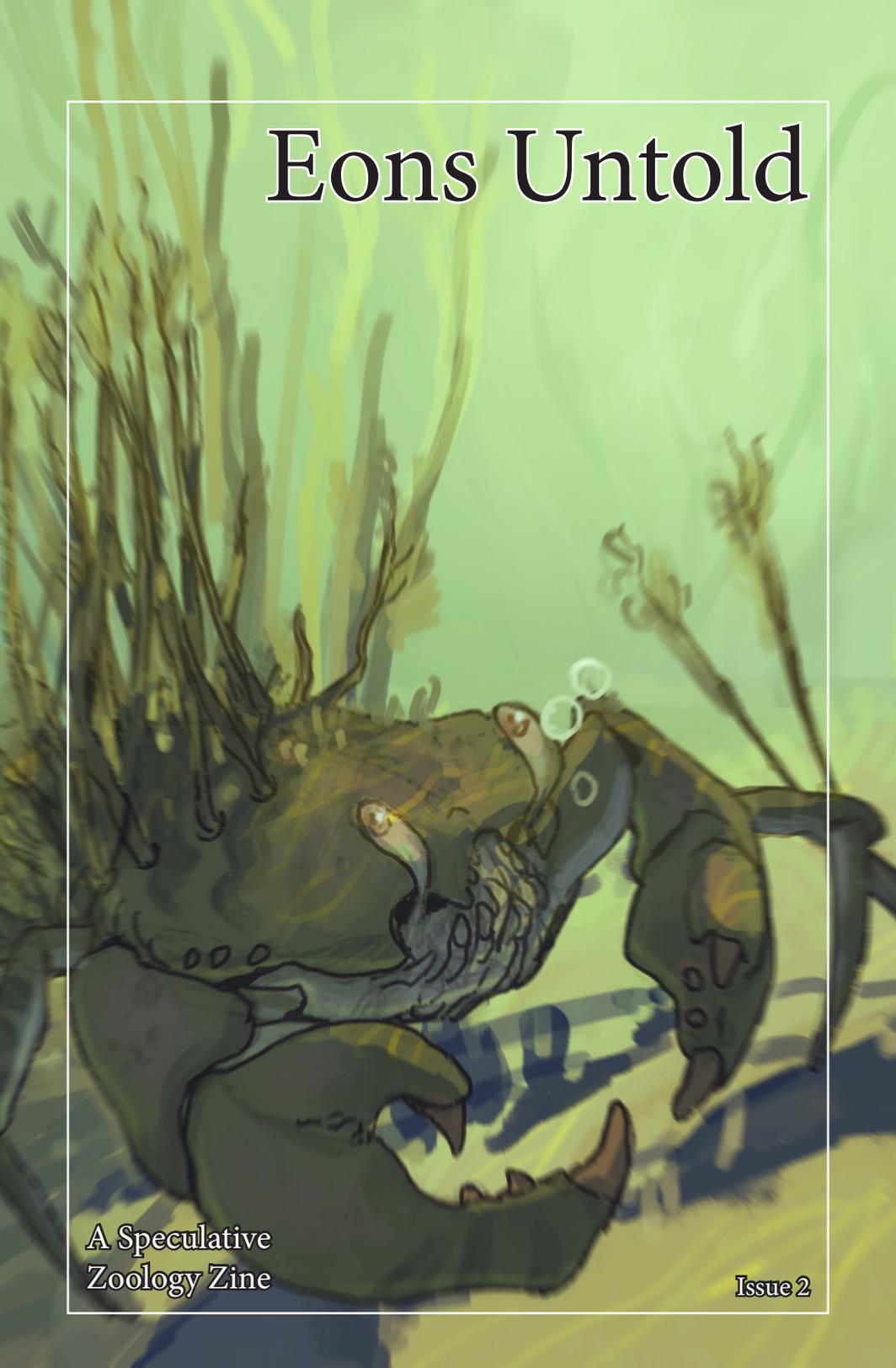


Eons Untold



A Speculative
Zoology Zine

Issue 2

Eons Untold

Issue 2

Most life has been lost to the fossil record, but the plethora of beings we can imagine are infinite. For our second zine on imagined animals, we imagine them in a food web! How might they relate to each other in energy transfer, and really wonder what might have been.

Email:

EonsUntold@gmail.com.

This issue is free for noncommercial use and distribution, feel free print one out & read!

-Nana



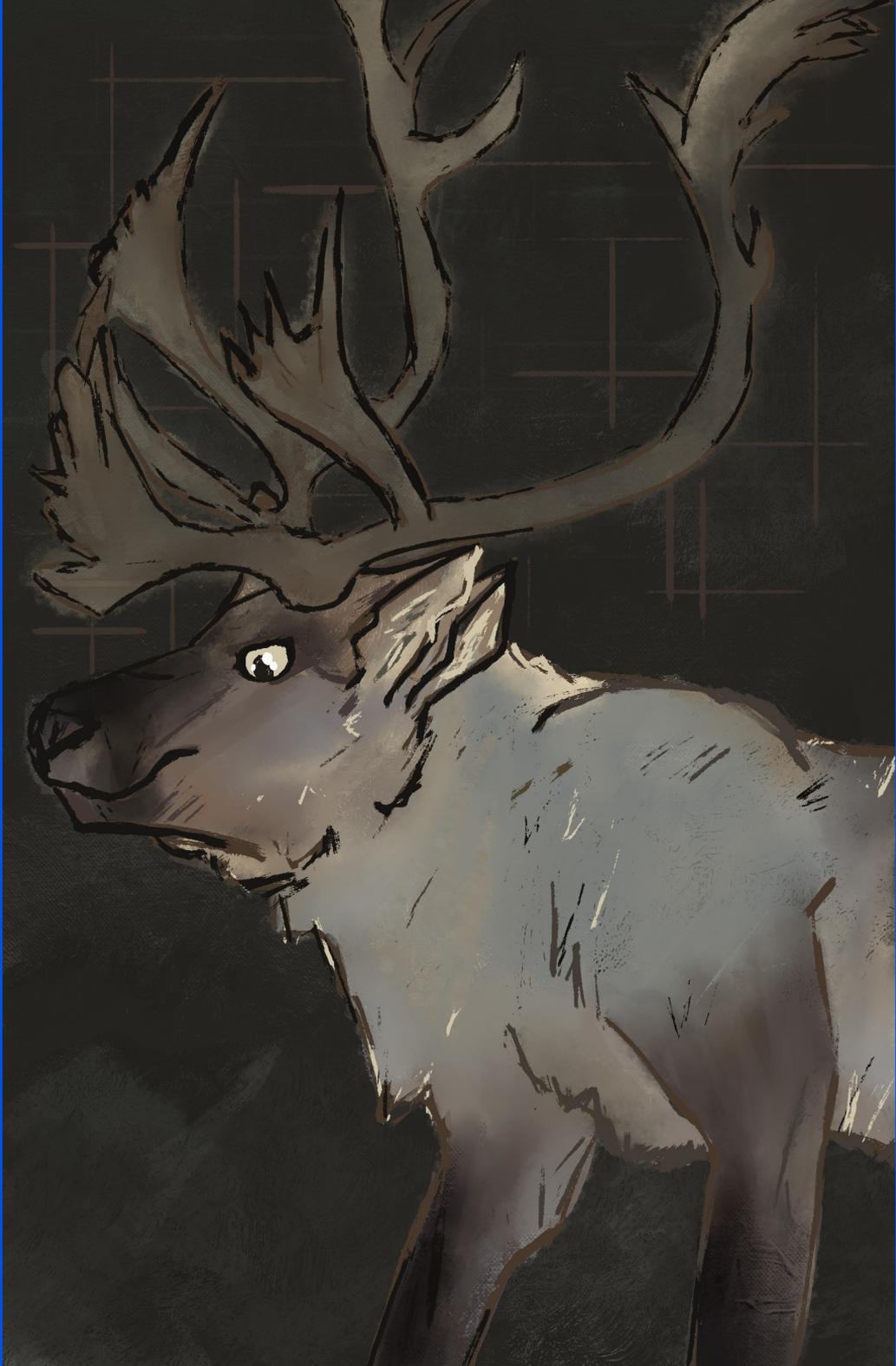




Double Eared Deer

by Drummond Sudall
(@thatonefuxguy)

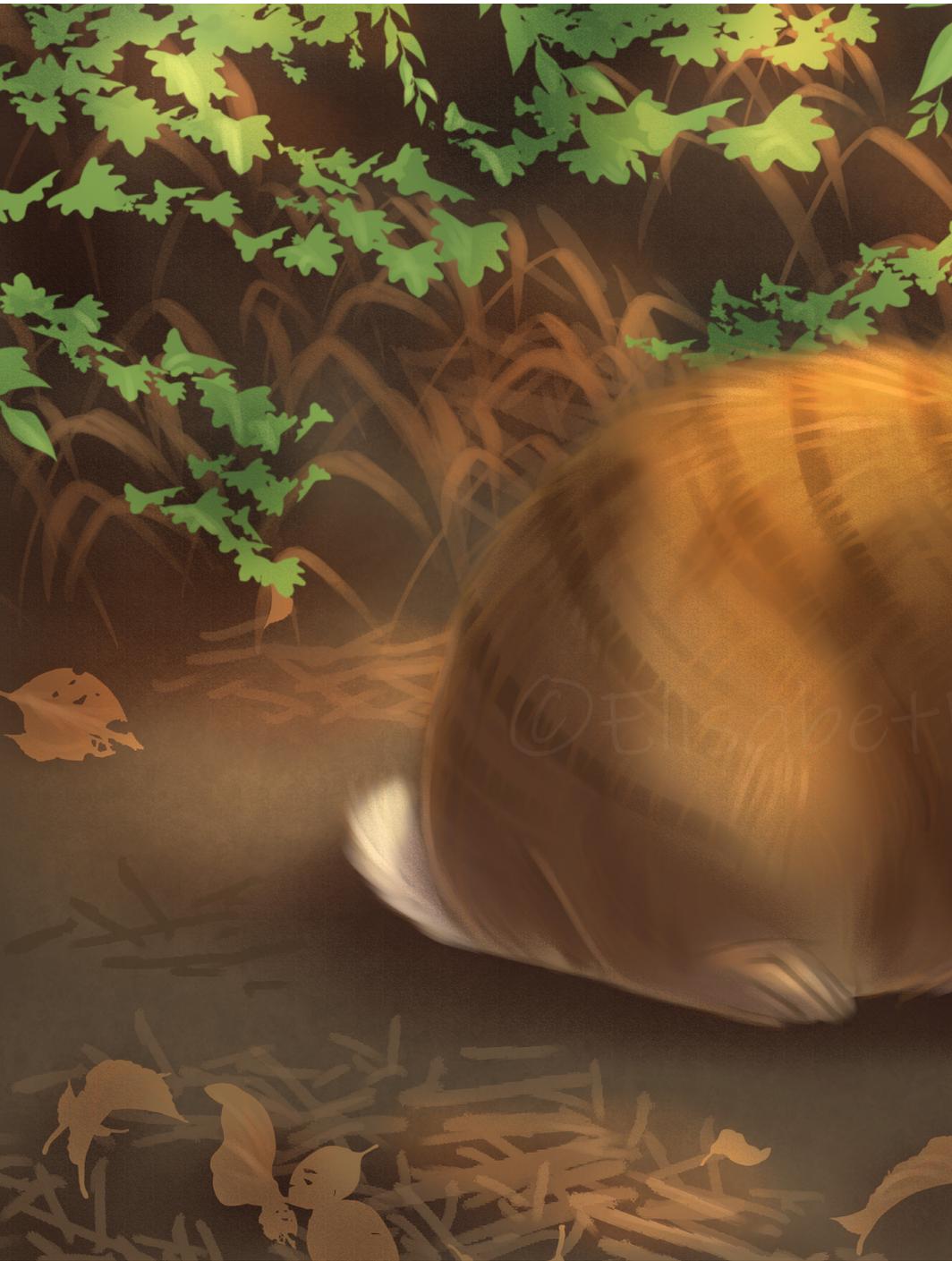




Double Eared Deer

by Drummond Sudall (@thatonefuxguy)

A large herbivore, primarily found in wooded areas & swamps. With their distinct horns and two pairs of ears, these mammals are exceptional escape artists. Commonly seen with vines and flowers growing down their large antlers, these magical looking beasts were often thought to be the guardians of the places they resided due to their imposing presence and gentle nature.





Sable Tooth Rabbit

by Elisabet Mey
(@elisabemey.art)



Sable Tooth Rabbit

by Elisabet Mey (@elisabetsmey.art)

A striped big rabbit with long fangs but is herbivore. It uses the fangs to attract females that have shorter fangs.

Primary consumer-herbivore-prey

This rabbit is like a normal dog sized. It consumes normally grass, herbs and some fruits it finds on the ground. They lives in small groups with an alpha but sometimes, young males can get adventurous and go looking for another groups and fight their alpha to have the females. They use their fangs and powerful back legs to comfront between them and impress females. They aren't an easy prey, they can run very fast and defends itself using the fangs. They are very timid animals, normally they are always hidden into the tall grass and trees.



Bambalopes & Tandas

by Jerry Lue (@jerrylue)

Tanda (Glowing Tiger Panda)

Tandas are glowing omnivorous felines that hunt at night under moonlight. Tandas use their glowing bodies to lure prey. In addition, they overwhelm larger prey with their numbers. They are members of the Bovidae. They also hunt cooling pies on windowsills when it is hot.

Bambalopes (Bamboo-Horned Antelopes)

Bambalopes are herbivores that like to eat the roots of bamboo. The bigger its horns get, the more it eats. When a Tanda that has eaten a Bambalope dies, it leaves a corpse. Bambalopes are taught from young to run away from predators naturally faster than the Tanda. When their herd is threatened, they sacrifice themselves so the younger children can escape. Tandas hunt Bambalopes for a 5-7 days.



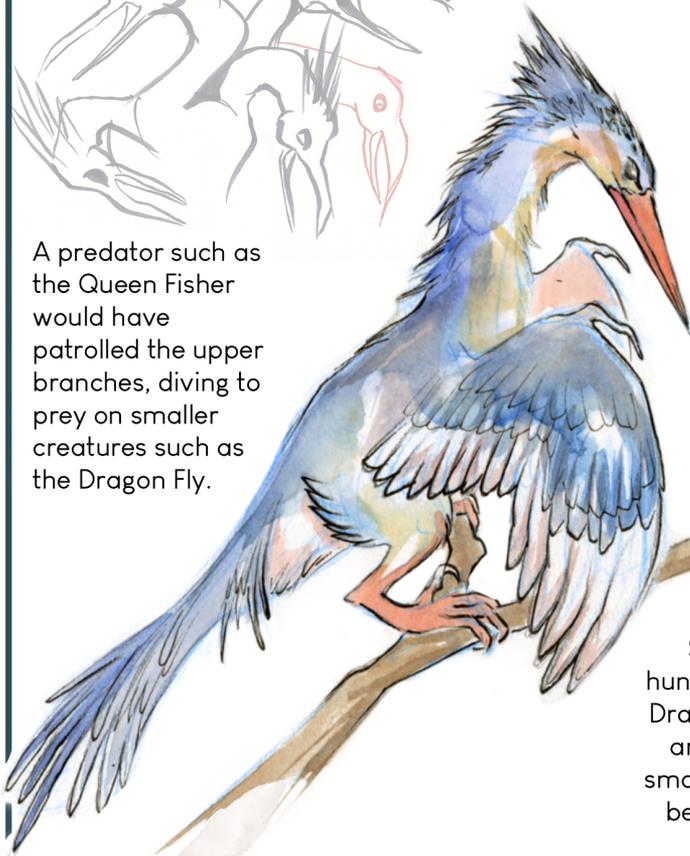
ght.They get their bioluminescence from basking in
y to their pack. Usually hunting in groups of 10 or
Tandas especially like to eat Bambalopes and other
nen they accidentally wander into human territory.

f bamboo trees. The more bamboo roots a Bambalope
eaten a Bambalope dies, a bamboo tree grows from its
y from the glowing lights of Tandas, but Tandas are
is attacked, one of the older Bambalopes will
pe. A Fully grown adult Bambalope can feed a pack of



Pond Food Web

A predator such as the Queen Fisher would have patrolled the upper branches, diving to prey on smaller creatures such as the Dragon Fly.



Small, but an excellent hunter in its own right, the Dragon Fly would snap up anything from insects to small birds, while doing its best to stay hidden from larger predators.

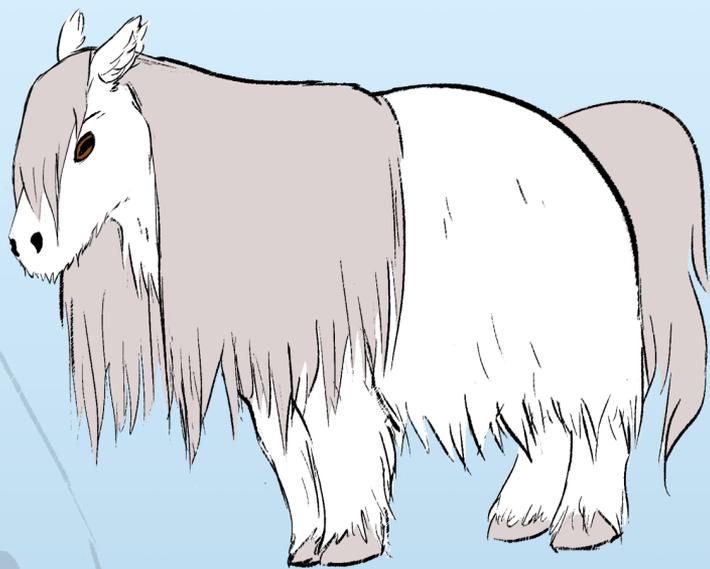


Insects such as giant mosquitos serve as the perfect food source for many predators, whether large or small, while the parasite feeds off of the same animals that often eat it.



@Katy_Lipscomb

Queen Fisher &
Dragon Fly
by Katy Lipscomb
(@katy_lipscomb)



By @Kwindraws



Hobble Frobble

by Nana Qi (@puffygator)

The Hobble Frobble is a forest dwelling amphibian, having evolved long legs for trekking their grounds. Primarily scavenging or eating slow insects, they are also sometimes found on larger carcasses. Being small and not the most agile, they are susceptible to numerous predators.



Neckbird

by Nana Qi (@puffygator)

A deceptively rotund bird, they can reach prey many feet away without much footwork. They are a menace to small reptiles and mammals. Though speedy in their compact form, their lanky legs are easy targets for natural predators. Less extreme versions of this body plan exist today, perhaps better balanced than the Neckbird.



By @Nourwhal

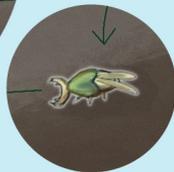
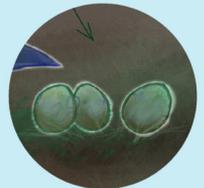
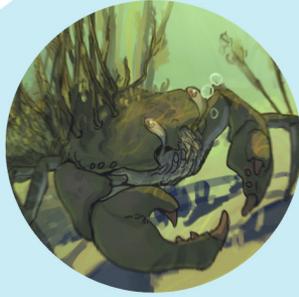


@wildquesadilla
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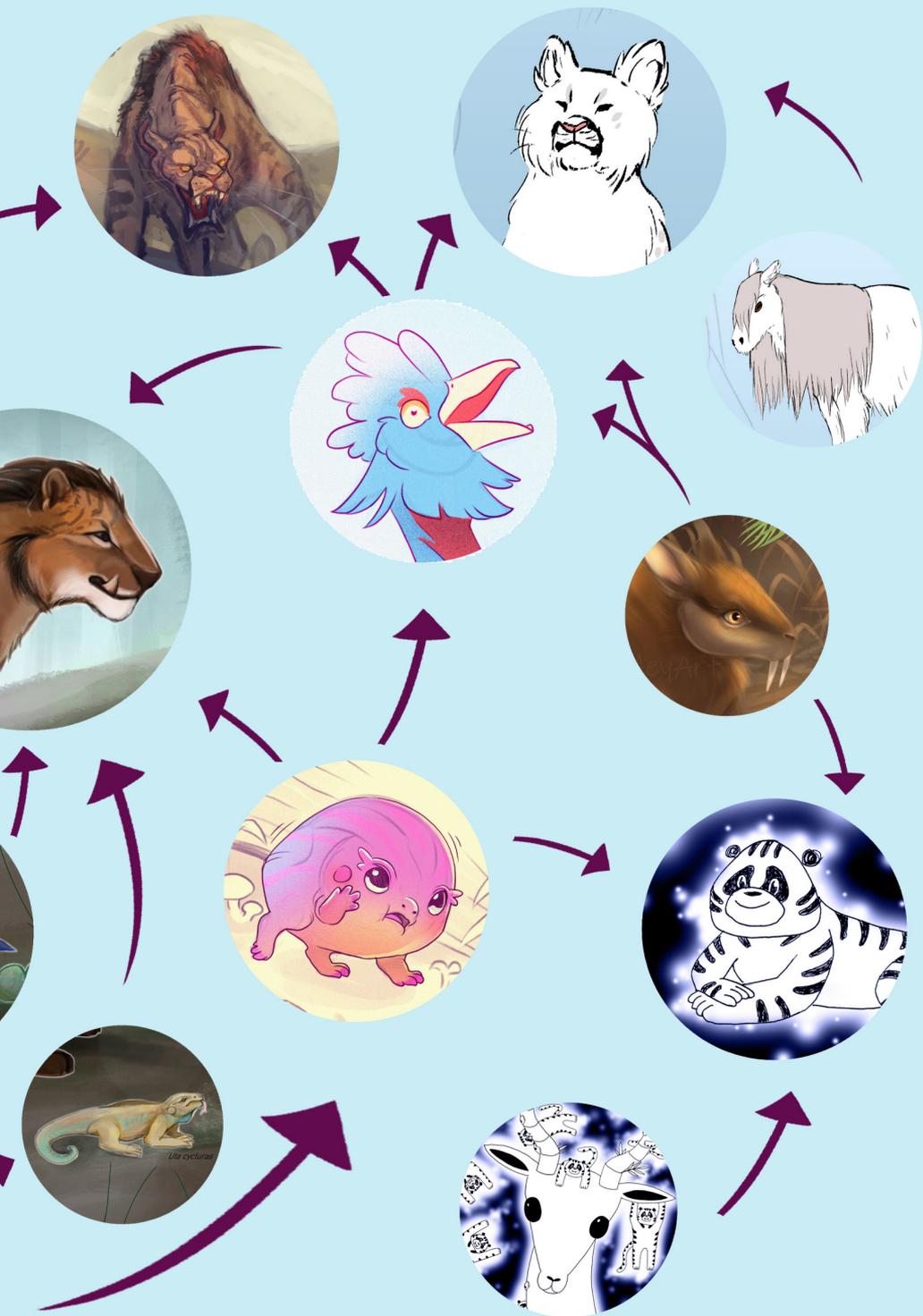








Decomposers



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(in alphabetical order)

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