

HD
high definition

Wild Ones 3

WORLD OF

THE WILD

"A deeper journey into the crucial, fragile interdependence
between animal life and the environment"

13x26 min.

2. WATER PLANET : OPEN OCEAN

It might look uniform from the air, as we fly over it, but the oceans are deep and varied. The underwater landscape is made up of continental shelves, volcanoes, mountains, valleys, trenches and large, flat plains similar to the landscape on land only on a much larger scale. Ocean habitats come in all forms. Under water creatures make homes wherever survival is assured.

EAGLE & MANTA RAYS, WHALES, DOLPHINS, SHARKS, OCTOPUS, BARRACUDA, MORAY EELS



3. DESERTS

Deserts - dry, arid landscapes, environments of intense sun, heat and very little rain. The desert is extreme. An extreme climate and an extreme environment where wild life has had to adapt to survive. Many of the animals that live in deserts have adopted a nocturnal lifestyle, surfacing only at night when it is cooler.

REPTILES, SNAKES, LIZARDS, SCORPIONS AND SMALL BIRDS are the primary animals found in true deserts. In semi desert regions, where there are more plants mammals such as RODENTS AND MEERKATS flourish.



4. AMAZON RAINFOREST

The Amazon. A magnificent broad-leafed rainforest. The heart of Brazil. The Amazon basin covers an impressive 7 million square kilometres.

Rainforests are often known as the lungs of our planet. The Amazon Rainforest is the largest. Its value in terms of the Oxygen that it provides, and the Carbon Dioxide that it consumes is immeasurable. It is home to splendid, exquisite plant and animal species. The most diverse and numerous array of species found anywhere in the world.

JAGUAR, BLACK CAIMAN, COUGAR, ANACONDA, PIRANHA, VAMPIRE BATS AND ENORMOUS SPIDERS .



5. MASTERS OF THE SKY

The masters of the sky are the winged predators of the aerial world. Whether swooping from altitude at phenomenal speed to strike an unsuspecting target from above, flicking and darting between trees in a lethal tail chase, or ghosting silently through the night in pursuit of prey, they excite our admiration and inspire awe in equal measure. All are superbly adapted to hunting and masters of their position at the top of the food chain. Their bodies and senses are supremely evolved, for their role as master predators of the sky. Fast and furious, or silent and stealthy, these sharp eyed predators are perfect hunters. their unique techniques have evolved and developed to perfection. EAGLES, FALCONS, OWLS.



Guided by the most up-to-date research we travel through jungles, forests, mountain ranges, deserts and oceans to discover animals, their habitats and the environment that sustains them.

The footage is stunning. The animals are extraordinary.

Their behavior, ability to develop, survive and adapt to a changing environment is evident. Yet many are struggling.

Is this natural selection? The damage development has done to their habitats, or the impact of man, both good and bad, on the natural world?

EPISODE structure :

1. Each episode will focus on different species in their natural habitat.
2. Up-to date information on endangered species and environments. How the environment is changing and how it affects animal life?
3. This is a natural history series, and Wild Explorations will be based on scientific and behavioural fact.
4. A creature is introduced and its environment explored. Then come the tricks of the trade; hunting, finding shelter, finding a mate, teaching it's young, creating a territory, surviving the changes of season etc.
5. Analysis of the impact of human action on the environment.
6. All episodes will be supported by superb graphics and visual effects.

EPISODES SERIES :

1. GREAT AFRICAN GRASSLANDS : SAVANNAH

Grasslands cover nearly fifty percent of the African continent. African grasslands support vast and diverse wildlife. Due to the open and uncovered nature of grassland, predators are much easier to spot, giving smaller animals a chance to run away, hide and survive. Thanks to the lack of hiding places for predators, the African savannah regions support a much greater diversity of wildlife than temperate grasslands. LION , CHEETAH, LEOPARD, AFRICAN ELEPHANT, ZEBRA,WILDEBEEST, GIRAFFE,SMALL MAMMALS AND SNAKES, VULTURES CRANES, WILD DOGS and HYAENAS, are some of our "Wild Explorations" on the African Plains.



6. ARCTIC

The Arctic is alive with a fascinating assortment of wildlife and species that are unique to this Polar environment. Most of are rarely or never seen outside the Arctic Circle. They live and thrive in a hostile environment of ice, polar desert, wind-swept open tundra, ancient glacial formations, sub zero sea temperatures and an incredible variety of geographical topography from open plain and valleys to mountainous peaks and deep water fiords.

They have adapted to allow them to make their home in sub-zero temperatures. Snow and ice are as normal to them in their daily life as warmth, sunny skies and water are to most animals on the planet. They are hardy breeds uniquely suited to their home at the top of the world.

POLAR BEAR, WALRUS, BELUGA WHALE AND ORCA, MOOSE AND CARIBOU.



7. GREAT GRASSLANDS : AMERICAN PRAIRIES

Prairies are a temperate grassland. Vast great plains, extremely hot in summer and cold in winter. Moderate rainfall, and a composition of grasses, herbs and shrubs, rather than trees characterise these plains. Most of North America was a vast prairie before European settlement and agriculture radically altered the environment.

The American Prairies stretch across the mid-west to the Rocky Mountains which initially caused them by creating a rain shadow, and on up into Canada, and across the northern states. Much of California was originally a prairie.

This episode explores the wild life of the great American prairies.

BISON, CONDOR, COYOTES, DEER, EAGLES, GREY WOLF, GROUND SQUIRRELS, RATTLESNAKE, PRONGHORN ANTELOPE



8. JUNGLES OF ASIA

Some of the most beautiful rainforest, jungle landscape and wildlife are in Asia.

The rainforests of Asia stretch from India and Burma in the west to Malaysia and the islands of Java and Borneo in the east. The Great teak forests and Jungles in Asia have long been under threat from intensive logging and industrial farming of cash crops. Slash and burn agriculture has also taken a heavy toll on the eco-structure and environment. Bangladesh has the largest mangrove forests in the world. They are also under threat. How are the wildlife surviving in these beautiful threatened forests and jungles. Many are already driven to the point of extinction.

TIGER, LEOPARD, BAT, FLYING FOX, FRUIT-EATING BAT, ASIAN ELEPHANT, WATER BUFFALO, BURMESE PYTHON, COBRA, MONKEYS, ORANGUTAN, MAGNIFICENT BIRDLIFE



9. SWAMPS AND WETLANDS

Large areas of water, broken up by small islands. Massive vegetation. Swamps, wetlands, marshes, bogs and fens are found all over the world, generally in more temperate regions where there is fast vegetation growth.

Many of the larger animals that inhabit swamps and wetlands have a fish-based diet. LARGE CRABS dwell in the salt-water swamps, along with SNAPPING TURTLES and even CROCODILES AND ALLIGATORS. LIZARDS AND AMPHIBIANS live in and around the water's edge. One species of snake has adapted to eating fish. In the wetlands, LARGE AQUATIC BIRDS such as the ibis and the heron stand in the shallower waters spearing fish.

FROGS, NEWTS, LIZARDS, TOADS inhabit swamp and wetland areas, primarily due to the abundance of food in the form of flies and other insects.



10. GREAT BARRIER REEF

One of Australia's most remarkable natural gifts. The Great Barrier Reef in all its breath-taking beauty. It is the world's largest coral reef, acknowledged as one of the seven wonders of the natural world, and viewed from a greater distance it's easy to understand why. It is larger than the Great Wall of China and the only living thing on earth visible from space. The Great Barrier Reef supports a vast array of life forms. In this episode we will meet them

DUGONG, HUMPBACK WHALE, WHALE SHARK, GREEN SEA TURTLE, CLOWNFISH, JELLY FISH, DIFFERENT SPECIES OF SEA SNAKE.



11. FRESHWATERS

Lakes and rivers are created by streams high in the mountains. Fresh water springs, rain drawn up as moisture from the oceans, and melting snow all ebb, rush and flow down into our rivers and streams. Streams, rivers and lakes are home to countless animal species. A wide variety of species from insects, to amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds and even mammals are found in rivers, lakes and streams all around the world. We will explore the wild lives above, below and on the surface of fresh water everywhere.

TURTLES, DUCKS, OTTERS, CROCODILES, CATFISH, DRAGONFLY AND CRABS



12. ISLANDS

Islands come in all shapes and sizes all over the world. Any land mass surrounded by water is an island. They are found in seas, oceans lakes and rivers. Atolls, Islets, keys or cays are formed either as result of land breaking away, water encroaching on the land, or by volcanic eruptions on the sea bed . Islands are often isolated, which leads to the development of a unique flora, fauna and wildlife. The environmental eco-structure of islands differs widely, as does the wildlife. It was after all, on the Galapagos Islands that Darwin found the finches that lead him to finally develop his theory of evolution.

Our island Wild Lives will takes us to some unique and special places.

GALAPAGOS, MADAGASCAR, BORNEO.



13. MOUNTAINS

Wildlife that inhabits mountainous regions has been able to survive successfully at high altitudes. Any creature that lives in the mountains must also be able to cope with changing temperatures. Many species of hoofed and herbivorous mammal such as GOATS, DEER, SHEEP AND LLAMAS have adapted well to living high in the mountains and are often found grazing on ledges and on cliff faces. These herbivores in turn attract large predators such as BEARS, COUGARS AND MOUNTAIN LIONS.



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PICASSO film

For:



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