Hybrid: Exploring the Characteristics and Behavior of this Unique Crossbreed Fennec foxes live in family groups of up to 10
individuals, creating a bustling community in the heart of the desert. Within these groups, they communicate through a variety of vocalizations—intricate sounds serving different purposes. For instance, fennec foxes are primarily nocturnal. During the day, they seek refuge in underground dens where their large ears serve as a means of
thermoregulation, radiating body heat and enabling them to stay calm amidst the harsh conditions. These distinct ears also enhance their urine to delineate boundaries, communicate with neighboring groups, and avoid unnecessary conflicts when marking their
territory. During mating season, male fennec foxes become aggressive competitors as they fight for their chance to mate with females. Their cooperative behaviors illustrate a sophisticated level of social organization among these small creatures, emphasizing how each contributes uniquely to maintain the cohesion and well-being of their groups.
Moreover, their vocal repertoire is diverse. Fennec foxes communicate with a range of sounds such as barks, chirps, and even purrs - signifying various emotions and intentions from social bonding expressed through soft whimpers and high-pitched squeaks to loud piercing screams when feeling threatened or agitated. Their adeptness at
communicating through sound showcases their intelligence and unique ability to express a broad spectrum of emotions and needs, revealing the community life. From lively communal living to distinctive vocalizations as a means of expression, the world of fennec fox
communication is richly layered and deserves admiration. See Related: Exploring the Diet and Food Chain of Fennec Foxes in Desert Habitats Once the sun dips below the horizon and the deserves admiration. See Related: Exploring the Diet and Food Chain of Fennec Foxes in Desert Habitats Once the sun dips below the horizon and the deserves admiration.
rodents and birds, they have adapted to life's challenges in arid regions. Imagine a moonlit desert, silent except for the soft rustle of tiny paws scurrying over the sand. Fennec foxes are stealthy and agile predators, relying on their acute hearing to capture unsuspecting prey. Their large ears swivel independently, pinpointing sounds from a distance as
they map out their hunt through the darkness. Their prey is often hidden beneath the sand or moving unseen under the starlit sky. But these resourceful foxes are no strangers to these tactics; with their exceptional agility and speed, they deftly navigate these obstacles to secure their next meal. A typical night unfolds as they cover an average distance
of 2 to 3 kilometers in search of food. Agile and swift, they showcase playful behaviors while looking for their next meal, illustrating their adaptability and curiosity. While their primary diet consists of insects, rodents, and birds found in the desert at night, they are also opportunistic feeders, making them versatile hunters. Their prowess as skilled
predators allows them to thrive in harsh environments where other predators struggle to survive. As we understand their nocturnal habits and predatory prowess, it becomes evident that fennec foxes are marvels of adaptation and resilience in the challenging desert landscape. Pexels Fennec foxes are renowned for their strong social bonds and
monogamous mating habits, setting them apart in the animal kingdom. These charming desert creatures form devoted pairs that last a lifetime, sharing the responsibilities of raising their young together. After a gestation period of approximately 50 days, the female fennec fox gives birth to a litter of 1 to 4 kits. The kits are born blind and rely entirely on
their parents for care and sustenance. The female exhibits exceptional dedication, providing nourishment and warmth to her offspring while ensuring their safety within the den. This nurturing bond between the mother and her young is heartwarming and reinforces the close-knit nature of fennec fox families. Interestingly, fennec foxes also demonstrate
a unique cooperative breeding behavior within their community. It's not just the biological parents who care for the young—other adult members, including males, actively contribute to the upbringing of the kits. This cooperative approach sets fennec foxes apart from many different animal species and showcases the strength of communal support
within their tight-knit groups. Imagine this: A male fennec fox dutifully brings food to the female and her offspring, ensuring they have the nourishment needed for their well-being. This active involvement of non-breeding adults in raising the young displays a remarkable sense of shared responsibility and care within the fennec fox community. It's
 heartening to witness these unique family dynamics among fennec foxes, showcasing a deep sense of unity and collaboration within their small but closely connected communities. Amidst the harsh desert environment, these endearing creatures have mastered the art of family support and cooperation, providing an inspiring example of resilience and
adorable creatures with distinctive features—those oversized ears, big eyes, and playful antics—has made them stars in children's books like Dr. Seuss' "Fox in Socks" and animated television shows. It's hard to miss their charm when encountering these endearing animals. The Fennec fox's irresistibly cute looks have even led to its appearance in
some of the traits associated with these remarkable animals. This form of representation has further contributed to their presence in popular culture and has cemented their status as lovable creatures for many. Moreover, the film "Fantastic Mr. Fox," directed by Wes Anderson, is based on a children's book and features a charismatic fox promoting
individuality and growth. Although not explicitly portraying a fennec fox, this cinematic experience highlights these animals' allure and qualities. Furthermore, establishments such as The Fennec fox, this cinematic experience highlights these animals' allure and qualities. Furthermore, establishments such as The Fennec fox, this cinematic experience highlights these animals' allure and qualities.
 influence extends to diverse areas, emphasizing how deeply they have been woven into various art, entertainment, and lifestyle aspects. These examples underscore the significant impact of fennec foxes on popular culture. They leave an indelible mark through their captivating presence in literature, film, television, and even atmospheres curated for
social gatherings. From literature to film and even inspiring themed spaces, the Fennec fox's endearing qualities continue to leave a lasting impression on popular culture, ensuring their charm is celebrated across various platforms. The fennec fox, a diminutive crepuscular fox, is a native of the North African deserts, from the Sinai Peninsula to the
 Western Sahara. These hairy critters have evolved over time to account for the lack of water because they are desert dwellers. They only need to eat leaves, roots, and fruits to stay hydrated in the heat. Fennec fox has extraordinarily wide ears, which serve to vent heat and listen for underground prey. It is the smallest species of fox. Their size
fluctuates depending on the amount of food available in the area, but they typically live in close-knit families of up to 14 years, although its lifespan in the wild is only about 10 years. The fennec is now not in danger of going extinct, according to
estimates based on how frequently they are sighted. Precise population numbers are unknown. Algeria's national football team, Les Fennec Fox; 1. A Fennec Fox; 1. A Fennec Fox Creates a Sand-based Den Fennec foxes construct their burrows.
in sturdy sand dunes, either in open regions or areas protected by vegetation. Dens in softer, looser sand are typically more straightforward, with just one entrance leading to a single chamber. There can be up to 15 entrances in compacted dirt and dens as large as 120 m2 (1,300 sq ft). Some families join their dens together or place them near one
another. 2. Fennec Foxes are Sometimes Bred in Captivity for the Exotic Pet Trade Image by S. H. Li from Pixabay Commercial breeding of the fennec fox produces exotic pets. Since domesticated foxes are more desirable than wild ones, commercial breeding of the fennec fox produces exotic pets.
by inbreeding, the United States has established a breeders' register. 3. The Fennec Fox is an Omnivore Image by Cifer88 from Pixabay The fennec fox consumes a variety of foods, including fruits, leaves, roots, insects, small rodents, lizards, geckos, skinks, tiny birds, and their eggs. It forages small animals and insects alone in the sand. Some animals
have been seen hunting for food close to human settlements and burying prey for later eating.4. Fennec Foxes are Native to the Sahara Desert and are Well-adapted to Arid Environments They are protected from the chilly desert evenings by their thick fur. Their sandy coloring serves as an effective heat reflector and concealment. The soles of fenned
foxes' feet are likewise covered in thick fur, which protects them from the desert's harsh sand. They have exceptional grip in the loose sand thanks to the additional fur on the soles of their feet.5. It Consumes Water when Available but Depends on its Prey's Moisture Level The fennec fox can survive without access to freely available water in the desert
Their kidneys have been modified specifically to store water. They can get moisture through the food they consume and by sucking the dew that accumulates in their caves. Read about the 30 Animals Scientists Trying To Bring Back To Life6. The Fennec Fox's Ears are Half the Size of the Animal One of the fennec fox's defining features is its large, bat-
like ears. These animals' ears can grow up to 15 cm in length! Among the characteristics that distinguish them from other animals. The fennec fox could reach a size that is roughly twice that size! Fennec Foxes are Primarily Nocturna Fennec foxes are
nocturnal, like many other desert-dwelling animals. Even though they escape the heat during the hottest part of the day by sleeping in their cool, underground burrows, being a night prowler comes with its own challenges for staying warm on frigid evenings and, of course, spotting prey in the dark. Read about the Top 10 Heaviest animals in the world8
puppies are born in a litter by a female between March and June, and they begin to open their eyes eight to eleven days of age.9. The smallest species of fox is the fennec fox
Among canids, the fennec fox is the smallest. Females weigh between 1-1.9 kg (2.2-4.2 lb), with a head-to-body ratio of 34.5 to 39.5 cm (13.6 to 15.6 in), a tail that is 23 to 25 cm (9.1 to 9.8 in) long. With a head-to-body ratio of 39 to 39.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in), a tail that is 23 to 25 cm (9.1 to 9.8 in) long.
ears that are 10 cm (3.9 in) long, and a weight of at least 1.3 kg (2.9 lb), males are slightly larger. Read about the Top 10 Fascinating Facts About The Arctic Fox10. They use a wide range of vocalizations, such as whining, chattering, growling,
screaming, screeching, and chattering. Fennec foxes scream or produce a high-pitched call to draw attention. When protecting food, fennecs may yip or produce a loud sound. You will be surprised by how loudly this small little fox can bark. Fennecs shriek defensively when they feel threatened or intrusive. 11. Fennec Foxes have Incredibly Acute
Hearing Image by N1111 from Pixabay Due to their keen hearing, fennec foxes can pick up sounds that other animals cannot. This is due to the fact that their ears have been specially modified to detect high-pitched sounds. Because of how good their hearing is, they can even detect the distant footfall of a predator. Therefore, although appearing to be
an odd physical characteristic, the fennec fox's enormous ears have a crucial purpose. The Sahara desert and surrounding areas of North Africa are home to the fennec fox, also known as the desert fox, which is suited to life in arid desert landscapes. Fennec foxes live in small family groups and hunt at night. They also build tunnels for protection.
Fennec foxes act much like energetic, playful tiny dogs and are occasionally kept as pets. Although fennecs have a charming, cuddly appearance, they normally dislike being handled, let alone caressed, and they may bite if they feel threatened or uneasy. Aren't fennec foxes adorable? Native to the deserts of north Africa, the fennec fox is distinctive for
his pert black eyes, small size, and enormous fluffy ears. Even though it's gaining in popularity as a pet, the fennec fox is still a mystery to many people. What are some interesting facts about fennec fox ears can be as long as
six inches. That's about half the body length of an average adult fennec fox. In addition to helping the fox locate tasty underground prey, the fennec fox's big ears help him cool off. The large ears are open on all sides. This trait helps regulate body heat by helping to cool off the fennec's blood as it circulates. That way, the fox's body temperature stays in
a safe range even in the hot North African desert. Fennec foxes have a distinctive sandy-colored coat with lots of fluffy furs. The fur on the fox's feet helps protect his pads from the burning sand and give traction. However, the color of the coat blends in with the off-white shade of the sand. This survival trait helps the fennec fox camouflage themselves
and be less visible to predators like the owl. We know sometimes names can be misleading. For example, red pandas aren't really bears, and koalas aren't either. (Actually, koala bears are marsupials.) Rest assured, though, fennec foxes are indeed foxes. They're the smallest of all the canids, a group that includes everyone from the teeny fennec fox to
the giant grey wolf. You might be wondering, "Are fennec foxes dangerous?" At 2-3 pounds, the average fennec fox is about the size of a female ferret. Unless you're a small rodent or a bird egg, you don't have a lot to be concerned about when it comes to fennec foxes. In fact, fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you. They're so small that
they're actually preyed upon by eagle owls. This large bird species lives in Africa and Eurasia. Fennec fox feet are all about sand management. Since the fennec fox is native to hot and sandy deserts in north Africa and Arabia, the hair on the foxes' feet gives them extra protection against surfaces like burning
sand. The foot fuzz helps to distribute the foxes' weight in loose, shifting dune sand. In other words, the fur on their feet acts like built-in snowshoes. Foot fur gives the fox much better traction. Also, because fennec foxes breathe
about 23 breaths per minute on average. (For comparison, a normal human range is from about 12-20 breaths per minute.) However, when the temperature starts to rise, fennec foxes can breathe up to thirty times their normal rate. This rapid breathing helps them manage extremely high heat an keep their
temperature in a normal range. Fortunately, the fennec fox is safer than many species. In fact, it's listed in the "least concern" groups for conservation efforts. Unfortunately, tourism and development are encroaching on the native habitat of the fennec fox, and foxes are hunted for their coats by some people. Most animals need some form of free
standing water in puddles, lakes, rivers, rain, or other water sources in order to live. However, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water. To provide them a survival edge in the desert heat, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water from the rodents, insects, eggs, or reptiles they catch. In its
underground burrows, the fox can also consume any dew that collects on the inside walls. If you have a pet fox, however, you should supply it with a water source just in case. Fennec foxes are known for being opportunistic eaters. In other words, they'll eat almost anything they can catch in the wild. This includes small rodents such as mice, lizards,
birds and their eggs, and insects. Unlike many other canids, fennec foxes will also seek out high-moisture food sources including fruit, leaves, and roots. Like many desert animals from prairie dogs to rattlesnakes, fennec foxes live in burrows. They'll usually find a good shade plant and dig a burrow entrance near the base of the plant, letting the roots
act as natural rebar to support the burrow tunnel. The fennec uses the underground burrow as a safe retreat from its natural predator, the eagle owl. Female fennec foxes will line an interior chamber of the burrow with leaves before giving birth to a litter of babies. Normally, foxes are loners. However, the fennec fox is different. Fennecs form extended
family groups of around 8-10 foxes, most of whom are related to each other. Usually, the fennec fox clan will have one breeding pair that mates for life. The family group may include a current litter as well as siblings from older litters. Usually, female fennecs will breed once a year and have a litter of 1-6 kits. You've probably heard some of the wild
names for groups of animals. A group of lions is a pride. A cluster of geese is a gaggle, and a gathering of pigeons is a flock. Sometimes, the names get evocative of the animals themselves or our associations with them. A group of ferrets is a business. The fox is no exception. The next time you see a bunch of fennecs hanging
out together, be sure to call out, "Hey, I see a skulk of foxes over there." More social than other foxes, fennecs will sometimes develop an enormous and complex underground den system. The dens will have multiple exits, a feature which allows fennecs the opportunity to duck into a safe hidey-hole in case of danger from above. As fennec fox
generations grow up, they may form new clusters and family groups which may share this complex den. Baby fennec foxes are entirely dependent on their mother until they open their eyes at around two weeks old. During that time, male foxes are kept away until the babies are old
enough to start playing around and outside the den at 4-5 weeks old. Fennec foxes nurse their young longer than many other species of fox and generally don't wean until their kits are 2-3 months old. Unlike wolves and coyotes, which hunt in packs, fennecs hunt alone. Even though they're more social in their family lives, fennecs prefer food-finding to
be a solo mission. In times of greater food abundance, fennecs will often cache food. This means that they'll catch prey such as an insect, a lizard, or a small rodent. Then the fox will bury it in the ground for later consumption. Fennec foxes are definitely built to take
the heat of the North African and Arabian deserts. When it gets a little colder, though, fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets chillier than 70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec foxes are nocturnal. They
sleep during the day when the heat of the desert is at its most punishing. When the sun goes down, they go on the prowl for insects, rodents, birds, eggs, or whatever food they can find. If you're considering a fennec fox as a pet, it's important to keep this trait in mind. Having a dedicated fox room where your fennec can run and play at three in the
morning is a good idea. Probably because they live in extended family groups with complex social dynamics like humans, fennec foxes have developed great communication skills. They of fascinating sounds and calls. They of fascinating sounds and calls. They are trying to get attention
from you, fennec foxes can make a high-pitched "eh-eh-eh" call or cry that sounds like it's coming from an exotic tropical bird. Fennecs can also make high-pitched "nyah-nyah" sounds or yips when they're guarding food or yummy treats they want to keep all for themselves. It's surprising to hear such a small fox making such a loud noise. When
fennecs feel threatened or invaded, they can let out a decidedly defensive screech. It's a clear warning sign that definitely tells an invader, "Hey, keep out of here!" Your fox can also make a barking sound that resembles a chirpy
little trill like a happy bird or kitten. They enjoy being petted, especially after they've had some time to burn off their excess energy. Patience and socialization definitely help. Many fennec foxes love belly rubs and ear rubs as dogs or cats do. Fennec foxes can be kept as pets in some states. However, they're not domesticated like cats and dogs are, and
they have unique needs that dogs and cats don't always have. To keep them happy and healthy, it's important to find out how to take care of them appropriately. If they're kept outdoors for any period of time, they'll need a secure play area. They love to dig, so outdoor environments have to be planned carefully so they can't climb over or dig under a
wall or fence. Keep in mind that fennec foxes can dig holes 20 feet deep. Fennec foxes are intelligent and energetic. In other words, they'll eagerly explore and get into everything around them. It's important to research fennec fox ownership in advance. Find out what solutions other owners have tried to keep their house fox proofed. If you keep your
fennec fox indoors, it's a good idea to have a room you've designated as the fox room. Ideally, the room should be kept above 70 degrees. It should not keep a fox confined at night when he wants to run around and play. Like cats, fennec foxes are agile and curious.
They can jump on almost anything, including beds, tabletops, counters, and appliances. A "fox room" where you've installed fennec-safe features like shelves or platforms could be a great survival strategy in Tunisia, but in an apartment litterbox,
it can be a mess. Covered litterboxes definitely help. If you decide to have a fennec as a pet, they love chewing on almost anything that is made of metal or rubber. What can fennec foxes do? They can definitely chew on dangerous items. These can include electrical plugs, buttons, batteries, coins, or earrings. As with ferrets or other intelligent, curious
animals, fennec foxes need their owners to be vigilant about their environment. Having a room entirely made for them is a solution many fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec fox owners to be vigilant about their environment. Having a fennec fox. They are
illegal in those states. Unfortunately, some animals have been euthanized if their owners have violated these statutes. In Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These states do require a permit or health certification, though. Ultimately, fennec foxes are fascinating. adorable, intelligent, and unique. It's easy to see why
ownership is growing in popularity. These high-energy cuties need owners who are willing to spend a great deal of time and care with them. They need an environment where they can be happy and safe. As always, it's important to do some homework before making the big step to pet ownership., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766
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raiders. He claimed the squadron's first victory—the first by an Australian over the mainland—in November 1942. He commanded No. 81 (Fighter) Wing from May 1944 to March 1945, and simultaneously No. 77 Squadron for the
third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell resigned from the RAAF in 1959. He retired in
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the French artist Eugène Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the
bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the french Revolution—the tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these events—in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the
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1,000,000+ articles שׁן, שבית Deutsch Español שׁל, שבית Deutsch Español של, שבית בפות בפול Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú האסיט לשוואט ברית באונה בא Deutsch Español של, שברית באינה בא Deutsch Español של, שברית בא ברית בא Deutsch Español של, שברית בא ברית בא ברית בא ברית בא בא ברית בא ברית בא ברית בא בא ברית בא ברית בא ברית בא ברית בא בא ברית בא בא ברית ב
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16th century 17th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s 1700s Years 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 vte April 11: William III and Mary II are crowned in London as the joint rulers of England and Scotland. 1689 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors
 Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments - Disestablishments - Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1689 in various calendar 6439 alinese saka calendar 1610-
1611Bengali calendar1095-1096Berber calendar2639English Regnal year1 Will. & Mar. - 2 Will. & Mar. Buddhist calendar2855Ethiopian calendar1681.
1682Hebrew calendar5449-5450Hindu calendar5 - Vikram Samvat1745-1746 - Shaka Samvat1610-1611 - Kali Yuga4789-4790Holocene calendar1100-1101Japanese calendarGenroku 2(元禄 2 年)Javanese calendar1612-1613Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean
                      of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1689th year of the 2nd millennium, the 89th year of the 17th century, and the 10th and last year of the 1680s decade. As of the start of 1689, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days
ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year Notable events during this year include: Coup, war, and legislation in England and its territories. The overthrow of Catholic king James of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the Glorious Revolution. The latter realms entering the Nine Years War and its expansion to
the American colonies in the King William's War. The Bill of Rights becomes law in England. Japanese writer Bashō goes on a voyage, resulting in the classic Narrow Road to the Interior. The Battle of Niš, fought against the Ottoman Empire.
Morocco wins in the Siege of Larache against Spain. Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great decrees the convention Parliament is convened to determine if King James II of England, the last Roman Catholic British monarch, vacated the throne when he
fled to France, at the end of 1688. The settlement of this is agreed on 8 February.[1] January 30 - The first performance of the opera Henrico Leone composed by Agostino Steffani takes place in Hannover to inaugurate the new royal theatre in the Leineschloss. February 12 - John Locke returned to London from exile in Holland.[2] February 23
(February 13, 1688 O.S.) - William III and Mary II are proclaimed co-rulers of England, Scotland and Ireland. [1] March 2 - Nine Years' War: As French forces leave, they set fire to Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of Heidelberg. March 12 O.S.) - Start of the Williamite War in Ireland: The deposed James II of England lands with 6,000
French soldiers in Ireland, where there is a Catholic majority, hoping to use it as the base for a counter-coup.[3] However, many Irish Catholics see him as an agent of Louis XIV of France, and refuse to support him. March 27 - Japanese haiku master Bashō sets out on his last great voyage, which will result in the prose and verse classic Oku no
Hosomichi ("Narrow Road to the Interior"). April 4 - A total lunar eclipse is visible in central Asia.[4] April 11 (O.S.) - William III and Mary II are crowned in London as King and Queen of England, Scotland deposed. April 18 Boston
revolt: Unpopular New England Governor Sir Edmund Andros and other officials are overthrown by a "mob" of Bostonians. Andros, an appointee of James II of England, is disliked for his support of the Church of England and revocation of various colonial charters. The Siege of Derry begins in Ireland as former King James II arrives at the gates of Derry
and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland. The Protestant defenders refuse and the siege lasts until August 1 when it is abandoned. [6] April 19 - A fire in Amalienborg-palace in Copenhagen killed 180 people. May 11 (May 1 O.S.) The Battle of Bantry Bay begins during the Williamite War in Ireland as the French fleet under the
Marquis de Châteaurenault is able to protect its transports, unloading supplies for James II, from the English Royal Navy under the Scottish Parliament votes to depose King James VII May 12 - Nine Years' War: With England and the
Netherlands now both ruled by William III, they join the Grand Alliance (League of Augsburg), thus escalating the conflict, which continues until 1763) between English and French colonists, both sides allied to Native American tribes. The nature
of the fighting is a series of raids on each other's settlements, across the Canadian and New England borders. May 24 - The Act of Toleration, drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to protect Protestants but with Roman Catholics intentionally excluded, is passed; this effectively concludes the Glorious Revolution. May 25 - The last hearth
tax is collected in England and Wales. May 31 - Leisler's Rebellion: Calvinist Jacob Leisler deposes lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and assumes control of the Province of New York. June 14 - The Duke of Gordon, a Scottish
peer and Jacobite supporter, surrenders Edinburgh Castle to Protestant attackers after holding out for 20 days following the Glorious Revolution. July 25 - The Council of Wales and the Marches is abolished. July 27 - First Jacobite rising: Battle of Killiecrankie near Pitlochry in Perthshire - Scottish Covenanter supporters of William III and Mary II
(under Hugh Mackay) are defeated by Jacobite supporters of James II, but the latter's leader, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, is killed. Hand grenades are used in action.[8] July 28 - English sailors break through a floating boom across the River Foyle, to end the siege of Derry after 105 days.[9] August 2 - Boston Revolt: Edmund Andros, former
governor of the Dominion of New England, escapes from Boston to Connecticut, but is recaptured. August 5 - Beaver Wars: Lachine massacre - A force of 1,500 Iroquois largely destroys the village of Lachine, New France. August 12 - Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi, b. 1611), Pope since 1676, dies. He played a major part in founding both the
League of Augsburg, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against the Ottoman Empire. August 20 - A large Williamite force under Marshal Schomberg begins the siege of Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, which surrenders on August 21 - First Jacobite rising: Battle of Dunkeld - Covenanters defeat the Jacobites in Scotland. [10]
August 23 Roman Catholic cardinals convene in Rome for a papal conclave to elect a successor to Pope Innocent XI. The conclave lasts until October 6. Gravely ill, the Empress Xiaoyiren is proclaimed empress by her husband, China's Kangxi Emperor, after having been Imperial Noble Consort since 1682. She dies the next day. August 27 - China and
Russia sign the Treaty of Nerchinsk. September 8 - The Siege of Mainz (in the modern-day Rheinland-Pfalz state of Germany), which had started on June 1, ends after almost three months, as French General Nicolas Chalon du Blé surrenders the walled city to the armies of Austria and the Dutch Republic. September 9 - King William brings England into
a military alliance with the Holy Roman Empire in a fight against France in the Ottoman Empire during the Great Turkish War in modern-day Serbia. September 28-29 - A total lunar eclipse is visible in eastern America, western Europe and west Africa.
[11] October 6 - The papal conclave in Rome unanimously elects Pietro Vito Ottoboni as the new Pope. Ottoboni takes the name Alexander VIII and succeeds Pope Innocent XI, to become the 241st pope, the first Venetian to hold the office in over 200 years. October 26 - Skopje fire of 1689 occurs, lasting for two days and burning much of the city.
November 11 - The Siege of Larache in Morocco ends when the Spanish troops surrender to Mawlay Ismail and the Moroccan forces. November 22 - Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. December 24th, including many from Dutch
ships near the equator.[12] December 16 - The Bill of Rights (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown), drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to establish constitutional monarchy in England, but with Roman Catholics barred from the throne, receives royal assent; it will remain
substantially in force into the 21st century. December 22 - A serious earthquake strikes Innsbruck, Austria.[13] Peter the Great plots to overthrow his half-sister Sophia as regent of Russia. Supporters of William of Orange seize Liverpool Castle in the north west of England.[14] The English East India Company expands its influence, and a Committee of
the House of Commons is formed to deal with the concerns of the Company. [15] Valvasor's The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola is printed in Nuremberg. The first documented performance of the opera Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell takes place at Josias Priest's girls' school in Chelsea, London, with a libretto based on Virgil's Aeneid. [16] Boston
suffers a smallpox epidemic.[17] Montesquieu born 18 January Pierre-Joseph Alary born 18 January Pierre-Joseph Alary born 18 July Szymon Czechowicz born 22 July Prince William, Duke of Gloucester born 24 July Henric
Benzelius born 7 August Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer born 1 September Anna Sophie Schack born 26 September Catharina Backer born 22 September Frans van Mieris the Younger born 24 December January 7 - Robert Murray, Brigadier-General, Scottish soldier, Member of Parliament (d. 1738) January 11 - Charles
Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (d. 175) January 15 - Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, Italian scholar and critic (d. 1775) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 16 - Edmond Jean François Barbier, French historian (d. 1771) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) January 18 Montesquieu, French social comment
1750) January 21 - Daniel Henchman, bookseller (d. 1761) January 22 - Philibert Orry, French politician (d. 1747) January 23 - Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1761) January 29 - January 20 - J
February 3 - Blas de Lezo, admiral of the Spanish Empire (d. 1741) February 23 - Leonardo Antonio Olivieri, Italian composer (d. 1775) John Roosevelt, American businessman and alderman (d. 1750) Maximilian Emanuel of
Württemberg-Winnental, German noble (d. 1709) March 3 - Thomas Ingoldsby, British politician (d. 1763) March 7 - Charles-Michel Mesaiger, Jesuit priest (d. 1766) March 11 Roger Handasyd, British Army officer (d. 1763) Nanbu Toshimoto, mid-Edo
period Japanese samurai, the 6th daimyō of Morioka Domain (d. 1725) March 19 - Pierre-Joseph Alary, French ecclesiastic and writer (d. 1770) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1725) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1727) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 20 - Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician 
1743) April 2 - Arthur Dobbs, Irish politician, governor of the Province of North Carolina (d. 1765) April 5 - William Holmes, English academic and Jacobite leader (d. 1746) April 15 - Richard Ward, American colonial governor (d. 1763) April 18 -
Marie Anne de Bourbon, French noble (d. 1720) April 21 - Johann Jakob Fried, German obstetrician (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1749) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1750) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 2 - Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1756) May 1 - Martha Fowke, Englis
1740) May 5 - John Tufts, American minister and music educator (d. 1750) May 10 - José Manso de Velasco, 1st Count of Superunda, Royal Governor of Chile (d. 1767) May 11 - Heinrich Karl Ludwig de Herault, Prussian Army general (d. 1757) May 15 - Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writer and poet from England (d. 1762) May 16 - Samuel Adams Sr.,
American brewer (d. 1748) May 21 - André-François Deslandes, French philosopher (d. 1753) May 29 - Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 29 - Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 29 - Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 29 - Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 28 - Maximilian of Hesse-Kassel, German prince (d. 1753) May 29 - Louis de Gramont, 6th Duke of
Gramont, French general (d. 1745) June 1 - Henri François, comte de Ségur, French general (d. 1751) June 2 - Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, British politician (d. 1744) June 7 - Antoine Louis Rouillé, French
noble (d. 1761) June 12 - Sir Richard Grosvenor, 4th Baronet, British politician; (d. 1732) June 23 - George Hay, 8th Earl of Kinnoull, British diplomat (d. 1758) June 24 - Giovanni Casini, Portrait painter and sculptor (d. 1748) June 26 Edward Holyoke, American academic
administrator, 9th president of Harvard (d. 1769) July 9 - Alexis Piron, French writer (d. 1773) July 14 - Antoine Gaubil, French missionary (d. 1759) July 15 - Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu (d. 1751)
July 16 - Samuel Molyneux, Irish politician (d. 1728) July 27 - Christian, Landgrave of Hesse-Wanfried-Rheinfels (d. 1755) July 21 - John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 - Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775) July 24 - Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne (d. 1700) July 26 - Maria Anna Josepha Althann,
Spanish noble (d. 1755) August 1 - Pedro de Calatayud, writer (d. 1773) August 3 - Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny, Marshal of France (d. 1778) August 7 - Henric Benzelius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1758) August 8 - Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, Czech painter (d. 1743) August 19 -
Samuel Richardson, English writer and printer (d. 1761) August 21 - Josep Prades i Gallent, Organist and composer (d. 1757) September 4 Hugh Bethell, British Member of Parliament (d. 1747) Thomas Lawrence, American mayor (d. 1754) September 1 Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, Czech architect (d. 1751) Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1754) September 1 Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, Czech architect (d. 1751) Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1754)
Anna Sophie Schack, Danish noblewoman (d. 1760) September 13 - Johan Fredrik Peringskiöld, Swedish translator (d. 1772) September 17 - Ferdinand Charles, comte d'Aspremont-Lynden, army general (d. 1771) September 12 - Jan Klemens Branicki, Polish noble (d. 1771) September 22 -
Catharina Backer, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1766) September 23 - Antonio Denzio, Italian opera singer (d. 1763) September 26 - Nijō Yoshitada, Japanese noble (d. 1737) September 27 - Edward Stanley, 11th Earl of Derby, English noble and politician (d. 1776)
September 29 - Henry Perrot, British Member of Parliament (d. 1740) September 30 - Jacques Aubert, French composer and violinist (d. 1753) October 15 - Nicolas-Ignace de Beaubois, French missionary (d. 1770) October 22 King John V of Portugal,
Portuguese king (d. 1750) Matthew Skinner, English serjeant-at-law, judge and politician (d. 1749) October 29 - Tokugawa Yoshimichi, daimyo (d. 1713) October 31 - Mildmay Fane, British politician (d. 1749) October 31 - Mildmay Fane, British politician (d. 1715) November 2 Michael Cox, Anglican archbishop in Ireland (d. 1779) Charles-François Panard, French chansonnier and poet (d. 1765) Joan Paul
Schaghen, Dutch governor (d. 1746) November 3 Jan Josef Ignác Brentner, Czech composer (d. 1742) November 4 - Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Meneses, 1st Marquis of Louriçal, Portuguese nobleman and statesman (d. 1742) November 6 Reynolds Calthorpe, politician (d. 1714) Christoph Schütz,
German theologian (d. 1750) November 8 - Henry XXXV, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (d. 1761) November 17 - Jean François Foppens, Flemish historian (d. 1761) November 29 - Johann Theodor Eller, German chemist and physician (d. 1760) November 30 Lars
Gathenhielm, Swedish privateer (d. 1718) Joseph Wamps, French painter (d. 1744) December 1 - Hieronymus Albrecht Hass, harpsichord maker (d. 1752) December 4 - Gottfried Lengnich, historian and politician (d. 1734) December 3 - Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734) December 3 - Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734) December 3 - Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734) December 3 - Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular
11 - Ignatius van der Beken, Flemish painter (d. 1774) December 14 - Agostino Veracini, Italian painter (d. 1762) December 21 - Arthur Ingram, 6th Viscount of Irvine, British peer and politician (d. 1736) December 23 - Joseph Bodin de Boismortier, French composer (d. 1755) December 24 - Frans van Mieris the Younger, Dutch painter (d. 1763)
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December 27 - Jacob August Franckenstein, Encyclopedia editor, professor (d. 1733) Seth Ward (bishop of Salisbury) died 6 January Marie Louise d'Orléans died 12 February Sambhaji died 11 March Kazimierz Łyszczyński died 30 March Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria died 4 April Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna died 14 April Aphra Behn died 16

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April Christina, Queen of Sweden died 19 April Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness died 14 June Song Si-yeol died 9 September George Ent died 13 October Stephan Farffler died 24 October Thomas Sydenham died 29 December January 6
Cristoforo Ivanovich, Venetian historian and librettist of Serb origin (b. 1628) Bishop Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, mathematician and astronomer (b. 1617) January 9 - Sir Hugh Cholmeley, 4th Baronet, English politician (b. 1632) January 18 Ernest Günther I, Duke of
Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (b. 1609) Humphrey Lloyd, British bishop (b. 1610) January 24 - Henry Waldegrave, 1st Baron Waldegrave, 1st Baron Waldegrave, English peer and Jacobite supporter (b. 1638) Thomas
Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, English noble and colonial governor of Virginia (b. 1635) January 29 - Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1635) January 28 - Bernardino Corniani, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 29 - Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 29 - Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 29 - Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 29 - Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel de Herrera, Bishop of Pula (b. 1645) January 31 - Manuel 
Bishop of Durango (b. 1635) February 1 - Sir John Borlase, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1642) February 4 - Moshe ben Yonatan Galante, Ottoman rabbi (b. 1651) February 5 - William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651) February 5 - William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651) February 5 - William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651) February 6 - Metcalfe Robinson, English politician (b. 1629) February 8 - Sir John Gell, 2nd Baronet
English politician (b. 1613) February 12 - Marie Louise d'Orléans, Queen of Spain as the wife of King Charles II (b. 1662) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1623) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1624) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1625) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1626) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1627) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1628) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1628) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 13 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) February 14 - Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1629) Februa
February 21 - Isaac Vossius, Dutch classical scholar (b. 1618) February 22 - Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618) February 24 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 24 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 28 - Thomas Benedict, American settler (b. 1617) March 7 - Franz Johann von Vogt von Altensumerau und Prasberg, Bishop of Constance (b. 1618) February 21 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 22 - Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618) February 23 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 24 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1618) February 25 - Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618) February 26 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 27 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 28 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 29 - Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish Countess (b. 1632) February 29 - Elsa Elisabe
1611) March 8 - Alexander Parker, British minister (b. 1628) March 9 - François Adhémar de Monteil, French priest, Bishop of Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (b. 1620) March 10 - Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620) March 10 - Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620) March 10 - Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620) March 11 Kim Ik-hun, Korean General and philosopher, soldier, politician (b. 1619) Sambhaji, High
Protector of the Maratha Empire (b. 1657) March 14 - Anthony Coucheron, Norwegian engineer (b. 1650) March 15 - Yolo, Qing dynasty prince (b. 1650) March 1650) March 18 - John Dixwell, regicide (b. 1657) March 17 - Yolo, Qing dynasty prince (b. 1657) March 18 - John Dixwell, regicide (
the Danish West Indies (b. 1631) March 29 - Sir John Hotham, 2nd Baronet, Member of the House of Commons of England (b. 1632) March 30 - Kazimierz Lyszczyński, Polish philosopher (b. 1634) March 30 - Kazimierz Lyszczyński, Polish philosopher (b. 1634) March 31 - Tommaso Caracciolo, Bishop of Gerace (b. 1640) April 4 - Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria, youngest surviving daughter of Ferdinand
III (b. 1654) April 12 - John Hunting, first ruling elder of the church of Dedham, Massachusetts (b. 1602) April 14 - Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna, Italian noble (b. 1637) April 18 - George Jeffreys, 1st Baron Jeffreys, Welsh judge, aka the Hanging Judge (b. 1645) April 19 - Christina, Queen of
Sweden, ruled from 1632 until abdication in 1654 (b. 1626) April 22 - Thomas Proby, English politician (b. 1632) May 11 - Charles Goodall, English politician and diarist (b. 1634) May 15 - Jean Paul Médaille, French Jesuit missionary (b. 1618) May 20 - Estevão Brioso de Figueiredo,
Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Funchal of Olinda (b. 1630) May 23 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 - Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) 
Catholic cardinal (b. 1623) June 9 - François Bonnemer, French painter and engraver (b. 1638) June 13 - William Annand, Minister of the Church of England (b. 1633) June 14 - Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness, English noble (b. 1598) June 17 Jan Baptist de Crépu,
Flemish painter and army officer (b. 1631) Marcin Zamoyski, Polish noble (b. 1637) June 20 Willem Coucheron, Dutch general in the Dano-Norwegian army (b. 1614) June 25 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 - Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 21 - Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614) June 25 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 - Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 21 - Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614) June 25 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 - Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 21 - Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614) June 25 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 - Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 26 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 - Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1614) June 28 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 28 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 28 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 28 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 28 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, Welsh Anglican priest (b. 1618) June 29 - William Thomas, We
Waldron, colonial settler, acting President of the Province of New Hampshire (b. 1615) June 28 - Thomas Mainwaring, English politician (b. 1623) July 1 - Anne Crawford-Lindsay, Scottish nobility (b. 1631) July 2 - Edward Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham (b. 1620) July 7 - Princess Louise of Savoy, Hereditary Princess of Baden-Baden (b. 1627) July 8
Menahem Mendel Auerbach, Austrian banker and rabbi (b. 1620) Edward Wooster, English Connecticut pioneer (b. 1620) July 27 - John Graham, 1st Viscount Dundee, Scottish general (b. 1648) August 6 - Princess Dorothea
Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Electress of Brandenburg (b. 1636) August 12 - Pope Innocent XI, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1611) August 13 - Count Maximilian I, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Count of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. 1636) August 15
 - John Gregory, Connecticut settler (b. 1612) August 17 William Boynton, English politician (b. 1641) Thomas Street, astronomer (b. 1621) August 20 - Antonio Marinari, Roman Catholic prelate, Auxiliary Bishop of Ostia-Velletri, Titular Bishop of Thagaste (b. 1605) August 21 - William Cleland, Scottish poet and soldier (b. c. 1661) August 28 Claude-
 Jean Allouez, French Jesuit missionary and explorer of North America (b. 1622) Alexander Coosemans, Flemish still life painter (b. 1624) September 6 - Torii Tadanori, Daimyo who ruled the Takatō Domain in Shinano Province (b. 1646)
September 9 - Jane Lane, Lady Fisher, English Royalist (b. 1626) September 10 - John Belasyse, 1st Baron Belasyse, English politician and noble (b. 1614) September 13 - Ciro Ferri, Italian painter, engraver, sculptor and architect (b. 1634) September 15 Balthasar Cellarius, German theologian (b. 1614) Timoléon Cheminais de Montaigu, French
theologian (b. 1652) September 18 - Sir Richard Head, 1st Baronet, English politician (b. 1600) September 26 - August, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, Bohemian noble (b. 1641) October 1 - Alexander Voet the Elder, Flemish engraver (b. 1608) October 4 - Quirinus
Kuhlmann, German Baroque poet and mystic (b. 1651) October 11 - Fyodor Shaklovity, Russian diplomat (b. 1640) October 13 - George Ent, English scientist and physician; (b. 1651) October 13 - George Ent, English scientist and physician; (b. 1650) October 14 - Adolph John I, Count Palatine of Kleeburg, Swedish prince (b. 1651) October 15 - Sir Edward Dering, 3rd Baronet, English politician (b. 1650) October 24 -
Stephan Farffler, German inventor (b. 1633) October 25 - Joseph Maynard, English politician (b. 1639) October 30 - Pier Antonio Capobianco, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Lacedonia (b. 1639) November 12 - Justus de Verwer, Dutch painter and illustrator (b. 1625) November 13
Matteo Borboni, Italian painter (b. 1610) Philipp von Zesen, German poet (b. 1611) November 18 - Jacob van der Ulft, painter (b. 1613) November 10 - Samuel Peterson,
American city founder (b. 1639) November 24 - Carey Dillon, 5th Earl of Roscommon, Irish nobleman and professional soldier (b. 1635) December 2 - George Speke, English politician (b. 1623) December 6 - Pjetër Bogdani, Albanian priest and writer (b. c. 1630) December 12 - Louis
Ferdinand Elle the Elder, French painter (b. 1612) December 15 - Anne Neville, abbess of Pontoise (b. 1605) December 25 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 27 - Gervase Bryan, English clergyman (b. 1640) December 25 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 27 - Gervase Bryan, English clergyman (b. 1640) December 25 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 27 - Gervase Bryan, English Clergyman (b. 1640) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1640) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1656) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1657) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 28 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1658) December 29 - Oliver Montagu, English Member 29 - Oliver 
1622) December 28 - Pietro Montanini, Italian painter (b. 1626) December 29 Olfert Dapper, Dutch physician and writer (b. 1621) Thomas Sydenham, English physician (b. 1624) December 31 Felipe Fernandez de Pardo, Roman
Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Manila (b. 1611) Gilbert de Choiseul Duplessis Praslin, Roman Catholic bishop (b. 1613) Anders Sinclair, Scottish soldier who joined Swedish service during the Thirty Years' War (b. 1614) ^ a b Kenyon, J. P. (1978). Stuart England. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. ISBN 0-14-022076-3. ^ Oxford DNB
odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-16885?rskey=mOcb4B&result=4 ^ Miller, John (2000). James II. Yale English monarchs (3rd ed.). New Haven: Yale University Press. pp. 222-227. ISBN 0-300-08728-4. ^ "Total Eclipse of the Moon: 1689 April 04". astro.ukho.gov.uk. Retrieved October 27, 2022. ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day
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Killiecrankie (BTL12)". Retrieved June 19, 2020. ^ "Parades and Marches - Chronology 2: Historical Dates and Events". Conflict Archive on the Internet (CAIN). Retrieved June 19, 2020. ^ "Total Eclipse of the Moon: 1689 September 28-29". astro.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukho.gov.ukh
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July 19 in recent years 2025 (Saturday) 2014 (Friday) 2014 (Friday) 2023 (Wednesday) 2021 (Monday) 2021 (Monday) 2019 (Friday) 2018 (Tuesday) Day of the year (201st in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 165 days remain until the end of the year. 64 - The
Great Fire of Rome causes widespread devastation and rages on for six days, destroying half of the city.[1] 484 - Leontius, Roman usurper, is crowned Eastern emperor at Tarsus (modern Turkey). He is recognized in Antioch and makes it his capital. 711 - Umayyad conquest of Hispania: Battle of Guadalete: Umayyad forces under Tariq ibn Ziyad defeat
the Visigoths led by King Roderic. 939 - Battle of Simancas: King Ramiro II of León defeats the Moorish army under Caliph Abd-al-Rahman III near the city of Simancas. 998 - Arab-Byzantine wars: Battle of Halidon Hill: The English win a decisive
victory over the Scots. 1544 - Italian War of 1542-46: The first Siege of Boulogne begins. 1545 - The Tudor warship Mary Rose sinks off Portsmouth; in 1982 the wreck is salvaged in one of the most complex and expensive projects in the history of maritime archaeology. 1553 - The attempt to install Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England collapses after
only nine days. 1588 - Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Gravelines: The Spanish Armada is sighted in the English Channel. 1701 - Representatives of the Iroquois Confederacy sign the Nanfan Treaty, ceding a large territory north of the Strong.
operating from an advantageous defensive position, is defeated by a Swedish army half its size under the command of King Charles XII in the Battle of Klissow. 1817 - Unsuccessful in his attempt to conquer the Kingdom of Hawai'i for the Russian-American Company, Georg Anton Schäffer is forced to admit defeat and leave Kaua'i. 1821 - Coronation of
George IV of the United Kingdom. 1832 - The British Medical Association is founded as the Provincial Medical Association by Sir Charles Hastings at a meeting in the Board Room of the Worcester Infirmary. 1843 - Brunel's steamship the SS Great Britain is launched, becoming the first ocean-going craft with an iron hull and screw
propeller, becoming the largest vessel afloat in the world. 1845 - Great New York City Fire of 1845: The last great fire to affect Manhattan begins early in the morning and is subdued that afternoon. The fire kills four firefighters and 26 civilians and destroys 345 buildings. 1848 - Women's rights: A two-day Women's Rights Convention opens in Seneca
Falls, New York. 1863 - American Civil War: Morgan's Raid: At Buffington Island in Ohio, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raid into the north is mostly thwarted when a large group of his men are captured while trying to escape across the Ohio River. 1864 - Taiping Rebellion: Third Battle of Nanking: The Qing dynasty finally defeats the
Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1870 - France declares war on Prussia. 1900 - The first line of the Paris Métro opens for operation. 1903 - Maurice Garin wins the first Tour de France. [2] 1916 - World War I: Battle of Fromelles: British and Australian troops attack German trenches as part of the Battle of the Somme. 1934 - The rigid
airship USS Macon surprised the USS Houston near Clipperton Island with a mail delivery for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, demonstrating its potential for tracking ships at sea.[3] 1936 - Spanish Civil War: The CNT and UGT call a general strike in Spain - mobilizing workers' militias against the Nationalist forces. People's Olympiad of Barcelona
cancelled.[4] 1940 - World War II: Battle of Cape Spada: The Royal Navy and the Regia Marina clash; the Italian light cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni sinks, with 121 casualties. 1940 - Field Marshal Ceremony: First occasion in World War II: Army order 112 forms
the Intelligence Corps of the British Army. 1942 - World War II: Rome is heavily bombed by more than 500 Allied aircraft, inflicting thousands of casualties. 1947 -
Prime Minister of the shadow Burmese government, Bogyoke Aung San and eight others are assassinated. 1947 - Korean politician Lyuh Woon-hyung is assassinated. 1952 - Opening of the Summer Olympics in Helsinki, Finland.[5] 1961 - Tunisia
imposes a blockade on the French naval base at Bizerte; the French would capture the entire town four days later. 1963 - Joe Walker flies a North American X-15 to a record altitude of 106,010 meters (347,800 feet) on X-15 Flight 90. Exceeding an altitude of 100 km, this flight qualifies as a human spaceflight under international convention. 1964 -
Vietnam War: At a rally in Saigon, South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyễn Khánh calls for expanding the war into North Vietnam. 1967 - Piedmont Airlines Boeing 727-22 and a twin-engine Cessna 310 collided over Hendersonville, North Carolina, USA. Both aircraft were destroyed and all passengers and crew were
killed, including John T. McNaughton, an advisor to Robert McNamara.[7] 1969 - Chappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 - Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for theappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 - Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for theappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 - Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for theappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 - Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for theappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 - Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for th
Liberation of Oman rebels in the Battle of Mirbat. 1976 - Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal is created. 1977 - The world's first Global Positioning System (GPS) signal was transmitted from Navigation Technology Satellite 2 (NTS-2) and received at Rockwell Collins in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 12:41 a.m. Eastern time (ET).[9] 1979 - The Sandinista rebels
overthrow the government of the Somoza family in Nicaragua. 1979 - The oil tanker SS Atlantic Empress collides with another oil tanker, causing the largest ever ship-borne oil spill. 1980 - Opening of the Summer Olympics in Moscow.[10] 1981 - In a private meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, French President François Mitterrand reveals the
existence of the Farewell Dossier, a collection of documents showing the Soviet Union had been stealing American technological research and development. 1982 - In one of the first militant attacks by Hezbollah, David S. Dodge, president of the American University of Beirut, is kidnapped.[11] 1983 - The first three-dimensional reconstruction of a
human head in a CT is published. 1985 - The Val di Stava, Italy. 1989 - United Airlines Flight 232 crashes in Sioux City, Iowa, killing 111. 1992 - A car bomb kills Judge Paolo Borsellino and five members of his escort. 1997 - The Troubles: The Provisional Irish Republican Army resumes a ceasefire to end
their 25-year paramilitary campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland. 2011 - Guinean President Alpha Condé survives an attempted assassination and coup d'état at his residence in Conakry.[12] 2012 - Syrian civil war: The People's Protection Units (YPG) capture the city of Kobanî without resistance, starting the Rojava conflict in Northeast
Syria.[13] 2014 - Gunmen in Egypt's western desert province of New Valley Governorate attack a military checkpoint, killing at least 21 soldiers. Egypt reportedly declares a state of emergency on its border with Sudan. 2018 - The Knesset passes the controversial Nationality Bill, which defines the State of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish people
[14] 2024 - A faulty software update by CrowdStrike, an American cybersecurity company, causes global computer outages.[15] 2024 - The International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered a ruling stating that Israel should end its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories. The ICJ identified that all member states of the UN are under an obligation not
to recognize the occupation as legal nor "render aid or assistance" toward maintaining Israel's presence in the occupied territories.[16][17] 2025 - The tourist boat Wonder Sea capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.[18] 810 - Muhammad al-Bukhari, Persian scholar (died 870) 1223 - Baibars, sultan of
Egypt (died 1277) 1420 - William VIII, Marquis of Montferrat (died 1483) 1569 - Conrad Vorstius, Dutch theologian (died 1622) 1670 - Richard Leveridge, English singer-songwriter (died 1758) 1688 - Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary and painter (died 1766) 1744 - Heinrich Christian Boie, German author and poet (died 1806) 1759 - Marianna
Auenbrugger, Austrian pianist and composer (died 1782) 1759 - Seraphim of Sarov, Russian monk and saint (died 1833) 1771 - Thomas Talbot, Irish-Canadian colonel and politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1791 - Thomas Talbot, Irish-Canadian colonel and politician (died 1853) 1771 - Thomas Talbot, Irish-Canadian colonel and politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1853) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1854) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1854) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1854) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican politician (died 1854) 1794 - José Justo Corro, Mexican p
José Flores, Venezuelan general and politician, 1st President of Ecuador (died 1864) 1814 - Samuel Colt, American businessman, founded the Colt's Manufacturing Company (died 1862)[20] 1819 - Gottfried Keller, Swiss author, poet, and playwright (died 1860)[20] 1819 - Gottfried Keller, Swiss author, poet, and playwright (died 1862)[20] 1819 - Gottfried Keller, Swiss author, poet, and playwright (died 1860) 1822 - Princess Augusta of Cambridge (died 1916) 1827 - Mangal Pandey, Indian soldier
(died 1857) 1834 - Edgar Degas, French painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 1917) 1835 - Justo Rufino Barrios, Guatemalan president (died 1885) 1842 - Frederic T. Greenhalge, English-American lawyer and politician, 38th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1896) 1846 - Edward Charles Pickering, American astronomer and physicist (died 1919)[21]
1849 - Ferdinand Brunetière, French scholar and critic (died 1906) 1860 - Lizzie Borden, American woman, tried and acquitted for the murders of her father and step-mother in 1892 (died 1927) 1864 - Fiammetta Wilson, English astronomer (died 1920)[22] 1865 - Georges Friedel, French mineralogist and crystallographer (died 1933) 1865 - Charles
Horace Mayo, American surgeon, co-founder of the Mayo Clinic (died 1939) 1868 - Florence Foster Jenkins, American soprano and educator (died 1927) 1875 - Alice Dunbar Nelson, American poet and activist (died 1935) 1876 - Joseph Fielding Smith,
American religious leader, 10th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (died 1972) 1884 - Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-
Coburg and Gotha, British-born German nobleman and Nazi politician (died 1954) 1896 - Michael Fekete, Hungarian-Israeli mathematician and academic (died 1947) 1892 - Dick Irvin, Canadian ice hockey player and coach (died 1957) 1893 - Vladimir
Mayakovsky, Russian actor, playwright, and poet (died 1930) 1894 - Aleksandr Khinchin, Russian mathematician and academic (died 1955) 1894 - Percy Spencer, American physicist and inventor of the microwave oven (died 1969) 1895 - Xu
Beihong, Chinese painter and academic (died 1953) 1896 - Reginald Baker, English film producer (died 1979) 1896 - A. J. Cronin, Scottish physician and novelist (died 1981) 1896 - Bob Meusel, American baseball player and sailor (died 1977) 1898 - Herbert Marcuse, German-American sociologist and philosopher (died 1979) 1899 - Balai Chand
Mukhopadhyay, Indian physician, author, poet, and playwright (died 1979) 1902 - Samudrala Sr., Indian singer, director, producer, and screenwriter (died 1985) 1907 - Isabel Jewell, American actress (died 1972) 1908 - Daniel Fry, American contactee (died 1992) 1908
Hans Trippel, German engineer, developed Amphicar (died 2001)[24] 1909 - Balamani Amma, Indian poet and author (died 2004) 1912 - Peter Leo Gerety, American prelate (died 2008) 1914 - Marius Russo, American baseball player (died 2005) 1915 - Åke Hellman, Finnish painter
(died 2017) 1916 - Phil Cavarretta, American baseball player and manager (died 2010) 1917 - William Scranton, American captain and politician, 13th United States Ambassador to the United Nations (died 2010) 1919 - Patricia Medina, English-American actress (died 2012) 1919 - Miltos Sachtouris, Greek poet and author (died 2005) 1919 - Ron
Searle, English-Canadian soldier, publisher, and politician, 4th Mayor of Mississauga (died 2015) 1920 - Robert Mann, American wetallurgist and engineer (died 2015) 1921 - Harold Camping, American evangelist, author, radio host (died 2013) 1921 - André
Moynet, French soldier, race car driver, and politician (died 2019) 1921 - Elizabeth Spencer, American novelist, short story writer, and playwright (died 2011) 1922 - George McGovern, American lieutenant, historian, and politician (died 2012) 1922 -
 Rachel Robinson, American professor, registered nurse, and the widow of baseball player and coach (died 2002)[25] 1923 - Joseph Hansen, American author and poet (died 2004) 1923 - William A. Rusher, American lawyer and journalist
(died 2011) 1923 - Lon Simmons, American baseball player and sportscaster (died 2015) 1924 - Stanley K. Hathaway, American soldier, lawyer, and producer (died 2009) 1924 - Arthur Rankin Jr., American director, producer, and screenwriter
(died 2014) 1925 - Sue Thompson, American singer (died 2021) 1926 - Helen Gallagher, American actress, singer, and dancer (died 2024)[26] 1928 - Samuel John Hazo, American singer (died 2020) 1929 - Gaston Glock, Austrian
engineer and businessman, co-founded Glock Ges.m.b.H. (died 2023) 1929 - Orville Turnquest, Bahamian politician 1932 - Buster Benton, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1987) 1934 - Francisco de Sá Carneiro, Portuguese lawyer and politician, 111th Prime Minister of
Portugal (died 1980) 1935 - Nick Koback, American baseball player and golfer (died 2015) 1936 - David Colquhoun, English pharmacologist and academic 1937 - Richard Jordan, American actor (died 1993) 1938 - Jayant Narlikar, Indian astrophysicist and astronomer
 (died 2025) 1938 - Tom Raworth, English poet and academic (died 2017) 1941 - Vikki Carr, American singer and actress 1941 - Neelie Kroes, Dutch politician and diplomat, European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society 1943 - Han Sai Por, Singaporean sculptor and academic 1943 - Carla Mazzuca Poggiolini, Italian journalist and
 politician[29] 1944 - Tim McIntire, American actor and singer (died 1986) 1944 - Andres Vooremaa, Estonian chess player (died 2022) 1945 - Paule Baillargeon, Canadian actress, director, and screenwriter 1946 - Alan Gorrie, Scottish singer-songwriter and musician 1946 - Ilie Năstase, Romanian tennis player and politician 1947 - André Forcier,
 Canadian director and screenwriter 1947 - Hans-Jürgen Kreische, German footballer and manager 1947 - Bernie Leadon, American guitarist and songwriter 1947 - Brian May, English singer-songwriter (died 1980) 1949 - Kgalema Motlanthe,
South African politician, 3rd President of South Africa 1950 - Per-Kristian Foss, Norwegian Politician, Norwegian Minister of Finance 1950 - Freddy Moore, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2022) 1950 - Adrian Noble, English director and screenwriter 1951 - Abel Ferrara, American director, producer, and screenwriter 1952 - Allen
Collins, American guitarist and songwriter (died 1990) 1952 - Jayne Anne Phillips American novelist and short story writer 1953 - Howard Schultz, American guitarist and songwriter (died 1990) 1954 - Srda Trifković, Serbian-American playwright (died 2012) 1954 - Steve O'Donnell, American screenwriter and producer 1954 - Srda Trifković, Serbian-American
journalist and historian 1955 - Roger Binny, Indian cricketer and sportscaster 1955 - Dalton McGuinty, Canadian lawyer and politician, 24th Premier of Ontario 1956 - Mark Crispin, American computer scientist, designed the IMAP (died 2012) 1958 - Brad Drewett, Australian tennis player and sportscaster (died 2013) 1958 - Robert Gibson, American
 wrestler 1958 - David Robertson, American conductor 1959 - Juan J. Campanella, Argentinian director, producer, and screenwriter 1960 - Kevin Haskins, English drummer and songwriter 1961 - Harsha Bhogle, Indian journalist and author 1961 - Maria Filatova, Russian
gymnast 1961 - Lisa Lampanelli, American comedian, actress, and author 1961 - Benoît Mariage, Belgian director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Campbell Scott, American actor, director, and producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 - Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, pr
 Swiss musician 1963 - Garth Nix, Australian author 1964 - Teresa Edwards, American basketball player[31] 1964 - Masahiko Kondō, Japanese singer-songwriter and manager 1967 - Yael Abecassis, Israeli model and actress 1967 - Jean-François
Mercier, Canadian comedian, screenwriter, and television host 1968 - Robb Flynn, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer 1968 - Pavel Kuka, Czech footballer and manager 1968 - Jim Norton, American comedian, actor, and author 1969 - Matthew Libatique, American cinematographer 1970 - Bill Chen, American poker player and software
designer 1970 - Christopher Luxon, New Zealand politician, 42nd Prime Minister of New Zealand[32] 1971 - Rene Busch, Estonian tennis player and coach 1971 - Vitali Klitschko, Ukrainian boxer and politician, Mayor of Kyiv 1971 - Michael Modest, American
wrestler 1971 - Catriona Rowntree, Australian television host 1971 - Lesroy Weekes, Montserratian cricketer 1972 - Ebbe Sand, Danish footballer and manager 1973 - Rey Bucanero, Mexican wrestler 1974 - Francisco Copado
German footballer and manager 1974 - Josée Piché, Canadian ice dancer 1974 - Vince Spadea, American baseball player and sportscaster 1975 - Luca Castellazzi, Italian footballer 1976 - Benedict Cumberbatch, English actor 34 1976 - Gonzalo de los Santos, Uruguayan footballer and manager 1977 -
Jean-Sébastien Aubin, Canadian ice hockey player 1977 - Tony Mamaluke, American wrestler and manager 1977 - Ed Smith, English cricketer and journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Luke Young, English footballer 1980 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 - Inchestive and Journalist 1979 - Inchestive and 
Xavier Malisse, Belgian tennis player 1980 - Giorgio Mondini, Italian race car driver 1981 - Jimmy Gobble, American baseball player 1981 - Grégory Vignal, French
footballer 1982 - Christopher Bear, American drummer 1982 - Phil Coke, American baseball player 1982 - Jess Vanstrattan, Australian footballer 1983 - Fedor Tyutin, Russian ice hockey player 1984 - Andrea Libman, Canadian voice actress 1984 - Adam
Morrison, American basketball player 1984 - Ryan O'Byrne, Canadian ice hockey player 1985 - LaMarcus Aldridge, American basketball player 1985 - Hadi Norouzi, Iranian footballer (died 2015) 1986 - Leandro Greco, Italian
footballer 1986 - Jinder Mahal, Canadian wrestler[36] 1987 - Yan Gomes, Brazilian-American baseball player[37] 1987 - Jon Jones, American comedian and actor 1988 - Kevin Großkreutz, German footballer 1988 - Jakub Kovář, Czech ice hockey player 1988
- Trent Williams, American football player[38] 1989 - Patrick Corbin, American baseball player[39] 1989 - Sam McKendry, Australian-New Zealand rugby league player 1994 - Christian Welch, Australian rugby league player 1996 - Paul Momirovski, Australian rugby league
player[40] 1998 - Erin Cuthbert, footballer[41] 1998 - Karl Jacobs, American YouTuber and streamer[42] 1998 - Ronaldo Vieira, Bissau-Guinean footballer 1999 - Kim So-hye, South Korean actress and singer[43] 2003 - Tyler Downs, American Olympic diver[44] 514 - Symmachus, pope of the Catholic Church 806 - Li Shigu, Chinese general (born 778)
973 - Kyunyeo, Korean monk and poet (born 917) 998 - Damian Dalassenos, Byzantine general (born 940) 1030 - Adalberon, French bishop 1234 - Floris IV, Dutch nobleman 1333 - Alexander Bruce, Scottish nobleman 1333 - Sir Archibald Douglas, Scottish
nobleman 1333 - Maol Choluim II, Scottish nobleman 1333 - Kenneth de Moravia, 4th Earl of Sutherland 1374 - Petrarch, Italian poet and scholar (born 1304) 1415 - Philippa of Lancaster, Portuguese queen (born 1360) 1543 - Mary Boleyn, English daughter of Elizabeth Boleyn, Countess of Wiltshire (born 1499) 1631 - Cesare Cremonini, Italian
philosopher and academic (born 1550) 1742 - William Somervile, English poet and author (born 1675) 1810 - Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian queen (born 1774) 1824 - Agustín de Iturbide, Mexican general and emperor (born 1783) 1838 - Pierre Louis Dulong, French
 physicist and chemist (born 1785) 1850 - Margaret Fuller, American journalist and critic (born 1810) 1855 - Konstantin Batyushkov, Russian poet and translator (born 1787) 1857 - Stefano Franscini, Swiss statistician and politician (born 1787) 1857 - Stefano Franscini, Swiss statistician and politician (born 1786) 1870 - Wargaret Fuller, American journalist and critic (born 1847) 1882 - John William
 Bean, English criminal and failed regicide (born 1824)[45] 1896 - Abraham H. Cannon, American publisher and religious leader (born 1852) 1925 - John Indermaur, British lawyer (born 1851) 1930 - Robert Stout, Scottish-New Zealand politician, 13th
Prime Minister of New Zealand (born 1844) 1933 - Kaarle Krohn, Finnish historian and academic (born 1863) 1939 - Rose Hartwick Thorpe, American poet and author (born 1850) 1941 - Spiro Bocarić, Serbian painter, victim of Genocide of Serbs[46] 1943 - Yekaterina Budanova, Russian captain and pilot (born 1863) 1943 - Carlo Zangarini, Italian
poet and opera librettist (born 1873)[47] 1947 - U Razak, Burmese educator and politician (born 1886) 1963 - William Andrew, English priest (born 1884) 1965 - Syngman Rhee, South Korean journalist and politician, 1st
 President of South Korea (born 1875) 1967 - John T. McNaughton, United States Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and politician, 66th Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (born 1884) 1969 - Stratis Myrivilis, Greek soldier and author
(born 1890) 1974 - Ernő Schwarz, Hungarian-American soccer player and coach (born 1904) 1975 - Lefty Frizzell, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1928) 1977 - Karl Ristikivi, Estonian geographer, author, and poet (born 1912) 1980 - Margaret
Craven, American journalist and author (born 1901) 1980 - Nihat Erim, Turkish jurist and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1912) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1912) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, German-American politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgenthau, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1901) 1980 - Hans Morgentha
mathematician (born 1930) 1984 - Faina Ranevskaya, Russian actress (born 1896) 1984 - Aziz Sami, Iraqi writer and translator (born 1895)[49] 1985 - Janusz Zajdel, Polish author (born 1938) 1989 - Kazimierz Sabbat, Polish businessman and politician, President of the Republic of Poland (born 1913) 1990 - Eddie Quillan, American actor (born 1907)
1992 - Paolo Borsellino, Italian lawyer and judge (born 1940) 1994 - Victor Barbeau, Canadian author and academic (born 1921) 2002 - Dave Carter, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1952) 2002 - Alan Lomax, American historian, scholar, and activist
(born 1915) 2003 - Bill Bright, American evangelist and author, founded the Campus Crusade for Christ (born 1921) 2003 - Pierre Graber, Swiss politician, President of the Swiss National Council (born 1908) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1915) 2008 - Pierre Graber, Swiss politician, President of the Swiss National Council (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1902) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1908) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1908) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1908) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1908) 2004 - J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1908) 2004 - Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1908) 2004 -
1919) 2004 - Francis A. Marzen, American priest and journalist (born 1924) 2004 - Zenkō Suzuki, Japanese politician, 70th Prime Minister of Japan (born 1911) 2005 - Edward Bunker, American author and screenwriter (born 1933) 2006 - Jack Warden, American actor (born 1920) 2007 - A. K. Faezul Huq, Bangladeshi journalist, lawyer, and politician
(born 1945) 2007 - Roberto Fontanarrosa, Argentinian cartoonist (born 1944) 2008 - Dercy Gonçalves, Brazilian comedian and actress (born 1907) 2009 - Frank McCourt, American author and educator (born 1930) 2009 - Henry Surtees, English race car driver (born 1991) 2010 - Cécile Aubry, French actress, author, television screenwriter and
director (born 1928) 2010 - Jon Cleary, Australian author and playwright (born 1917) 2012 - Humayun Ahmed, Bangladeshi director and playwright (born 1948) 2012 - Tom Davis, American comedian, actor, and screenwriter (born 1952) 2012 - Mohammad Hassan Ganji, Iranian meteorologist and academic (born 1912) 2012 - Omar Suleiman, Egyptian
general and politician, 16th Vice President of Egypt (born 1935) 2012 - Sylvia Woods, American businesswoman, co-founded Sylvia's Restaurant of Harlem (born 1973) 2013 - Geeto Mongol, Canadian-American wrestler and trainer
(born 1931) 2013 - Mel Smith, English actor, director, and screenwriter (born 1952) 2013 - Bert Trautmann, German footballer and manager (born 1932) 2013 - Peter Ziegler, Swiss geologist and academic (born 1928) 2013 - Leyla Erbil, Turkish author (born 1931) 2014 -
Rubem Alves, Brazilian theologian (born 1933) 2014 - Skye McCole Bartusiak, American child actress and child model (born 1917) 2014 - Paul M. Fleiss, American pediatrician and author (born 1933) 2014 - James Garner, American actor (born 1928) 2014 - Jerzy
Jurka, Polish biologist (born 1950) 2014 - Ray King, English footballer and manager (born 1924) 2014 - Ingemar Odlander, Swedish journalist (born 1931) 2014 - John Winkin, American baseball player, coach, and journalist (born 1919) 2015 - Van
 Alexander, American composer and conductor (born 1915) 2015 - Galina Prozumenshchikova, Ukrainian-Russian swimmer and journalist (born 1948) 2015 - Gennadiy Seleznyov, Russian journalist and politician, 2nd Speaker of the Duma (born 1947) 2016 - Garry
Marshall, American actor, director, and producer (born 1934) 2018 - Jon Schnepp, American producer, director, voice actor, editor, writer, cartoonist, animator, and cinematographer (born 1934) 2018 - Denis Ten, Kazakhstani figure skater (born 1993)[53] 2019 - Rutger Hauer, Dutch actor, director, and producer (born 1944)[54] 2024 -
Toumani Diabaté, Malian musician (born 1965)[55] 2024 - Iryna Farion, Ukrainian linguist and politician (born 1964)[56] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1950)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[57] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1964)[56] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1965)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1966)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1966)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1966)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1966)[58] 2024 - Revan Gosper, Australian athlete athlete athlete athlete athlete athl
Communist Party of Vietnam (born 1944)[59] 2024 - Ray Reardon, Welsh snooker player and police officer (born 1932)[61] 2024 - Esta TerBlanche, South African actress (born 1973)[62] Palace Day[63][64] Christian feast day: Bernold, Bishop of Utrecht Justa and
Rufina Kirdjun (or Abakerazum) Macrina the Younger, Sister of St. Basil the Great Symmachus July 19 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Martyrs' Day (Myanmar) Sandinista Day or Liberation Day (Nicaragua) ^ "Great Fire of Rome". This Day in Geographic History. National Geographic Society. 2014-06-18. Retrieved 2018-07-16. ^ Augendre, Jacques (2016)
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This Day "Historical Events on July 19". On This Day.com. Retrieved from Page 2Privacy Policy - Terms of Use© 2025 NGC-UK Partnership, All Rights Reserved The fennec fox is a standout among fox species — firstly, because it's much more petite than its more bountiful red fox cousin and secondly, because of its objectively enormous ears. Its
characteristically small stature and notably large auditory apparatuses have adapted specially to desert dwelling, as the twilight creeper known scientifically as Vulpes zerda is native to the Sahara Desert of North Africa, found as far east as Kuwait. Meet the widely adored fox species and learn about how it thrives in one of the planet's harshest
environments. wrangel / Getty Images Whereas the red fox — the fennec fox's more prevalent and weighs between 6 and 30 pounds in adulthood, the average fennec fox stands only 8 inches tall and weighs just 2 to 3 pounds. That, in comparison, is shorter than the average house
cat and a fraction of the weight. Thus, it holds the title of the world's smallest fox species, but don't be fooled by its dainty size. This little fox can jump 2 feet high and 4 feet forward when springing to catch prey or evade a predator. They are tough to catch, which means they have few predators; humans and eagle owls are its two primary threats.
Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images In addition to being the smallest fox, the Vulpes zerda also has the largest ears (sometimes half as long as its body), beating out even the bat-eared fox. Its 6-inch-long, upward-pointing extremities come in handy when listening for prey underground, the San Diego Zoo says, and they also help the fox
stay cool, as it loses a lot of heat through its ears. This is one of many adaptations the fox has developed for surviving such harsh desert environments. Deserts aren't excruciatingly hot 24/7; rather, nights can be quite the opposite because there usually isn't enough cloud cover to keep warm temperatures low to the ground. Fennec foxes need plenty of
fur to stay warm when the temperature plummets, but that fur is also useful in the heat. It has extra-furry feet to protect its paw pads from the hot sand. The thick fur also gives the fox extra traction when maneuvering across loose sand and dunes. Fennec foxes mate for life. A couple produces one litter of two to five pups per year, and the offspring
from one litter may stay with the family even as the next litter of pups is born. When the female is pregnant and nursing the pups, her mate will bring her food and protect her from danger. Pups are not weaned until they are about 2 months old. They reach maturity after about nine months. Though they grow up quickly, the San Diego Zoo says fenned
foxes can live 10 years in the wild and 13 years in captivity. Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images Not only do they generally have flourishing family lives, they also tend to hang out in large and tight-knit social circles. Fennec fox behavior is known mainly through what has been observed in captivity, but they look to be highly social
animals, enjoying the company of other foxes and engaging in play even as adults. Fennec foxes live in groups of as many as 10 individuals, though the size of the group is mostly determined by the amount of food resources available in a territory. Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images Both young and adult fennec foxes use an array of
vocalizations — including barks, chatters, growls, brief and repeated howls, shrieks, squeaks, and whimpers — to communicate with each other, such as to establish social rank during play. According to the Smithsonian's National Zoo & Conservation Biology Institute, they are extremely protective of their clans and will typically mark their territories by
urinating and defecating around the perimeter, similar to many other canids. The fennec fox is so well-adapted to desert life that it can live without free-standing water for long periods of time. Instead, it stays hydrated in the Sahara heat just by eating leaves, roots, and fruits — these, together, make up nearly 100 percent of the fox's water intake. It
also eats grasshoppers, locusts, small rodents, lizards, birds, and their eggs. The big-eared V. zerda will also lap up condensation that collects in its den for hydration. tomava / Getty Images Like so many desert-dwelling animals, fennec foxes are nocturnal. Spending the hottest part of the day snoozing in their cool, underground burrows keeps them out
of the heat, though being a night prowler has its own challenges for staying warm on cold nights and, of course, locating prey in the dark. (But, then again, this is why they have such thick fur and those decidedly adorable, whopping ears.) The fennec fox is a standout among fox species — firstly, because it's much more petite than its more bountiful red
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When you buy through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. Learn More The fennec fox, or vulpes zerda, if you want to use the scientific name, is one of the cutest animals on the planet. While you may recognize them for their quite comically large ears and small body, do you know other facts about these creatures, such as where they
live and what they eat? Did you know they can even bark like a dog? That's just one of the many fascinating aspects of this small fox. I am going to tell you all of the important facts about these cute big-eared creatures so that you can be more informed and learn why trying to obtain one to keep as a pet would be detrimental. Free Public Domain image
by rawpixel The most adorable and distinctive feature of the fennec fox is the oversized ears of these cute little mammals when compared to the rest of its body. Its ears range between 4 inches and 6 inches long and look funny up against its small head. The fennec fox has a very small body size with an average weight of 2 or 3 pounds and height of
about 8 inches making it the smallest fox in the world. This fox has a pointy snout, and also a tail that has a black tip on it. As a cat lover, I find the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox is very soft, and I can imagine the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox is very soft, and I can imagine the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox is very soft, and I can imagine the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox is very soft, and I can imagine the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick and long cream-colored fur of the fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The thick even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look even more cuddly than your traditional house cat. The fennec fox to look ev
animals, they have a wooly undercoat which provides them with excellent protection against the weather, such as providing insulation during cold or protecting it from high temperatures and sunlight. Photo Courtesy of Wikipedia.org You might have noticed these foxes are playful, social, friendly, and most of the time chill. The friendly nature of these
animals is why so many people set out to own one as a pet. Female foxes will become aggressive when it's time to begin finding a female. The fennec fox is a predator that protects its family, territory, and home from other animals such as insects, birds, small mammals, reptiles,
jackals, and other canids. They do not like loud noises, seem to always be on high alert, and will flee from the area if startled or scared. A fennec fox is an omnivore and nocturnal, so living in the wild it's going to be hunting at night for food and be active during this time. They will eat rodents, lizards, birds, and bird eggs, and love to munch on a variety
of insects such as locusts and grasshoppers. The vulpes zerda loves plants, small shrubs, leaves, roots, and fruits, which gives them all of the hydration that they need. I found it interesting that the fennec fox requires little water since its kidney functions in a way that allows for the conservation of water. Between the water found in the plants and
licking dew from the dens, it doesn't need to seek out additional water sources. This makes the fennec one of the smallest species of fox serve many purposes with one being that they use their large ears to help
them listen for prey. They will dig out the underground prey using their feet, and they have been known to go after other large mammals such as rabbits. In captivity such as at the zoo, these cute little creatures will eat rodents and the Sub-
Saharan desert and can be found in locations including: Chad Algeria Libya Mali Egypt Sudan Niger Western Sahara Desert Tunisia Morocco Mauritania Arabian Peninsulas The vulpes zerda live in vast treeless sand areas where there are little to no human settlements, can thrive with sparse vegetation, and make themselves small sand dunes or
burrows in the desert environment. Photo Courtesy of @Tim Parkinson on Flickr Have you ever had a cat or dog that liked to sleep during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand dunes during the day inside their den underneath the sand during the day inside their den underneath the sand during the day inside their den underneath the sand during the day inside their den underneath the sand during the day inside their day inside the day
of the dunes to roam around and eat. Unlike a lot of other foxes, these creatures are social and do keep the company of about 10 other fennecs around so they form small communities unless it's mating season. Photo Courtesy of @hehaden on Flickr Two fennec foxes will communicate with one another using various noises during times of social
interactions which include growling, whimpering, barking, shrieking, howling, and squeaking. A fennec fox reaches sexual maturity when it's 10 months old with the breeding season starting in January and going only until February. An incredible fact about their mating habits is that they are monogamous creatures and will only have one mate for life.
Males are aggressive and use urine to mark their territory during the six weeks of rutting. The females experience up to two days of estrus, which is followed by mating, and then conception. The gestation period for these animals is fairly short and will last between 50 to 53 days. During this time and after birth for four weeks, the male will offer food to
the female and also defend them. The females only have the ability to give birth once a year and reproduce between 2 to 4 kits in the litter. The pups are blind but born with fur, and after 11 days their eyes will open. Within 14 days, the pups are blind but born with fur, and after 11 days their eyes will open. Within 14 days, the pups are blind but born with fur, and after 11 days their eyes will open.
hunt. The life span of these animals is generally around 10 to 12 years, although fennec fox is going to spend the day sleeping for long periods since this is when it's hot outside, which makes them a nocturnal creature The foxes will
wake up once it gets dark and cools down and that's when they are most active, and roaming around the desert and will burrow itself to keep out of the long periods of extreme heat in the deserts of north Africa and the Arabian Peninsulas. Fennec
foxes live in dens that can be up to 3 feet in the ground which provides them with a cool shelter until nighttime when they become active. Up to ten individuals or other families may be in one of these underground dens and they enjoy licking the dew that forms in their dens to obtain moisture. Fennec foxes are monogamous creatures that live in groups
that include fennec families with up to ten individuals in each family. Fennec families dig in the sand to find food and digging has high effectiveness at finding prey buried underground. Do you know how dogs and cats mark their territory with urine? The fennec fox does the same thing and will mark their dens with both urine and feces to try to keep
other foxes away from what they consider their home. The fennec fox is classified as being of Least Concern on the Threatened Species Red List developed by the IUCN, and it has been that way since 2015. In countries such as Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, the fennec fox is legally protected. While precise population figures aren't known, it's
thought to be decent based on information gathered since the fennec fox is bred commercially and commonly trapped to either be sold in the tourist trade or trapped for exhibition purposes. It's a sad fact and makes my blood boil that the main predator of the fennec fox is humans since humans kill these adorable creatures for their lovely fur coats.
Humans also trap fennecs and sell them either to tourists or in the pet trade business. The indigenous peoples that live in North Africa consider their fur a prized possession. Sadly, humans are also destroying the fennec habitats through the development of human settlements and agriculture. While humans are the biggest predator, other predators
exist including hyenas and birds, but since the foxes are nocturnal and stay inside their dens during the day, these predators rarely have the ability to catch a fennec fox. The cream-colored coat also allows the fennec fox to camouflage itself which protects it from being easily seen. Photo Courtesy of @Tom Thai on Flickr Within the United States, owning
a fennec can either be illegal or legal depending on the laws pertaining to exotic pets within that state. The United States Department of Agriculture lists the fennec fox as a small wild/exotic canid. It's illegal to own a fennec if you live in Washington. Minnesota, Nevada, and Missouri. Some eastern states require exotic pet license that you need to own
one. Inbreeding of these creatures can be an issue, which is why the United States set up a breeders remove the pups from the mother and will hand raise them since the tame foxes are worth more and can be sold for between $2,000 and $2,5000. Photo Courtesy of @MTSOfan on Flickr A
fennec fox would not make a good pet in most situations since they do not enjoy being cuddled or even held, even though they are playful and active just like a dog. They can thrive without a lot of human contact but are social creatures by nature. A fennec might even bite you if they get scared or startled. You'd also have to accept the fact they mark
their territory with urine as other canids do. That being said, some people do keep them as pets because of their dog-like characteristics, including their fluffy tail and playfulness, but it's not in the best interest of the fox to be kept inside of a house all of the time. If you're insistent on having a fennec pet, then you should have adequate outdoor space for
them to run, play, sleep, and roam. You'll find that the fennec fox is loving, smart, and very loyal since it protects those around it. Since the fennec fox is similar to a dog and even has a similar to a dog and even has a similar to a dog and even has a similar to those of a small dog, which include: Skin infections Heart disease Liver disease Kidney disease
Intestinal parasites Mites Photo Courtesy of @MN Senate DFL on Flickr Additionally, they will need the same type of vaccines that dogs and other canids require beginning when they are pups such as rabies, adenovirus, canine distemper virus, and parvovirus. Annual wellness checks, flea medications, heartworm medication, and other similar
preventative measures are suggested too. The fennec fox is the smallest out of all foxes and may be best known for having extremely big ears and a luxurious tail, but did you know there are other cool facts about this animal that are going to make you go "awww" more than once? I am going to have you say this out loud as you learn additional
information below. Fennecs can dig holes up to 20 feet deep to get their prey. When a fennec fox is content, it will purr just like a housecat. They are sneaky and will climb right out of any enclosure. Females are called vixens, males are known as reynards, and baby fennec foxes are called kits. A group of fennecs is called a skulk or leash. A smell is
emitted from a scent gland located on their tails when they are scared, threatened, or startled and it's a musky odor that you won't want to be near. During the mating period in January, the females can develop love handles or suffer from alopecia. Their body will shiver if the temperatures are below 68 degrees F since the mammals are native to the
warm climate in Africa. They have the ability to jump 3 feet in the air to reach birds, bird eggs, or other items in a higher location A fennec fox will dissipate heat through their oversized ears which allows them to stay cool during long periods of extreme temperatures found in north Africa. A vulpes zerda tail can be anywhere from 7 inches long to 12
inches long. The fennec fox is considered the national animal of Algeria and "Les Fennecs" is the nickname for the Algerian national football team. A fennec fox will require special care if you wanted to keep one in your house, which means that you'd need to keep your house free of dust, have ventilation at all times, and keep the humidity low. If you
want to provide optimal care for the fennec fox, then it's important you let them hang outside as much as you have the ability since that is their normal environment and that's where they feel comfortable. Just like with an energetic dog, the outside needs to be big enough for the fennec fox, then it's important you let them hang outside as much as you have the ability since that is their normal environment and that's where they do not do well just as captive
animals indoors. Having a large plot of land with a fence allows the fox to roam for long periods is ideal, and there should be plenty of rocks and trees around for them. Putting water outside for them and having food sources nearby is important. Wire brushes would be required to brush the wooly undercoat of the vulpes zerda and since they are fluffy,
they would need to be brushed more than once a week. They often would need to be caged if you weren't home for long periods, most times cannot be leashed trained, but can be trained to use a litter box. Exotic pet care is a specialty that many traditional veterinarians do not have the training or capabilities to handle. You'd be wise to contact your vet
before bringing in a fennec fox because not every vet will care for this animal since it's exotic. The fennec fox is the smallest fox species and lives in desert locations including Africa and the Saharas. Known for having big ears and tiny bodies, they use their ears for hearing prey underground and to help keep themselves cool during times of extremely
high temperatures. Their nocturnal nature allows them to avoid the few preys that are around, with humans continuing to be the biggest threat to them. I hope you feel closer to this beautiful creature now that you have learned more about them and understand why it's best to admire them from afar. Fennec foxes are the smallest of the canids and live
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bears, and koalas aren't either. (Actually, koala bears are marsupials.) Rest assured, though, fennec foxes are indeed foxes. They're the smallest of all the canids, a group that includes everyone from the teeny fennec fox is about the size
of a female ferret. Unless you're a small rodent or a bird egg, you don't have a lot to be concerned about when it comes to fennec foxes. In fact, fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you. They're so small that they're actually preyed upon by eagle owls. This large bird species lives in Africa and Eurasia. Fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you. They're so small that they're actually preyed upon by eagle owls.
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lizard, or a small rodent. Then the fox will bury it in the ground for later consumption. Fennec foxes have almost no trouble in finding their caches again during the winter. Fennec foxes are definitely built to take the heat of the North African and Arabian deserts. When it gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees. That's when
they might start to shiver to warm up. A domesticated fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets chillier than 70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec foxes are nocturnal. They sleep during the day when the heat of the desert is at its most punishing. When the sun goes down, they go on the prowl for insects, rodents,
birds, eggs, or whatever food they can find. If you're considering a fennec fox as a pet, it's important to keep this trait in mind. Having a dedicated fox room where your fennec can run and play at three in the morning is a good idea. Probably because they live in extended family groups with complex social dynamics like humans, fennec foxes have
developed great communication skills. They're capable of making a large variety of fascinating sounds and calls. They don't always sound as you'd expect for such a small fox. When they're trying to get attention from you, fennec foxes can make a high-pitched "eh-eh-eh" call or cry that sounds like it's coming from an exotic tropical bird. Fennecs can
also make high-pitched "nyah-nyah" sounds or yips when they're guarding food or yummy treats they want to keep all for themselves. It's a clear warning sign that definitely tells an invader,
"Hey, keep out of here!" Your fox can also make a barking sound that communicates mild annoyance. When they're happy or being petted or feel comfortable, fennec foxes can make a sound that resembles a chirpy little trill like a happy bird or kitten. They enjoy being petted, especially after they've had some time to burn off their excess energy.
Patience and socialization definitely help. Many fennec foxes love belly rubs and ear rubs as dogs or cats do. Fennec foxes can be kept as pets in some states. However, they're not domesticated like cats and dogs are, and they have unique needs that dogs and cats don't always have. To keep them happy and healthy, it's important to find out how to take
care of them appropriately. If they're kept outdoors for any period of time, they'll need a secure play area. They love to dig, so outdoor environments have to be planned carefully so they can't climb over or dig under a wall or fence. Keep in mind that fennec foxes can dig holes 20 feet deep. Fennec foxes are intelligent and energetic. In other words,
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anything that is made of metal or rubber. What can fennec foxes do? They can definitely chew on dangerous items. These can include electrical plugs, buttons, batteries, coins, or earrings. As with ferrets or other intelligent, curious animals, fennec foxes need their owners to be vigilant about their environment. Having a room entirely made for them is a
solution many fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec fox. They are illegal in those states. Unfortunately, some animals have been euthanized if their owners have violated these statutes. In
Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These states do require a permit or health certification, though. Ultimately, fennec foxes are fascinating. adorable, intelligent, and unique. It's easy to see why ownership is growing in popularity. These high-energy cuties need owners who are willing to spend a great deal of time
and care with them. They need an environment where they can be happy and safe. As always, it's important to do some homework before making the big step to pet ownership. Fennec foxes are some of the most captivating creatures in the animal kingdom. With their enormous ears and tiny bodies, they look like something out of a fairy tale. But what
makes these desert dwellers so special? Fennec foxes are the smallest of all the world's foxes, yet they have some of the largest ears relative to their body size. These ears aren't just for show; they have some of the largest ears relative to their body size. These ears aren't just for show; they have some of the largest ears relative to their body size.
have adapted to survive in one of the harshest environments on Earth. From their unique social behaviors to their incredible hunting skills, there's so much to learn about these fascinating animals. Ready to dive into 45 amazing facts about fennec foxes? Let's get started! Fennec foxes are remarkable desert dwellers with unique adaptations for survival,
including their large ears, water-conserving kidneys, and thick fur. They play a crucial role in their ecosystem and promoting sustainable practices
can help ensure their survival. Fennec foxes are fascinating creatures that captivate anyone who learns about them. These small, nocturnal animals are full of surprises. Let's dive into some amazing facts about them anyone who learns about them. These small, nocturnal animals are full of surprises. Let's dive into some amazing facts about them.
can be up to 6 inches long, help them dissipate heat and locate prey underground. These foxes have a cream-colored coat that reflects sunlight during the day and keeps them warm at night. Fennec foxes are native to the Sahara Desert and other parts of North Africa. They are excellent diggers, creating burrows that can be up to 32 feet long. Their
diet includes insects, small mammals, birds, and plants. Fennec foxes can go for long periods without water, getting moisture from their food. They are social animals, living in groups of up to ten individuals. Communication among fennec foxes involves a variety of vocalizations, including barks, howls, and purrs. Their thick fur protects them from the
harsh desert environment, both from the heat and the cold. Adaptations for Survival Fennec foxes have evolved unique adaptations are crucial for their survival. These adaptations that help them thrive in their harsh desert habitat. These adaptations are crucial for their survival.
covered with thick fur to protect them from the hot sand. Fennec foxes are nocturnal, hunting and being active during the cooler night hours. They have a keen sense of hearing, which helps them detect prey and avoid predators. They have a keen sense of hearing, which helps them detect prey and avoid predators. They have a keen sense of hearing, which helps them detect prey and avoid predators.
while digging. Their fur changes with the seasons, becoming thicker in summer. They have a high-pitched bark that can be heard over long distances, useful for communication in the vast desert. Fennec foxes are agile and can leap great distances to catch prey or escape danger. Their large ears also help them regulate their body
temperature by releasing excess heat. Social Structure and Behavior Understanding the social structure and behavior of fennec foxes gives us insight into their daily lives and interactions. Fennec foxes mate for life, forming monogamous pairs. They are territorial animals, marking their territory with urine and feces. During the breeding season, males
become more aggressive to protect their mates and territory. Females give birth to litters of two to five kits after a gestation period of about 50 days. Both parents take part in raising the young, with the male providing food for the female and kits. Kits are born blind and helpless, opening their eyes after about ten days. Young fennec foxes stay with
their parents for several months before becoming independent. Play behavior is common among kits, helping them develop hunting and social skills. Fennec foxes use a variety of vocalizations to communicate with each other, including growls, whimpers, and squeaks. They also use body language, such as tail wagging and ear positioning, to convey
messages. Conservation and Human Interaction Fennec foxes face various challenges due to human activities and environmental changes. Conservation efforts are essential to protect these unique animals. Habitat loss due to human activities and environmental changes.
exotic pets, which can lead to a decline in wild populations. Fennec foxes are listed as "Least Concern" by the IUCN, but their populations are decreasing in some areas. Conservation programs focus on habitat preservation and reducing illegal pet trade. Educating the public about the importance of fennec foxes in their ecosystem can help garner
support for conservation efforts. In some cultures, fennec foxes are considered symbols of cunning and survival. They are featured in various forms of media, including books, movies, and cartoons, raising awareness about their plight. Fennec foxes play a crucial role in their ecosystem by controlling insect and rodent populations. They are also
important for seed dispersal, helping to maintain plant diversity in their habitat. Conservationists work with local communities to promote sustainable practices that make them even more endearing. These facts highlight their unique
characteristics. Fennec foxes can run at speeds of up to 20 miles per hour. They have a playful nature and enjoy interacting with their family members. Their scientific name, Vulpes zerda, comes from the Greek word "xeros," meaning dry, referring to their desert habitat. Fennec foxes can live up to 10 years in the wild and up to 14 years in captivity.
They are sometimes called "desert foxes" due to their ability to thrive in arid environments, using their large ears to dissipate heat and locate prey. Their nocturnal habits help them avoid
the scorching daytime temperatures, making them efficient hunters under the moonlight. Fennec foxes are also known for their social behavior, often living in small family groups. Their playful nature and distinctive vocalizations make them unique among fox species. Despite their small size, they have a remarkable ability to dig extensive burrows,
providing shelter and protection. Understanding these fascinating facts about fennec foxes not only highlights their adaptability but also underscores the importance of conserving their natural habitats. By appreciating these incredible animals, we can better support efforts to protect them and ensure their survival for future generations. QWhat exactly
are fennec foxes? AFennec foxes are small, adorable creatures, known for their distinctive large ears. Native to the Sahara Desert and other parts of North Africa, these foxes have adapted to life in the desert. Their ears don't just make them look unique; they help dissipate heat, keeping them cool. QHow big do fennec foxes get? ADespite their big
personalities, fennec foxes are the smallest of all the world's foxes. They weigh about 2.2 to 3.3 pounds, roughly the size of a small house cat, and their ears can be as long as 6 inches, which is pretty big considering their body size!QWhat do fennec foxes eat?AThese little guys are omnivores, meaning they enjoy a varied diet. In the wild, their meals
include plants, insects, and small animals. Fruits and leaves provide them with much-needed water, while they hunt for rodents, eggs, and reptiles for protein. QCan you have a fennec fox as a pet? AYes and no. While it's legal to own fennec foxes as pets in some places, they require a lot of care and attention. They're incredibly active and need space to
play and dig. Before considering a fennec fox as a pet, check local laws and think about whether you can meet their needs. QHow long do fennec foxes live? AIn captivity, where dangers are few, fennec foxes can live up to 14 years. Out in the wild, their lifespan is shorter due to threats from predators and the harsh environment. Proper care can ensure a
long, happy life for a fennec fox in a home setting. QWhy do fennec foxes have such large ears? AThose oversized ears are not just for show; they serve a crucial purpose. In the scorching desert, fennec foxes have such large ears? AThose oversized ears to release excess body heat, helping them stay cool. Plus, their sensitive ears can detect the movements of prey and predators
from far away.QAre fennec foxes endangered?ACurrently, fennec foxes are not considered endangered. However, they face threats from human encroachment, illegal pet trade, and habitat destruction. Protecting their natural environment is key to ensuring these desert dwellers thrive for generations to come. Our commitment to delivering trustworthy
and engaging content is at the heart of what we do. Each fact on our site is contributed by real users like you, bringing a wealth of diverse insights and information. To ensure the highest standards of accuracy and reliability, our dedicated editors meticulously review each submission. This process guarantees that the facts we share are not only
fascinating but also credible. Trust in our commitment to quality and authenticity as you explore and learn with us. Aren't fennec fox is distinctive for his pert black eyes, small size, and enormous fluffy ears. Even though it's gaining in popularity as a pet, the fennec fox is still a mystery to
many people. What are some interesting facts about fennec fox. When they're adults, fennec fox ears can be as long as six inches. That's about half the body length of an average adult fennec fox. In addition to helping the fox locate tasty underground prey,
the fennec fox's big ears help him cool off. The large ears are open on all sides. This trait helps regulate body heat by helping to cool off the fennec's blood as it circulates. That way, the fox's body temperature stays in a safe range even in the hot North African desert. Fennec foxes have a distinctive sandy-colored coat with lots of fluffy furs. The fur on
the fox's feet helps protect his pads from the burning sand and give traction. However, the color of the coat blends in with the off-white shade of the sand. This survival trait helps the fennec fox camouflage themselves and be less visible to predators like the owl. We know sometimes names can be misleading. For example, red pandas aren't really bears,
and koalas aren't either. (Actually, koala bears are marsupials.) Rest assured, though, fennec fox to the giant grey wolf. You might be wondering, "Are fennec foxes dangerous?" At 2-3 pounds, the average fennec fox is about the size of a
female ferret. Unless you're a small rodent or a bird egg, you don't have a lot to be concerned about when it comes to fennec foxes. In fact, fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you. They're so small that they're actually preyed upon by eagle owls. This large bird species lives in Africa and Eurasia. Fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you.
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Born blind in their underground dens, kit foxes are entirely dependent on their mother until they open their eyes at around two weeks old. During that time, male foxes are kept away until the babies are old enough to start playing around and outside the den at 4-5 weeks old. Fennec foxes nurse their young longer than many other species of fox and
generally don't wean until their kits are 2-3 months old. Unlike wolves and coyotes, which hunt in packs, fennecs hunt alone. Even though they're more social in their family lives, fennecs will often cache food. This means that they'll catch prey such as an insect, a
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Patience and socialization definitely help. Many fennec foxes love belly rubs and ear rubs as dogs or cats do. Fennec foxes can be kept as pets in some states. However, they're not domesticated like cats and dogs are, and they have unique needs that dogs and cats don't always have. To keep them happy and healthy, it's important to find out how to take
care of them appropriately. If they're kept outdoors for any period of time, they'll need a secure play area. They love to dig, so outdoor environments have to be planned carefully so they can't climb over or dig under a wall or fence. Keep in mind that fennec foxes can dig holes 20 feet deep. Fennec foxes are intelligent and energetic. In other words,
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solution many fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec foxes aren't universally legal in all U.S. states. If you live in Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, or Washington, please don't consider getting a fennec fox. They are illegal in those statutes. In
Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These states do require a permit or health certification, though. Ultimately, fennec foxes are fascinating. adorable, intelligent, and unique. It's easy to see why ownership is growing in popularity. These high-energy cuties need owners who are willing to spend a great deal of time
and care with them. They need an environment where they can be happy and safe. As always, it's important to do some homework before making the big step to pet ownership. Where do fennec foxes live? Are fennec foxes the smallest foxes? What do fennec foxes eat? Get answers to these questions and much more in this article on fennec fox facts for
kids. Fennec foxes are tiny desert foxes that like sandy environments. Its natural habitats include the Sahara Desert and the northern regions of Saudi Arabia. The fox is a very quick and nimble creature. Massive ears and enormous eyes are its distinguishing features. The fox's big ears aid with ventilation. They also allow it to detect prey at great
distances. A fennec fox's hairy feet help it avoid burning in the sand. Fennec foxes are nocturnal animals. It spends the day dozing off in a sand burrow. Typically, it assembles with other animals in groups ranging from one to ten. It uses urine to denote its territory. In the wild, its lifespan is just 10-12 years, but it can live that long in captivity. The
fennec fox is among the few species that can go weeks or months without drinking water. If you weren't looking closely, you might confuse them with corgi dogs because of this essay. We'll walk you through a number of interesting tidbits about fennec foxes, such as the focus of this essay. We'll walk you through a number of interesting tidbits about fennec foxes, such as the focus of their large ears and petite frames. An in-depth examination of fennec foxes, such as the focus of their large ears and petite frames. An in-depth examination of fennec foxes is the focus of their large ears and petite frames.
as their diet and adaptations for life in the desert. Fennec Fox Facts for Kids 1. The fennec fox is the smallest species of fox that may be found anywhere in the world. 2. Their fur is a sandy or straw brown, and they have a black muzzle
and a white muzzle. 4. Fennec foxes move on the hot sand of the desert, yet the fur on their paws keeps them from getting burned or overheated. 5. There is a wide range of possible weights for a typical fennec foxe, ranging from 0.6 to 1.5 kg. 6. Female fennec foxes weigh approximately one to 1.3 kilograms, and male fennecs weigh approximately 1.5
kilograms. Female fennecs are smaller in size than males. 7. Foxes typically range in length from fourteen to sixteen inches (35 to 40 cm) on average, with a height at the shoulder of roughly 8 inches. 8. They have long, red vertical stripes towards the outer edge of their ears, and the dense fur inside them protect their ears' delicate flesh. 9. They are
protected by the sun during the day and the cold at night because of their light brown fur. 10. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose: they allow the animal to deal better with the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the desert. 11. The fennec fox's large ears have a useful purpose the extreme temperatures in the extreme temperature temperatures in the extreme temperature temperatures in the extreme temperature temper
which are extremely dry and arid. 12. The deserts in which they make their homes are home to desert grass as well as a significant amount of scrub grass. 13. They have thick hair covering their feet, which helps insulate them from the cold desert sand and protects them from the heat of the sand. 14. Due to the extreme heat of the desert, their normal
breathing rate of 23 per minute increases to 690 per minute. 15. In addition, red foxes are one of the few carnivores who can go for extended periods without drinking any water. 16. Lizards and eggs are also on their menu. Grasshoppers and locusts, two common desert insects, make up the bulk of their diet. 17. Fennec foxes' diets include tiny animals
and plants, including leaves, fruits, and roots. The foxes can drink water from these plants. 18. Because of their nocturnal lifestyle, fennec foxes often make their own burrows to sleep in while they are asleep, and they do so in this burrow when they are asleep. 20.
While some foxes prefer to be alone, these animals often congregate. On average, a fennec fox colony will have ten members. 21. As very territoryal animals, fennec foxes leave a trail of urine and excrement to indicate their territory. 22. During the mating season, men and females form permanent bonds and start raising their offspring in their area. 23
The fennec fox uses a number of different calls to communicate with its pack. Their vocalizations range from whimpers to growls to barks to shrieks. 24. The typical longevity of a fennec fox in the wild is approximately ten years, whereas the average lifespan in captivity is between twelve and thirteen years. 25. The fennec fox is a member of the canine
family. The genus that it belongs to is called Vulpes. 26. At the age of nine months, they become sexually mature. Fennec foxes take about 2.5 hours to complete copulation between males and females and females. 27. Fennec males are more aggressive and protective of pregnant females than males of other species. 28. In most cases, a female fennec will have one
litter of puppies that contains anywhere from one to four young animals. 29. Baby fennec foxes don't open their eyes until around a week after they've been born on average. 30. Unlike some other fox species, Fennec foxes are social animals that do best in communities. Most commonly, they dig parallel burrows or make several tunnels that all connect
to the same den. Conclusion Fennec foxes are the smallest and the cutest foxes are even smaller. If you get hold of them only to
meet, you'll be lucky as they are rarely seen everywhere. Stay connected with us for more informative fact articles. By Geoff May Meet the fennec fox: thriving mostly in the Northern part of the Sahara, fennec foxes are nocturnal creatures with giant ears and cream colored fur. They are the smallest member of the canid family, though they have the
biggest ears of any other fox. There is much debate over their biological classification: Some say they're part of their own gene pool, Fennecus. Such distinctions include the lack of a musk gland, and a very social demeanor which is uncharacteristic of
foxes. The differences don't stop there, as the fennec fox has a number of adaptions that allows it to thrive in the hot, Saharan deserts and semi-deserts in North Africa. These small canids are prevalent throughout the Sahara from Morocco to
Sinai and Arabia. They prefer sandy deserts and arid areas with scrub or desert grasses. Fennec foxes are well adapted in order to inhabit the harsh environments in which they live. They have very dense hair, which protects them from the hot sun during the day and has a woolly undercoat to insulate them at night. They also have extra hair on their
feet - this helps protect their feet from the hot sand, and also acts like snowshoes, to give the creature traction when running on the sand. Their coats are a pale cream, with a black-tipped bushy tail. They have small, pointed faces, large eyes and extremely large ears. Fennec Fox Facts Overview Habitat: Sandy desert, arid grasslands Location: North
Africa, Sahara Lifespan: Up to 11 years in human care Size: Head & body: 9-16 inches; tail: 7-12.5 inches Weight: 2.2 - 3.3lbs Color: Cream/pale tan, black tipped tail Diet: Omnivore Predators: Jackals, large mammals, large birds of prey No. of Species: 1 Conservation Status: Least concern Fennec foxes live in dens underground which they dig out
underground dens to hunt and forage during the cooler hours of the day. They are opportunistic eaters - eating plants, rodents, reptiles, eggs, and insects such as grasshoppers and locusts. They hunt at night, using their large ears to listen for prey. Fennec foxes are able to catch and kill prey larger than themselves. They are widely hunted for fur, and
also for the exotic pet trade. Females will give birth to one litter per year. Despite their cute appearance, male fennec foxes can show aggressive and territory with urine and faeces, just like other canines. They will defend the females before and during the birth, and will bring food to the
female for the first 4 weeks of motherhood. Fennec pups are born blind and their eyes open after around a week. They will nurse for about 10 weeks and become fully mature at 9 to 11 months. Interesting Fennec Fox Facts 1. They have huge batlike ears Fennec foxes are the smallest fox in the world, but they have surprisingly large ears - their ears
can be up to half the size of their bodies! They have the largest ears in comparison to their body size of all species in the canid family. These batlike ears help regulate their bodies. Their network of veins cool the blood and lower their temperature. They also enable the fox to
hear noises from prey living underground. During their nighttime hunting, the foxes will listen out for sounds coming from animals under the sand to their prey. 2. The fennec fox can go for a long time without water Also known as the desert fox, these tiny foxes are believed to be the only carnivore
in the Sahara that is able to exist without requiring a freely available water source. This is an adaptation that is seen in many desert dwellers, and it enables them to survive in these harsh habitats. Fennec foxes' kidneys are adapted to consume and from the dew that forms inside their dens
at night. Their small bodies also allow them to shed heat faster in the desert. 3. Fennec foxes are high jumpers The fennec fox has been known to jump as high as 2 feet from a standing positive, and can leap lengths of up to 4 feet. This is impressive considering their small size and stature. Their agility gives them an advantage when hunting prey or
evading predators. Indeed, their two biggest threats are humans and eagle-owls, as they can often out-manoeuvre other land-based predators. 4. Fennec foxes are the palest of all foxes Their light-coloured fur gives them great camouflage against the desert sands. 5. They use extreme panting to help regulate their body temperature During the intense
desert hear, the fennec fox's breathing rate can increase from around 25 breaths per minute to a whopping 690 breaths/minute. This heavy panting helps keep their body temperature at a sustainable level. 6. Fennec foxes can help local farmers Farming and agriculture is often threatened by rodents and insects such as locusts, which the fennec fox can
help to control. Small carnivores like the fennec fox can play an important role in balancing the ecosystems in which they live. 7. They mate for life Fennec foxes are monogamous, and a male and female couple will typically produce one litter per year, of between two and five pups. While the mother is nursing, the male will bring her food and acts as her
protector during this time, as well as during the birth. 8. They are very social animals Although most of what is known about fennec foxes relish company: they live in tight-knit groups or families of up to 10 individuals, sometimes co-habiting with other families too. They
have also been observed engaging in play, even as adults. 9. Fennec foxes have a wide variety of communication sounds These sounds can be described as barks, whimpers, squeaks, growls, chatters and howls. They frequently communicate with one another, both during play and to establish social rankings. 10. Fennec foxes are fast runners Despite
their diminutive size and small legs, fennec foxes can run surprisingly fast - up to 20 mph! Fennec Fox Fact-File Summary Scientific Classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Carnivora Family: Canidae Genus: Vulpes Species Name: Vulpes Zerda Common Name fennec fox Kingdom Animalia Phylum Chordata Class
Mammalia Order Carnivora Family Canidae Genus Species Vulpes (fox) zerda (Arabic for fennec, meaning small fox); former genus species: Fennecus (small fox) zerda Description The fennec fox is cream in color with a long (3/4 of the head and body length)
black-tipped tail. Size Head and body 35 to 40 cm (14 to 16 in.) long; tail 20 cm (8 in.); height at the shoulders 20 cm (8 in.) Weight 1.36 to 1.6 kg (3 to 3.5 lbs.) Diet Mostly carnivorous; includes insects, snails, lizards, rodents, birds, eggs, and plant matter (fruits and berries) Incubation Approximately 50 days Sexual Maturity Approximately 6 to 10
months Life Span Averages 10 to 12 years Range This species is widespread in the sandy deserts and semi-deserts of northern Africa, ranging from Western Sahara and Mauritania to northern Sinai. Habitat Fennec fox subsists in arid desert environments and is capable of inhabiting the remotest sand seas. Stable sand dunes are believed to be ideal
habitat. Population Global: population appears to be stable and is not severely fragmented. They are common throughout the Sahara. The only documented regression concerns northern Moroccan Sahara, where the species disappeared during the 1960s from four localities, which were restricted sandy areas close to permanent human settlements.
Status IUCN: Least concern CITES: Appendix II; legally protected in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt USFWS: Not listed Fennec foxes have extraordinary hearing to locate underground prey. Their large ears, which are usually 4 to 6 inches long, help to dissipate excess body heat on hot days. The fennec fox appears to be the only carnivore in the
Sahara Desert able to live without freely available water. Their kidneys are specifically adapted to conserve water. They can obtain moisture from the food supply is plentiful. This is very unusual among the canids.
Normally 2 to 5 young are born per litter. Their thick fur helps to insulate them from the cold desert nights. Their feet, which insulate against the hot sand of the desert. This extra fur on the soles of their feet also afford
them excellent traction in the loose sand. Fennec Fox populations appear to be at risk. They are not only suffering from habitat loss, but they are often hunted throughout the Sahara, making them rare in parts of Northwestern Africa. Fennec Foxes do not pose any major threat to people or their livestock. In fact, they are important small predators that
help to control rodents and locusts populations. The overpopulation of rodents poses a direct threat to the environment and agricultural crops. Consequently, small carnivores are extremely important to the balance of many ecosystems. Locally, in North Africa, the main threat appears to be trapping for exhibition or sale to tourists. There may also be a
higher risk of road kill in areas of human development Bibliography Alden, P., Estes, R., Schlitter, D., McBride B. National Audubon Society Field Guide to African Wildlife. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1999. Nowak, R. Walker's Mammals of the World. Baltimore: Johns
Hopkins University Press. Vol.2. Fifth Edition., 1991. Wacher, T., Bauman, K. & Cuzin, F. 2015. Vulpes zerda. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T41588A46173447. . Downloaded on 10 October 2018. Aren't fennec foxes adorable? Native to the deserts of north Africa, the fennec fox is distinctive for his pert black eyes, small size, and
enormous fluffy ears. Even though it's gaining in popularity as a pet, the fennec fox is still a mystery to many people. What are some interesting facts about fennec fox. When they're adults, fennec fox ears can be as long as six inches. That's about half the
body length of an average adult fennec fox. In addition to helping the fox locate tasty underground prey, the fennec fox's big ears help him cool off. The large ears are open on all sides. This trait helps regulate body heat by helping to cool off the fennec's blood as it circulates. That way, the fox's body temperature stays in a safe range even in the hot
North African desert. Fennec foxes have a distinctive sandy-colored coat with lots of fluffy furs. The fur on the fox's feet helps protect his pads from the burning sand and give traction. However, the color of the coat blends in with the off-white shade of the sand. This survival trait helps the fennec fox camouflage themselves and be less visible to
predators like the owl. We know sometimes names can be misleading. For example, red pandas aren't either. (Actually, koala bears are marsupials.) Rest assured, though, fennec foxes are indeed foxes. They're the smallest of all the canids, a group that includes everyone from the teeny fennec fox to the giant grey wolf.
You might be wondering, "Are fennec foxes dangerous?" At 2-3 pounds, the average fennec foxes are probably more in danger from you. They're so small that they're actually preyed
upon by eagle owls. This large bird species lives in Africa and Eurasia. Fennec fox feet are adorably fluffy. As it turns out, hairy feet are all about sand management. Since the fennec fox is native to hot and sandy deserts in north Africa and Arabia, the hair on the foxes' feet gives them extra protection against surfaces like burning sand. The foot fuzz
helps to distribute the foxes' weight in loose, shifting dune sand. In other words, the fur on their feet acts like built-in snowshoes. Foot fur gives the fox much better traction. Also, because fennec foxes breathe about 23 breaths
per minute on average. (For comparison, a normal human range is from about 12-20 breaths per minute.) However, when the temperature starts to rise, fennec foxes can breathe up to thirty times their normal rate. This rapid breathing helps them manage extremely high heat an keep their temperature in a normal
range. Fortunately, the fennec fox is safer than many species. In fact, it's listed in the "least concern" groups for conservation efforts. Unfortunately, tourism and development are encroaching on the native habitat of the fennec fox, and foxes are hunted for their coats by some people. Most animals need some form of free-standing water in puddles,
lakes, rivers, rain, or other water sources in order to live. However, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water. To provide them a survival edge in the desert heat, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water. To provide them a survival edge in the desert heat, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water. To provide them a survival edge in the desert heat, fennec foxes can go for years without directly drinking water.
fox can also consume any dew that collects on the inside walls. If you have a pet fox, however, you should supply it with a water source just in case. Fennec foxes are known for being opportunistic eaters. In other words, they'll eat almost anything they can catch in the wild. This includes small rodents such as mice, lizards, birds and their eggs, and
insects. Unlike many other canids, fennec foxes will also seek out high-moisture food sources including fruit, leaves, and roots. Like many desert animals from prairie dogs to rattlesnakes, fennec foxes live in burrows. They'll usually find a good shade plant and dig a burrow entrance near the base of the plant, letting the roots act as natural rebar to
support the burrow tunnel. The fennec uses the underground burrow as a safe retreat from its natural predator, the eagle owl. Female fennec foxes will line an interior chamber of the burrow with leaves before giving birth to a litter of babies. Normally, foxes are loners. However, the fennec fox is different. Fennecs form extended family groups of
around 8-10 foxes, most of whom are related to each other. Usually, the fennec fox clan will have one breeding pair that mates for life. The family group may include a current litter as well as siblings from older litters. Usually, female fennecs will breed once a year and have a litter of 1-6 kits. You've probably heard some of the wild names for groups of
animals. A group of lions is a pride. A cluster of geese is a gaggle, and a gathering of pigeons is a flock. Sometimes, the names get evocative of the animals themselves or our associations with them. A group of crows is a murder; a gang of ferrets is a business. The fox is no exception. The next time you see a bunch of fennecs hanging out together, be
sure to call out, "Hey, I see a skulk of foxes over there." More social than other foxes, fennecs will sometimes develop an enormous and complex underground den system. The dens will have multiple exits, a feature which allows fennecs the opportunity to duck into a safe hidey-hole in case of danger from above. As fennec fox generations grow up, they
may form new clusters and family groups which may share this complex den. Baby fennec foxes are very fragile at birth. Born blind in their underground dens, kit foxes are kept away until the babies are old enough to start playing
around and outside the den at 4-5 weeks old. Fennec foxes nurse their young longer than many other species of fox and generally don't wean until their kits are 2-3 months old. Unlike wolves, fennecs prefer food-finding to be a solo mission. In
African and Arabian deserts. When it gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets chillier than 70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennecs fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees. That's when they might start to shiver to warm up. A domesticated fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets a little colder, though, fennecs get chilly even at 68-70 degrees.
when the heat of the desert is at its most punishing. When the sun goes down, they go on the prowl for insects, rodents, birds, eggs, or whatever food they can find. If you're considering a fennec fox as a pet, it's important to keep this trait in mind. Having a dedicated fox room where your fennec can run and play at three in the morning is a good idea.
Probably because they live in extended family groups with complex social dynamics like humans, fennec foxes have developed great communication skills. They're trying to get attention from you, fennec foxes can
make a high-pitched "eh-eh-eh" call or cry that sounds like it's coming from an exotic tropical bird. Fennecs can also make high-pitched "nyah-nyah" sounds or yips when they're quarding food or yummy treats they want to keep all for themselves. It's surprising to hear such a small fox making such a loud noise. When fennecs feel threatened or
invaded, they can let out a decidedly defensive screech. It's a clear warning sign that definitely tells an invader, "Hey, keep out of here!" Your fox can also make a sound that resembles a chirpy little trill like a happy bird
or kitten. They enjoy being petted, especially after they've had some time to burn off their excess energy. Patience and socialization definitely help. Many fennec foxes love belly rubs and ear rubs as dogs or cats do. Fennec foxes can be kept as pets in some states. However, they're not domesticated like cats and dogs are, and they have unique needs
that dogs and cats don't always have. To keep them happy and healthy, it's important to find out how to take care of them appropriately. If they're kept outdoors for any period of time, they'll need a secure play area. They love to dig, so outdoor environments have to be planned carefully so they can't climb over or dig under a wall or fence. Keep in mind
that fennec foxes can dig holes 20 feet deep. Fennec foxes are intelligent and energetic. In other words, they'll eagerly explore and get into everything around them. It's important to research fennec fox ownership in advance. Find out what solutions other owners have tried to keep their house fox proofed. If you keep your fennec fox indoors, it's a good
idea to have a room you've designated as the fox room. Ideally, the room should be kept above 70 degrees. It should also be escape-proof and have space for the fox to run and explore at night. You should not keep a fox confined at night when he wants to run around and play. Like cats, fennec foxes are agile and curious. They can jump on almost
anything, including beds, tabletops, counters, and appliances. A "fox room" where you've installed fennec-safe features like shelves or platforms could be a great survival strategy in Tunisia, but in an apartment litterbox, it can be a mess. Covered
litterboxes definitely help. If you decide to have a fennec as a pet, they love chewing on almost anything that is made of metal or rubber. What can fennec foxes do? They can definitely chew on dangerous items. These can include electrical plugs, buttons, batteries, coins, or earrings. As with ferrets or other intelligent, curious animals, fennec foxes need
their owners to be vigilant about their environment. Having a room entirely made for them is a solution many fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec fox owners have tried. As an exotic animal, fennec fox owners have tried.
Unfortunately, some animals have been euthanized if their owners have violated these statutes. In Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These states do require a permit or health certification, though. Ultimately, fennec foxes are fascinating. adorable, intelligent, and unique. It's easy to see why ownership is growing
in popularity. These high-energy cuties need owners who are willing to spend a great deal of time and care with them. They need an environment where they can be happy and safe. As always, it's important to do some homework before making the big step to pet ownership. Aren't fennec foxes adorable? Native to the deserts of north Africa, the fennec
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from the teeny fennec fox to the giant grey wolf. You might be wondering, "Are fennec foxes dangerous?" At 2-3 pounds, the average fennec fox is about the size of a female ferret. Unless you're a small rodent or a bird egg, you don't have a lot to be concerned about when it comes to fennec foxes. In fact, fennec foxes are probably more in danger from
you. They're so small that they're actually preved upon by eagle owls. This large bird species lives in Africa and Eurasia. Fennec fox feet are adorably fluffy. As it turns out, hairy feet are all about sand management. Since the fennec fox is native to hot and sandy deserts in north Africa and Arabia, the hair on the foxes' feet gives them extra protection
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some form of free-standing water in puddles, lakes, rivers, rain, or other water sources in order to live. However, fennec fox kidneys have adapted to reduce water loss. Foxes get most of their water from the rodents, insects, eggs, or
reptiles they catch. In its underground burrows, the fox can also consume any dew that collects on the inside walls. If you have a pet fox, however, you should supply it with a water source just in case. Fennec foxes are known for being opportunistic eaters. In other words, they'll eat almost anything they can catch in the wild. This includes small rodents
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Fennecs form extended family groups of around 8-10 foxes, most of whom are related to each other. Usually, the fennec fox clan will have one breeding pair that mates for life. The family group may include a current litter as well as siblings from older litters. Usually, female fennecs will breed once a year and have a litter of 1-6 kits. You've probably
heard some of the wild names for groups of animals. A group of lions is a pride. A cluster of geese is a gaggle, and a gathering of pigeons is a flock. Sometimes, the names get evocative of the animals themselves or our associations with them. A group of crows is a murder; a gang of ferrets is a business. The fox is no exception. The next time you see a
bunch of fennecs hanging out together, be sure to call out, "Hey, I see a skulk of foxes over there." More social than other foxes, fennecs will sometimes develop an enormous and complex underground den system. The dens will sometimes develop an enormous and complex underground den system.
above. As fennec fox generations grow up, they may form new clusters and family groups which may share this complex den. Baby fennec foxes are entirely dependent on their mother until they open their eyes at around two weeks old. During that time, male foxes are kept away
until the babies are old enough to start playing around and outside the den at 4-5 weeks old. Fennec foxes nurse their young longer than many other species of fox and generally don't wean until their kits are 2-3 months old. Unlike wolves and coyotes, which hunt in packs, fennecs hunt alone. Even though they're more social in their family lives, fennecs hunt alone.
prefer food-finding to be a solo mission. In times of greater food abundance, fennecs will often cache food. This means that they'll catch prey such as an insect, a lizard, or a small rodent. Then the fox will bury it in the ground for later consumption. Fennec foxes are
definitely built to take the heat of the North African and Arabian deserts. When it gets a little colder, though, fennec fox should not be left outdoors in an environment that gets chillier than 70 degrees or so. Like many desert animals, fennec
foxes are nocturnal. They sleep during the day when the heat of the desert is at its most punishing. When the sun goes down, they go on the prowl for insects, rodents, birds, eggs, or whatever food they can find. If you're considering a fennec fox as a pet, it's important to keep this trait in mind. Having a dedicated fox room where your fennec can run
and play at three in the morning is a good idea. Probably because they live in extended family groups with complex social dynamics like humans, fennec foxes have developed great communication skills. They're capable of making a large variety of fascinating sounds and calls. They don't always sound as you'd expect for such a small fox. When they're
trying to get attention from you, fennec foxes can make a high-pitched "eh-eh-eh" call or cry that sounds like it's coming from an exotic tropical bird. Fennecs can also make high-pitched "nyah-nyah" sounds or yips when they're guarding food or yummy treats they want to keep all for themselves. It's surprising to hear such a small fox making
such a loud noise. When fennecs feel threatened or invaded, they can let out a decidedly defensive screech. It's a clear warning sign that definitely tells an invader, "Hey, keep out of here!" Your fox can also make a barking sound that communicates mild annoyance. When they're happy or being petted or feel comfortable, fennec foxes can make a sound
that resembles a chirpy little trill like a happy bird or kitten. They enjoy being petted, especially after they're had some time to burn off their excess energy. Patience and socialization definitely help. Many fennec foxes love belly rubs and ear rubs as dogs or cats do. Fennec foxes can be kept as pets in some states. However, they're not domesticated like
cats and dogs are, and they have unique needs that dogs and cats don't always have. To keep them happy and healthy, it's important to find out how to take care of them appropriately. If they're kept outdoors for any period of time, they'll need a secure play area. They love to dig, so outdoor environments have to be planned carefully so they can't climb
over or dig under a wall or fence. Keep in mind that fennec foxes can dig holes 20 feet deep. Fennec foxes are intelligent and energetic. In other words, they'll eagerly explore and get into everything around them. It's important to research fennec fox ownership in advance. Find out what solutions other owners have tried to keep their house fox proofed.
If you keep your fennec fox indoors, it's a good idea to have a room you've designated as the fox room. Ideally, the room should not keep a fox confined at night when he wants to run around and play. Like cats, fennec foxes are
agile and curious. They can jump on almost anything, including beds, tabletops, counters, and appliances. A "fox room" where you've installed fennec-safe features like shelves or platforms could be a great survival strategy in Tunisia, but in an
apartment litterbox, it can be a mess. Covered litterboxes definitely help. If you decide to have a fennec as a pet, they love chewing on almost anything that is made of metal or rubber. What can fennec foxes do? They can definitely chew on dangerous items. These can include electrical plugs, buttons, batteries, coins, or earrings. As with ferrets or other
intelligent, curious animals, fennec foxes need their owners to be vigilant about their environment. Having a room entirely made for them is a solution many fennec foxes aren't universally legal in all U.S. states. If you live in Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, or Washington, please don't consider getting a
fennec fox. They are illegal in those states. Unfortunately, some animals have been euthanized if their owners have violated these statutes. In Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These statutes. In Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These statutes. In Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, you can own a fennec fox. These statutes.
It's easy to see why ownership is growing in popularity. These high-energy cuties need owners who are willing to spend a great deal of time and care with them. They need an environment where they can be happy and safe. As always, it's important to do some homework before making the big step to pet ownership. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate
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on demand. Watch Now The fennec fox is a standout among fox species — firstly, because it's much more petite than its more bountiful red fox cousin and secondly, because of its objectively enormous ears. Its characteristically small stature and notably large auditory apparatuses have adapted specially to desert dwelling, as the twilight creeper known
scientifically as Vulpes zerda is native to the Sahara Desert of North Africa, found as far east as Kuwait. Meet the widely adored fox species and learn about how it thrives in one of the planet's harshest environments. wrangel / Getty Images Whereas the red fox — the fennec fox's more prevalent and widely distributed relative — is typically about 3 feet
long, 2 feet tall, and weighs between 6 and 30 pounds in adulthood, the average fennec fox stands only 8 inches tall and weighs just 2 to 3 pounds. Thus, it holds the title of the world's smallest fox species, but don't be fooled by its dainty size. This little fox can jump
2 feet high and 4 feet forward when springing to catch prey or evade a predator. They are tough to catch, which means they have few predators; humans and eagle owls are its two primary threats. Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images In addition to being the smallest fox, the Vulpes zerda also has the largest ears (sometimes half as long
as its body), beating out even the bat-eared fox. Its 6-inch-long, upward-pointing extremities come in handy when listening for prey underground, the San Diego Zoo says, and they also help the fox stay cool, as it loses a lot of heat through its ears. This is one of many adaptations the fox has developed for surviving such harsh desert environments.
Deserts aren't excruciatingly hot 24/7; rather, nights can be quite the opposite because there usually isn't enough cloud cover to keep warm temperatures low to the ground. Fennec foxes need plenty of fur to stay warm when the temperatures low to the ground. Fennec foxes need plenty of fur to stay warm when the temperatures low to the ground. Fennec foxes need plenty of fur to stay warm when the temperature plummets, but that fur is also useful in the heat. It has extra-furry feet to protect its paw pads from the hot
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sand. The thick fur also gives the fox extra traction when maneuvering across loose sand and dunes. Fennec foxes mate for life. A couple produces one litter of two to five pups per year, and the offspring from one litter may stay with the family even as the next litter of pups is born. When the female is pregnant and nursing the pups, her mate will bring her food and protect her from danger. Pups are not weaned until they are about 2 months old. They reach maturity after about nine months. Though they grow up quickly, the San Diego Zoo says fennec foxes can live 10 years in the wild and 13 years in captivity. Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images Not only do they generally have flourishing family lives, they also tend to hang out in large and tight-knit social circles. Fennec fox behavior is known mainly through what has been observed in captivity, but they look to be highly social animals, enjoying the company of other foxes and engaging in play even as adults. Fennec foxes live in groups of as many as 10 individuals, though the size of the group is mostly determined by the amount of food resources available in a territory. Floridapfe from S.Korea Kim in cherl / Getty Images Both young and adult fennec foxes use an array of vocalizations — including barks, chatters, growls, brief and repeated howls, shrieks, squeaks, and whimpers — to communicate with each other, such as to establish social rank during play. According to the Smithsonian's National Zoo & Conservation Biology Institute, they are extremely protective of their clans and will typically mark their territories by urinating and defecating around the perimeter, similar to many other canids. The fennec fox is so well-adapted to desert life that it can live without freestanding water for long periods of time. Instead, it stays hydrated in the Sahara heat just by eating leaves, roots, and fruits — these, together, make up nearly 100 percent of the fox's water intake. It also eats grasshoppers, locusts, small rodents, lizards, birds, and their eggs. The big-eared V. zerda will also lap up condensation that collects in its den for hydration. tomava / Getty Images Like so many desert-dwelling animals, fennec foxes are nocturnal. Spending the hottest part of the day snoozing in their cool, underground burrows keeps them out of the heat, though being a night prowler has its own challenges for staying warm on cold nights and, of course, locating prey in the dark. (But, then again, this is why they have such thick fur and those decidedly adorable, whopping ears.) Species of fox Fennec fox in Norfolk Zoo Conservation Status Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)[1] CITES Appendix II (CITES)[1] Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Carnivora Infraorder: Cynoidea Family: Canidae Subfamily: Caninae Tribe: Vulpini Genus: Vulpes Species: V. zerda Binomial name Vulpes zerda (Zimmermann, 1780) Range of the Fennec fox Extant (resident) Synonyms[2] Canis zerda Zimmermann, 1780 Canis zerda Zimmermann, 1820Canis fennecus Lesson, 1827Vulpes denhamii Boitard, 1842Vulpes zuarensis J. E. Gray, 1843 The fennec fox (Vulpes zerda) is a small fox native to the Sinai Peninsula. Its most distinctive feature is its unusually large ears, which serve to dissipate heat and listen for underground prey. The fennec is the smallest fox species. Its coat, ears, and kidney functions have adapted to the desert environment with high temperatures and little water. The fennec fox mainly eats insects, small mammals and birds. It has a life span of up to 14 years in captivity and about 10 years in the wild. Pups are preyed upon by the Pharaoh eagle-owl; both adults and pups may possibly fall prey to jackals and striped hyenas. Fennec families dig out burrows in the sand for habitation and protection, which can be as large as 120 m2 (1,300 sq ft) and adjoin the burrows of other families. that the fennec fox is currently not threatened by extinction. Knowledge of social interactions is limited to information gathered from captive animals. The fennec fox is commonly trapped for exhibition or sale in North Africa, and it is considered an exotic pet in some parts of the world. The fennec fox was scientifically described as Canis zerda by Eberhardt Zimmermann in 1780.[3][4][2] In 1788, Johann Friedrich Albrecht Anton Meyer assigned the name Viverra aurita to the species in 1793;[6] the type locality was Algeria. Subsequent synonyms include Fennecus arabicus by Anselme Gaëtan Desmarest in 1804;[7] Megalotis cerda by Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger in 1811[8] which was based on earlier descriptions by Gmelin, and Sudan. In 1827, the species was given another synonym (Canis fennecus) by René Lesson whose work was largely based on the species scientific description in 1780.[9] In the 1840s, the species received synonyms by Pierre Boitard in 1842 (Vulpes denhamii)[10] and John Edward Gray in 1843 (Vulpes zuarensis).[11] The type localities of these were "interior of Africa" and Egypt, respectively. In 1978 Gordon Barclay Corbet renamed the species to Vulpes zerda,[12] its current scientific name.[2] It was originally assigned to the genus Canis, but following molecular analysis it was moved to Vulpes despite having relative to the fennec fox is the Blanford's fox. They are two of eight "desert fox" species, which is a group of Vulpes that share comparable ecologies. The other members include the corsac fox, pale fox, kit fox, Tibetan fox, Rüppell's fox and Cape fox. All eight species evolved to survive in desert environments, developing several traits such as sandy colored coats, large ears, pigmented eyes, and specialized kidneys. [14] The word fennec is derived from the Arabic word fanak which likely has Persian origins.[15] The fennec fox is one of 13 extant Vulpes species and a member of the family Canidae.[13] Skull of a fennec fox has sand-colored fur which reflects sunlight during the day and helps keep it warm at night. Its nose is black and its tapering tail has a black tip. Its long ears have longitudinal reddish stripes on the back and are so densely haired inside that the external auditory meatus is not visible. [16] The edges of the ears are whitish, but darker on the back. The ear to body ratio is the greatest in the canid family and likely helps in dissipating heat and locating prey. It has large, dense kidneys with somewhat compact medulla, which help store water in times of scarcity. It has dark streaks running from the inner eye to either side of the slender muzzle. Its large eyes are dark. The dental formula is 3.1.4.23.1.4.3 × 2 = 42 with small and narrow canines. The pads of its paws are covered with dense fur, which facilitates walking on hot, sandy soil. [17][18][19] The fennec fox is the smallest canid species. Females range in head-to-body size from 34.5 to 39.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) with a 23-25 cm (9.1-9.8 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 15.6 in) long tail and 9-9.5 cm (15.4 to 9.8 in) long tail and 10 cm (3.9 in) long tail and 10 cm (3.9 in) long ears, weighing at least 1.3 kg (2.9 lb).[17] The fennec fox is distributed throughout the Sahara, from Morocco and Mauritania to northern Sudan, through Egypt and its Sinai Peninsula.[1] It inhabits small sand dunes and vast treeless sand areas with sparse vegetation such as grasses, sedges and small shrubs.[17] [20] In the northern part of its range annual rainfalls have been recorded at

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