

PART V

PICTURES



Picture 1 (Eva-Maria Knoll): Camel-riding supporter of the embattled Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in the midst of Arab Spring turmoil during a clash between pro-Mubarak and anti-government protesters in February 2011 on Cairo's Tahrir Square (picture by Chris Hondros, Getty Images).



Picture 2 (Pamela Burger): Wild camels are easily differentiated from domestic camels by their smaller and pointed humps, flatter skull and the development of fewer callosities. Mongolian herdsman have continuously utilized the domestic Bactrian camel as a source of nourishment and transportation (picture by P. Burger, 2006).



Picture 3 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): The Oralbokeilik type of Kazakh Bactrian is mainly concentrated in the steppe zone in western Kazakhstan and in sandy regions in Atyrau oblys (administrative region). This type is the tallest of the Kazakh breeds (200 cm height, up to 900 kg) with a yellow-brown, long-haired coat and a characteristic mane, beard and a “hairy short trousers” (picture by G. Konuspayeva).



Picture 4 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): The Kyzylorda type of Kazakh Bactrian camel occurs in Kyzylorda oblys and around Aqtobé city. They are compact animals (190 cm height, 750 kg) with darker hair and are mainly selected for meat production (picture by G. Konuspayeva).



Picture 5 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): The Ongtüstik-Kazakhstan type of Bactrian camel type is well-distributed in Almaty, Jambyl and southern Kazakhstan. The main purpose of these more stocky animals (170–184 cm, up to 700 kg) with a yellowish/ light brown coat is wool and milk production (picture by G. Konuspayeva).



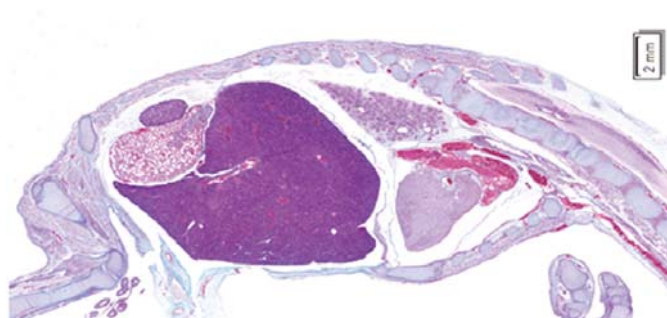
Picture 6 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): The Arvana type of dromedary camel is the only dromedary breed in Kazakhstan and originates from Turkmenistan. They have high milk productivity and are used for hybridizing in order to improve milk production of Bactrian breed (picture by B. Faye).



Picture 7 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): Arvana dromedary and Oralbokeilik Bactrian camel on a farm in the Oral region (picture by G. Konuspayeva).



Picture 8 (Bernard Faye, Gaukhar Konuspayeva): Hybrid F1 between Bactrian and dromedary camel. These hybridizations allow a high heterosis effect for milk, meat and wool production (picture by G. Konuspayeva).



Picture 9 and 10 (Knospe et al.): Despite previous assumptions that dromedary fetuses undergo a two-humped embryonic stage, no hump-like structure was detected in any of the dromedary fetuses with a crown-rump length below 22 cm (pictures by Knospe et al.)



Picture 10 (Knospe et al.)



Picture 11 (Knospe et al.): In older fetuses the hump extends at its base from the 10th thoracic to the 5th lumbar vertebra, approximating the position of its homologue in the adult dromedary (picture by Knospe et al.).



Picture 12 (Knospe et al.): The hump in the embryonic development of dromedaries consists of white fatty tissue, directly connected to the subcutaneous adipose tissue, but clearly separated from the trunk muscles (picture by Knospe et al.).



Picture 13 (Knospe et al.): Bactrian camel fetus showing a cranial and a caudal hump (picture by Knospe et al.).



Picture 14 (Knospe et al.): Tulu (hybrid) fetus showing an elongated hump with a slight indentation in the frontal part (picture by Knospe et al.).



Picture 15 (Walzer et al.): A wild Bactrian camel (*Camelus ferus*) near a water point in the Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area “A” (GGSPAA). This wildlife refuge, located in the south-western part of Mongolia, is one of the last four locations of this critically endangered animal. The animal is unaware of the scientists and was feeding on the tamarisks (picture by P. Kaczensky).



Picture16 (Walzer et al.): Wild Bactrian camels are not fast runners, reaching only a maximum speed of 35 to 40 km per hour (picture by P. Kaczensky).



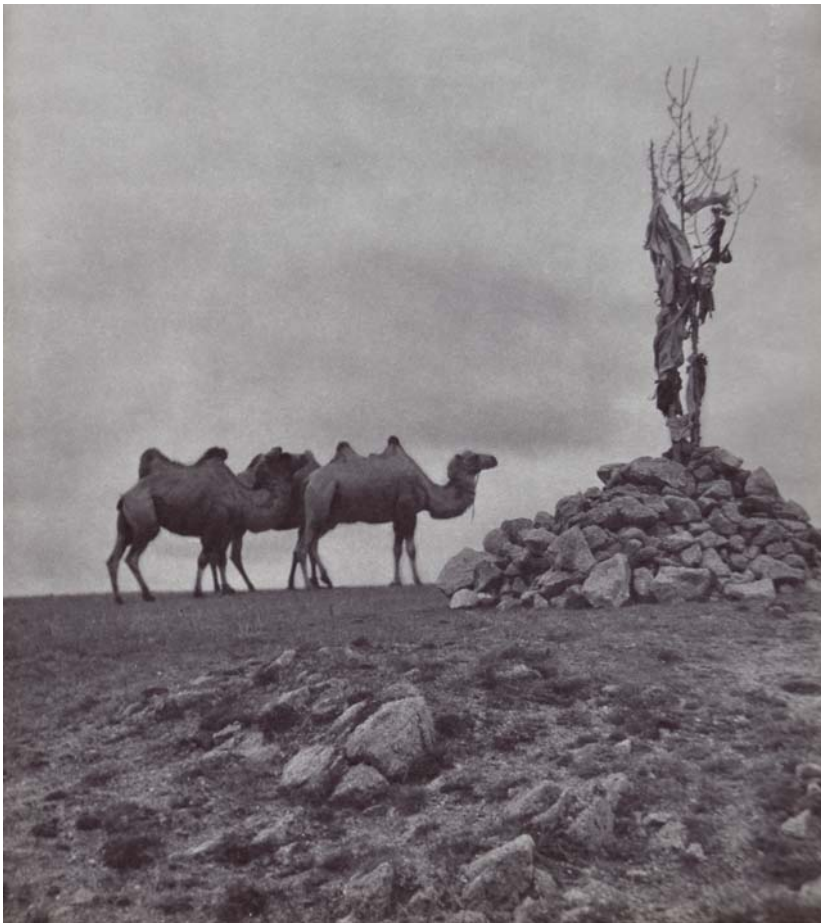
Picture 17 (Walzer et al.): Approaching a wild camel. We try to drive in a jeep on a parallel track at some 10 to 15 meters distance to place an injection dart from a CO₂-powered rifle (picture by P. Kaczensky).



Picture 18 (Walzer et al.): A wild camel fitted with a GPS Argos satellite collar after reversal of the anesthesia components. The camel was recumbent for about 30 minutes in order to fit the collar, which will transmit locational data six times every 24 hours for an 18-month period. After the functional lifespan the collar will be released from the animal by the use of a drop-off device containing a small pre-timed black-powder charge, which unlocks the collar on detonation (picture by P. Kaczensky).



Picture 19 (Walzer et al.): The extreme working conditions for a veterinarian in the Gobi are, in fact, the conditions of a freezer: taking a blood sample is challenging at close to minus 40o C since the blood instantly freezes in the needle and the risk of hypothermia in the camel has to be considered (picture by P. Kaczensky).



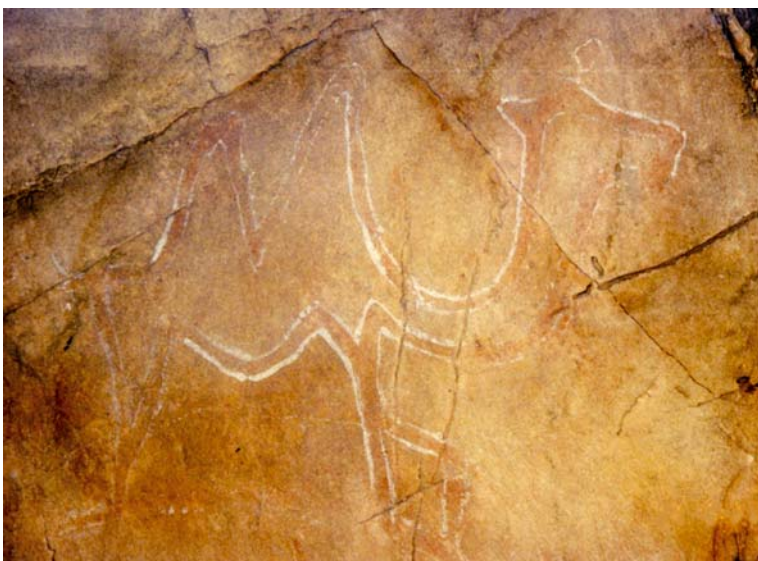
Picture 20 (Maria-Katharina Lang): Camels at an *owoo*, a sacred stone cairn (picture by Jisl, Lumir 1960).



Picture 21 (Maria-Katharina Lang): White camel in Bulgan Aimag, a province in northern Mongolia (picture by M.-K. Lang 2011).



Picture 22 (Maria-Katharina Lang): Thangka depicting the Winter Goddess riding on a camel. Mongolia, 19th century (Museum of Ethnology Vienna, Collection Hans Leder, inventory number 74.984, picture by M.-K. Lang).



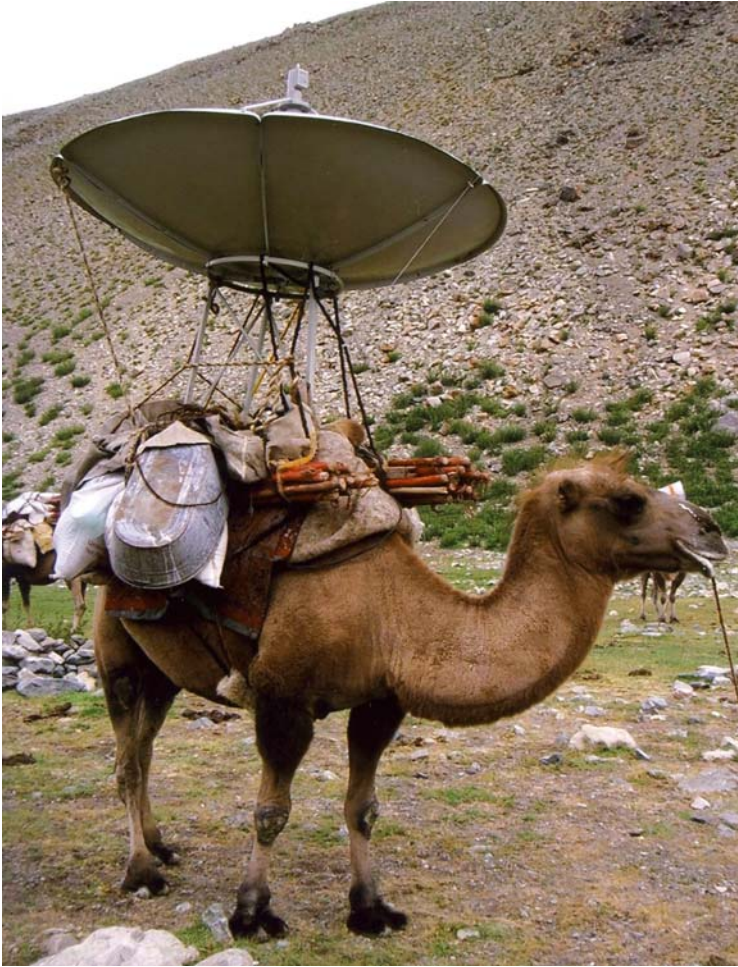
Picture 23
(Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): Cave paintings, *Xoit cenxeriin agui*, Manxan district, western Mongolia, 1999 (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



Picture 24 (Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): Camel with a *tamga* (brand) of the Oirat-Mongolian *Zaxč'in* tribe (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



Picture 25 (Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): Camel with nose-peg (*buil*) and its shape as *buil tamga* (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



Picture 26 (Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): The camel is also used to transport a satellite dish in the high Altai Mountains (western Mongolia), 2005 (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



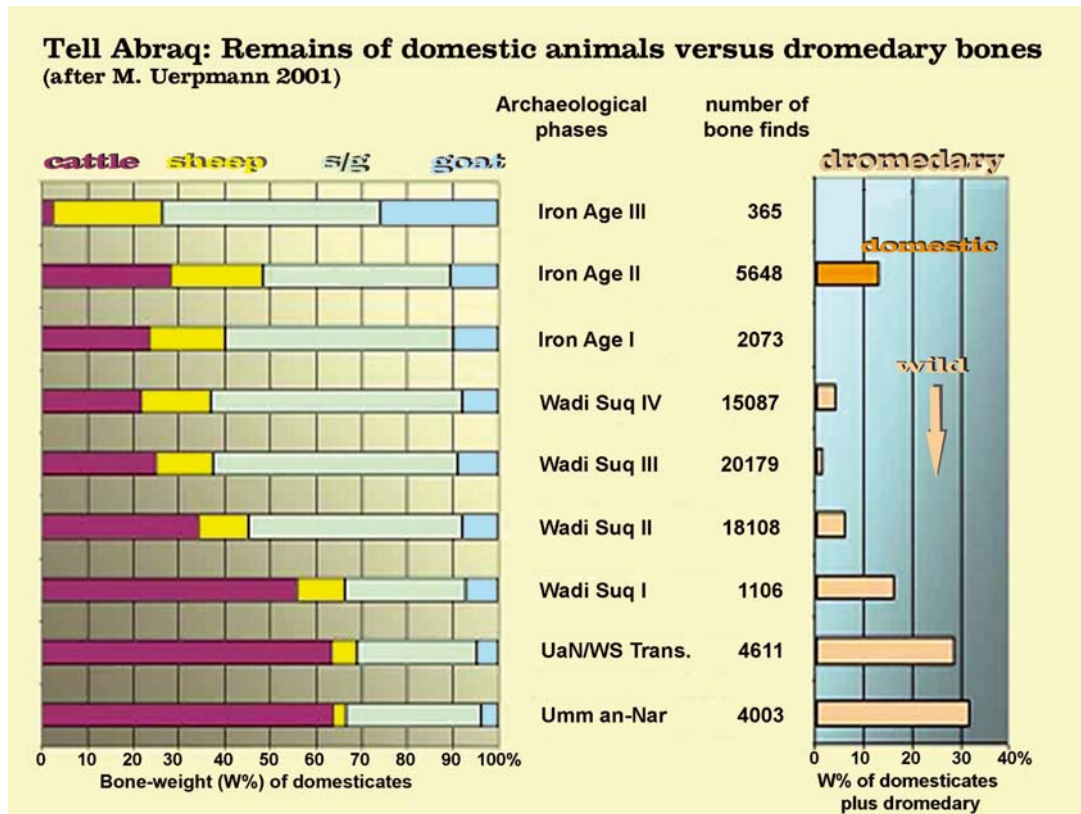
Picture 27 (Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): An orphan baby camel that later died lies next to a yurt (*ger*), the traditional dwelling of Mongolian herders: bottle-feeding cannot replace the mother's care. Non-breastfed babies are also vulnerable to disease and death (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



Picture 28 (Otgonbayar Chuluunbaatar): The fiddler Colmon of the Oirat-Mongolian Xoton tribe plays the *morin xūr*, the horsehead fiddle (picture by O. Chuluunbaatar).



Picture 29 (Uerpmann, Uerpmann): Facing stone with dromedary relief from one the tombs on Umm an-Nar Island (picture by Aissa Abbas).



Picture 30 (Uerpmann, Uerpmann): Percentages of bone weights of domestic ruminants versus dromedary bone weight throughout the stratigraphic sequence of Tell Abraq (excavator D. Potts).



Picture 31 (Walter Dostal): The *shadād* saddle for riding the dromedary's hump is constructed by the principle of the saddle bow. This is one of the different saddle constructions used for riding dromedaries in the Arab Peninsula. The space for the rider between the two male saddle's two knobs amounts to 48 to 50 cm; the whole saddle is about 60 cm high and 52 cm wide (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 135.918, picture by Museum for Art History Vienna).



Pictures 32 and 33 (Walter Dostal): Details of the *shadād* saddle. (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 135.918, picture by Museum for Art History Vienna).



Picture 34 (Walter Dostal): Female saddle (*ghabiye*) of the *shadād* construction principle. Awazim Bedouins of northern Arabia: Arches are connected by leather straps on the saddle's quadrangular base; there are balancing bars on both sides (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 135.919, pictures by Museum for Art History Vienna).



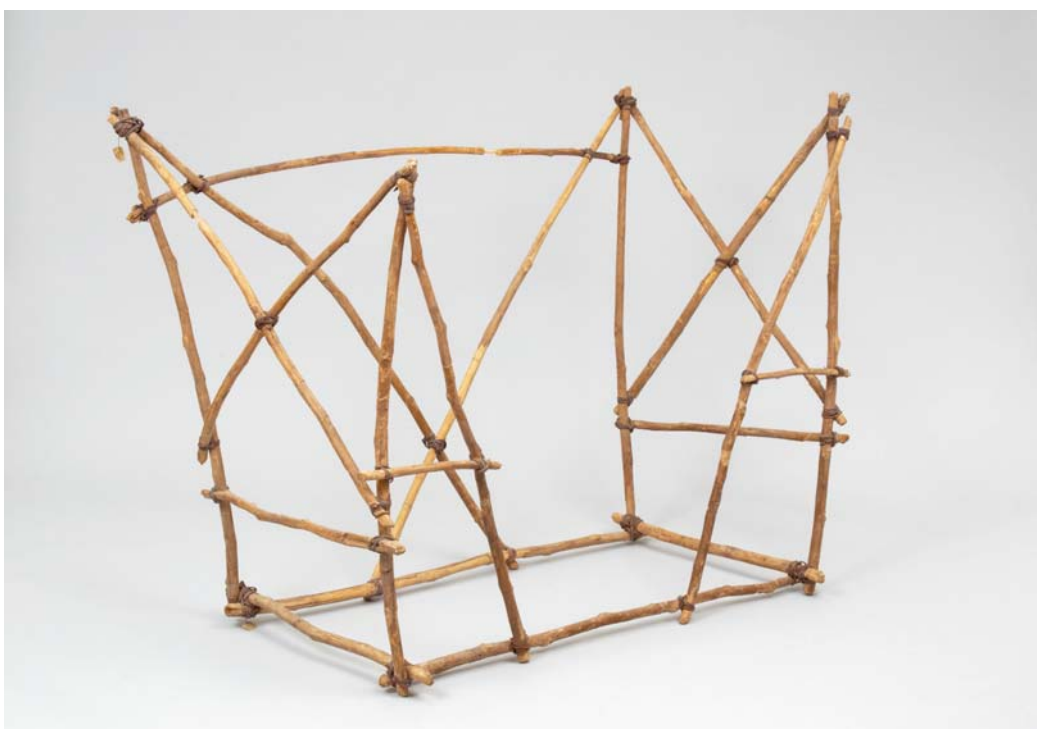
Picture 35 (Walter Dostal): A particularly impressive example of a female saddle (*ghabiye*) of the *shadād* construction principle. The wing-shaped balancing bars of such a women's saddle – here covered with gazelle leather – can span up to 3.8 meters. The balancing bars at the rear are decorated with turned knobs. Rashidi Bedouins northeastern Arabia. (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 135.920, pictures by Museum for Art History Vienna).



Picture 36 (Walter Dostal): Detail of the female saddle (*ghabiye*) of the *shadād* construction principle. Rashidi Bedouins northeastern Arabia. (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 135.920, pictures by Museum for Art History Vienna).



Picture 37 (Walter Dostal): The second saddle construction of the Arab Peninsula, the *hawlāni* type, was used for riding on the rearmost of the three possible riding positions, on the crupper behind the dromedary's hump. A cushion or pad (*hawiya*) is put behind the hump and the saddle is fastened by a rope to two saddle arches, which are kept in place by a girth around the dromedary's withers. The picture shows a *tōma*, a woman's saddle from the al-Say'ar region (a border area between southern Saudi Arabia and southern Yemen). It is an adaption to the *hawlāni* principle, the *tōma* is simply put on the cushion on the camel's crupper without any fixing device and fixed to the belly with girths (picture by W. Dostal, 1960; image editing by M. Knoll).



Picture 38 (Walter Dostal): Women's saddle among the Karab, a Bedouin group herding their camels west of the valley entrance to the Wadi Hadramawt. The saddle construction is based on a cross of bars fixed with leather straps (Museum of Ethnology, Vienna, collection W. Dostal, inventory number 140.679, picture by Museum for Art History Vienna).



Picture 39 (Walter Dostal): Karab woman spinning wool. Camel wool is highly valued and often the woman's private property among the Bedouin of the Arabian peninsula (picture by W. Dostal, 1960).



Picture 40 (Andre Gingrich): A caravan of young camels being led to the main weekly market town al-Bahr in the northern *'Asir Tihāma* (winter 1981/82). The tribal families selling these camels will thereby achieve their main cash income during the season. Most of these animals will be traded northward to serve as beasts for slaughter in Mecca, but a few will remain in the region to be trained as draught animals (picture by A. Gingrich).



Picture 41, 42 and 43 (Andre Gingrich): Sesame Mill: A camel working a sesame mill in Al-Grahi-Hodeidah, Yemen. The camel is wearing blinkers over its eyes as protection against the circular redundancy of the operation. Until recently the camel was essential to Yemen's *Tihāma* lowland residents, not only for transportation and commerce but also for providing access to two main ingredients of their life – water and oil. Sesame is a crop specific to the *Tihāma* lowlands, but through regional trade sesame and sesame oil also play an important role in the daily lives of the highlands (pictures by Mohammed Al-Athori, 2009).



Picture 42 (Andre Gingrich)



Picture 43 (Andre Gingrich)



Picture 44 (Darem Tabbaa):
Artist's impression of the Giant Camel found in Syria.
www.nowpublic.com/Syria_giant_camel_update_scientists_find_more_100_000_year_old_bones.



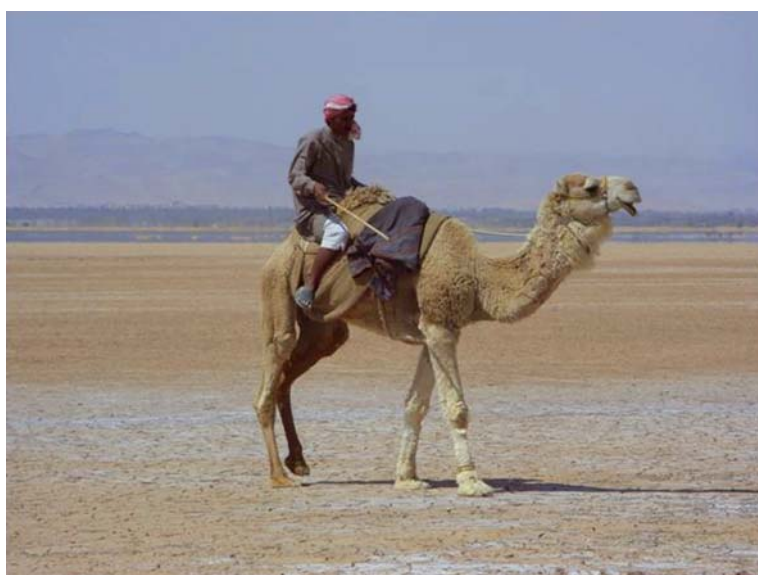
Picture 45 (Darem Tabbaa):
Limestone tablet with a camel carrying many items on its back, dating back to the second century CE. Discovered in the center of the ancient city of Palmyra, on one of the famous trading routes in the Middle East, it can now be seen in Palmyra Museum (picture by D. Tabbaa).



Picture 46 (Darem Tabbaa): The north Arabian saddle consists of two large arches or saddle bows shaped like inverted Vs, which are connected by sticks that rest on pads set in front of and behind the hump (Al Badia Festival in Hama – Ibn Wardan Palace; picture by D. Tabbaa).



Picture 47 (Darem Tabbaa): Loading of Syrian Camels for the US Navy in 1856. The Army camel herd in the United States comprised about 100 animals and was imported to supply new US garrisons (picture provided by D. Tabbaa).



Picture 48 (Darem Tabbaa): Camel rider near Palmyra, Syria (picture by D. Tabbaa).



Picture 49 (Darem Tabbaa): In Syria dromedaries are given special names by their breeders according to their use, color and growing stage. This camel herd near Palmyra comprises individuals of different colors and ages (picture by D. Tabbaa).



Picture 50 (Arshad Iqbal): *Marecha/Mehra* and *Barella* are the two main camel breeds kept for milk and as work animals in various provinces of Pakistan. The *Marecha* breed is light brown with a small pointed muzzle, a long neck, small head, tight lips, alert pointed ears, a slim body and long legs. This breed is mainly found in central and southern parts of the country (picture by A. Iqbal).



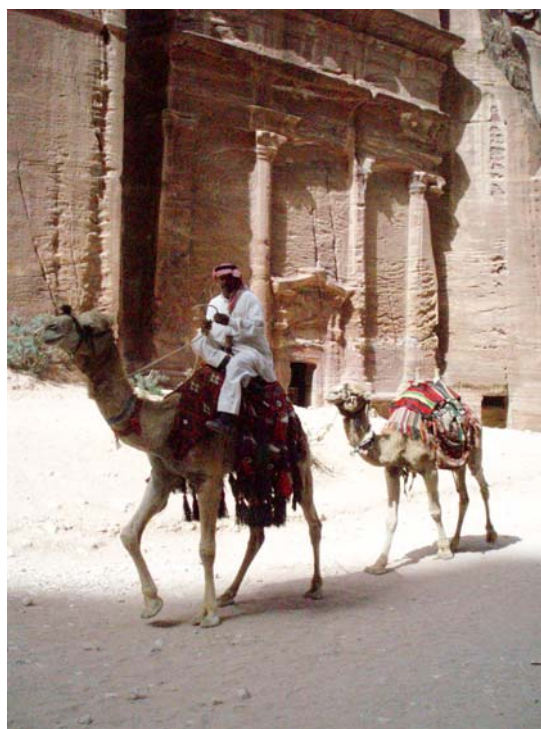
Picture 51 (Arshad Iqbal): The *Brella* is dark brown to light black with thick pendulous lips, a Roman nose, round ears, a long slim neck and a muscular body with stout legs. They are very much liked for milking and as beasts of burden and can be found in all irrigated areas of the Punjab (picture by A. Iqbal).



Picture 52 (Mohammed Shunnaq, Susanne Ramadan Shunnaq): Wadi Rum in Jordan, also known as Moon Valley. James Irwin, one of the Apollo 15 astronauts of the fourth American lunar landing 1971 was quoted as having told the late King Hussein during a trip to Wadi Rum that this is the closest to what he saw on the moon. The vast emptiness of Wadi Rum provides a perfect scenery for camel tours and tourist images about authentic desert life (picture by M. Shunnaq and S. Shunnaq).



Picture 53 (Mohammed Shunnaq, Susanne Ramadan Shunnaq): Tourists usually encounter the desert guards in their attractive, colorful uniform, which consists of a long khaki dress held by a red bandolier with a holster for a dagger and a pistol. On their heads they wear the traditional red and white kouffieh, held in place with the black *igal* (picture by M. Shunnaq and S. Shunnaq).



Picture 54 (Mohammed Shunnaq, Susanne Ramadan Shunnaq): Apart from jeeps, a more luxurious form of vehicle used by some to explore the Badia, camels are preferred by those who would like to spend more time exploring the desert. Locals humorously call this means of transportation "desert limousines." Here two camels with the traditional gear woven by Bedouin women (picture by M. Shunnaq and S. Shunnaq).



Picture 55 (Mohammed Shunnaq, Susanne Ramadan Shunnaq): Qusair (“small palace” in Arabic) Amrah lies 50 km east of Amman on an ancient route between Damascus and Mecca. It has a hammam (bath) and is known for its beautiful frescoes and elaborate mosaics. Even though it is not the best-known of the desert castles, it is on Unesco’s list of World Heritage sites (picture courtesy of Yousuf Al-Zoubi, Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University, Jordan).



Picture 56 (Anja Fischer): Imuhar nomad sitting on a dromedary with three bumps and a hanging fold of skin on its head / Algerian desert (picture by A. Fischer).



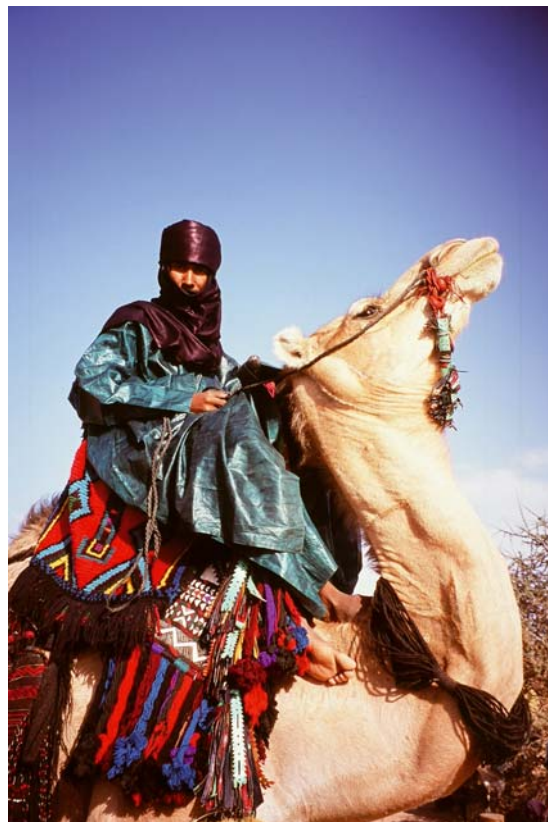
Picture 57 (Anja Fischer): Imuhar nomad and his dromedary with male-specific tackle / Algerian desert (picture by A. Fischer).



Picture 58 (Anja Fischer): Imuhar women and their dromedaries / Algerian desert (picture by A. Fischer).



Picture 59 (Anja Fischer): Imuhar boy with his toy dromedaries / Algerian desert (picture by A. Fischer).



Picture 60 (Anja Fischer): Imuhar nomad riding a dromedary, head drawn back / Algerian desert (picture by A. Fischer).



Picture 61 (Anja Fischer):
Imuhar men with dromedaries
and a four-wheel-drive vehicle
/ Algerian desert (picture by
A. Fischer).



Picture 62 (Maurizio Dioli):
Two people milking a camel
in Kenya: unlike the cow, the
milk release reflex in camels
is very short, so milk flow is
available only for one to two
minutes and milking is thus
often done by two people
simultaneously (picture by
M. Dioli).



Picture 63 (Maurizio Dioli):
Somalia: The udder of a lac-
tating camel with all teats tied
with acacia bark to prevent
her calf suckling. All the milk
produced by the camel is for
human consumption and the
calf will be allowed only a
little milk at the beginning
and end of the milking session
(picture by Schwartz and Dioli,
1992).



Picture 64 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: A lactating camel with an “udder net” to prevent her calf suckling. This is a common device used to prevent the calf from suckling its mother at will (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 65 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: A camel feeding her twins? No, a camel feeding her own calf and an orphan (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 66 (Maurizio Dioli): Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: A lactating camel with a fostered calf. Note that while the foster calf is free, the range of movements of the foster mother is restricted: the rear legs are closely hobbled together and tethered to a fence post and a rope halter is tied to her front leg. This is done to restrain or minimize aggressive rejection movements of the lactating camel towards the calf when it tries to suckle (picture by M. Dioli, 2007).



Picture 67 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: An orphan calf (red coat) with the skin of a dead calf (white coat) draped over it to fool the mother of the dead calf to accept it. This technique is seldom used in camels (picture by M. Dioli, 2007).



Picture 68 (Maurizio Dioli): Algeria (Western Sahara): A technique used to force a delivering camel, whose unborn calf is known to be dead, to foster another calf. The mother of the dead calf is kept blindfolded with a blanket while the herdsman brings another calf. Note the carcass of the dead calf being carried away on the extreme right (picture by M. Dioli, 2007).



Picture 69 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: A technique used to force a mother camel to accept her rejected calf. The technique is used in extreme cases when the mother rejects her calf in a determined and vicious manner. The nasal septum is perforated to allow the passage of a rope, the septum will be tied with the rope the other end of which is tied to a tall branch of a tree to keep the head of camel in an unnaturally high position. This is done to cause severe and increasing discomfort to weaken the will of the lactating camel on the issue of rejecting the calf. The camel will be left in this uncomfortable position for several hours until it allows her calf to suckle without rejection attempts (picture by Schwartz and Dioli, 1992).



Picture 70 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: The first step of *qalla'h*, a technique used to force a mother camel to accept her rejected/foster calf. The skin of the anus is stretched to allow the placing of two flat pieces of wood that are then tied together, trapping the skin between them, closing the anus and stopping defecation. The device will cause increasing discomfort and trigger the Ferguson Reflex; milk release reflex (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 71 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: The second step of *qalla'h*: the nostrils are wrapped with a wide strip of bark. Camels are preferred nose breathers and the device causes severe discomfort and weakens the will of the lactating camel to reject the calf (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 72 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: The first step of *diar*, a technique used to force a mother camel to accept her rejected/foster calf: a cloth "cork" is inserted into the rectum to stop defecation (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 73 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: The *diar* procedure: to prevent the cloth “cork” being expelled, the skin surrounding the anus is stretched and tied tightly with a rope attached fixed to a transverse wooden stick (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 74 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: The second step of the *diar* procedure: cloths are inserted in the nasal passages to prevent nasal breathing (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 75 (Maurizio Dioli): United Arab Emirates: The second step of the *diar* procedure: to completely prevent breathing through the nose, several sock-like cloths are tied around the nostrils (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 76 (Maurizio Dioli): Ethiopia: A technique (*qalla'h*) used to stimulate the milk release reflex of a lactating camel that has lost her calf. The device stimulates the Ferguson Reflex: milk release. The device is applied just before milking and is removed a few minutes after the camel has been milked (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 77 (Maurizio Dioli): Somalia: Weaning calf with a device that will cause pain to its mother when the calf tries to suckle. The sharp points of the wood sting the udder of the calf mother every time the calf tries to suckle, forcing her to move or/and to chase her calf away without allowing it to suckle (picture by M. Dioli, 2007).



Picture 78 (Maurizio Dioli): Sudan: Weaning calf with two sharpened pieces of wood inserted through its upper lips. The sharp points of the wood sting the udder of the mother whenever the calf tries to suckle, forcing her to move or/and to chase her calf away without allowing it to suckle (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 79 (Maurizio Dioli): Sudan: Weaning calf with a piece of wood across the mouth over its tongue. The wood is fixed in place by tying his sides with a rope passing under the lower jaw. The device interferes with the suction movements of the tongue, making the calf unable to suckle. Note the multiple crusted lesions on the lips and labial commissure and the enlarged mandibular lymph node indicating that the animal is affected by contagious ecthyma (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 80 (Maurizio Dioli): Somalia: The traditional method of weaning a calf: a longitudinal cut is made on the upper middle part of the tongue, just a few mm under the tongue mucosa, to create a wound that will cause pain when the tongue is contracted to produce suction for suckling. The calf will stop suckling immediately because of the pain, however, since its tongue is not much involved in grasping fodder, it will still be able to graze normally (picture by M. Dioli, 2007).



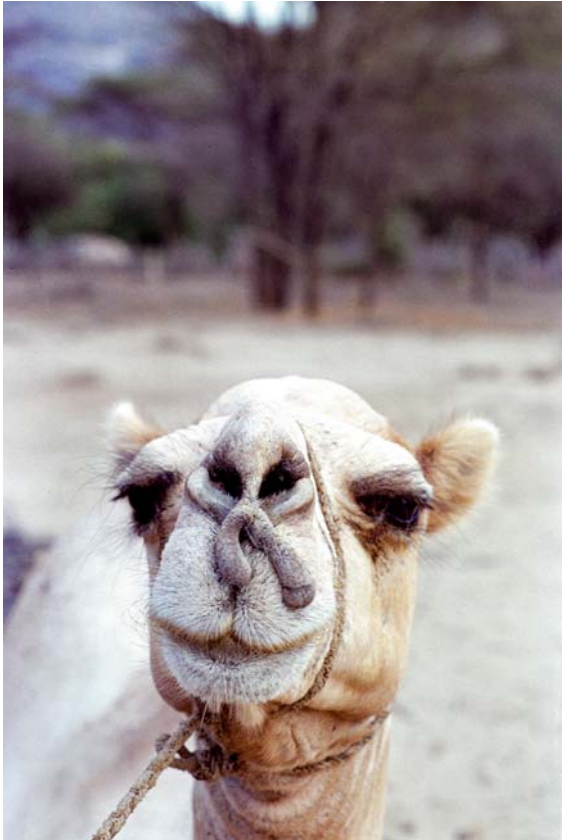
Picture 81 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: Weaning calf with two thin ropes tied very tightly to the right and left upper lips. The compression and lack of blood supply make the lips insensitive and unable to move in a coordinated way, making it impossible for the calf to grasp the teat to suckle (picture by Schwartz and Dioli, 1992).



Picture 82 (Maurizio Dioli): Sudan: Weaning calf with a rope tying the right and left upper lips. This obviously limits the mobility of the lips, making it impossible for the calf to grasp the teat to suckle (picture by M. Dioli).



Picture 83 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: The traditional method of weaning a calf: a thin strip of skin is cut from an area close behind the nostrils. The raw wound will be painful to the touch, forcing the calf to avoid any form of physical contact or action with the wound area such as nuzzling its mother's udder to stimulate milk release. Note the bark tied around the skin flap to make the wound extremely sensitive to touch (picture by Schwartz and Dioli, 1992).



Picture 84 (Maurizio Dioli): Kenya: An adult camel showing a healed wound from a traditional weaning method: two thin strips of skin on both the upper sides of the nostrils have been cut out and left hanging. The raw wound that resulted is obviously painful to the touch, forcing the calf to avoid any form of physical contact or action with the wound area such as nuzzling the udder of its mother to stimulate milk release (picture by Schwartz and Dioli, 1992).



Picture 85 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): Camel milk represents an important staple food and is a major source of animal protein and vitamins for more than 6.2 million pastoralists in Kenya and in Somalia (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 86 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): Primary milk-collection site typical of Kenya and Somalia. Milk is transferred from a traditional milking bucket into a metal can. The hygienically contentious plastic containers are in the foreground (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 87 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): Women selling camel milk in informal camel-milk markets of larger towns (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 88 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): Variants of traditional milk containers as used in Kenya and Somalia (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 89 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): Traditional milking buckets and milk storage containers are sanitized by heat. This picture shows this systematic treatment of the inner surface with a glowing wooden stick followed by “smoking” over the embers in inverted position (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 90 (Mario Younan, David M. Mwangi): The inside of a plastic jerrycan used for camel-milk transport. These plastic containers are hygienically problematic since they cannot be cleaned effectively, because the opening is too narrow for a hand or brush and the handle is hollow (picture by M. Younan).



Picture 91 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Sand-brown phenotype (southeastern Niger; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 92 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Grey-white phenotype (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



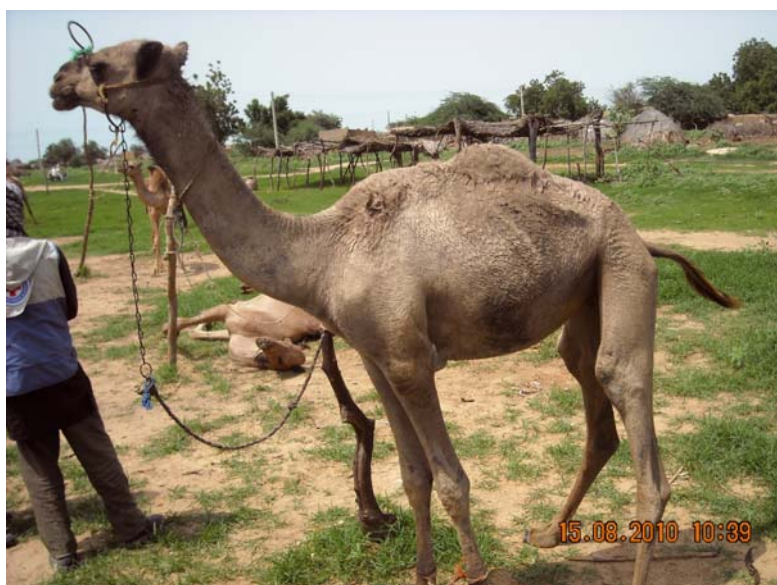
Picture 93 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Dark-brown phenotype (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 94 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Pied phenotype (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 95 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): White phenotype (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 96 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Brown-black phenotype (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 97 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Black phenotype (southeastern Niger; see pointer; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 98 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Extrusion of soft palate and frothing of the mouth in dromedary bulls during rut (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 99 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Location of the poll gland (see pointer) in the camel bull (northwestern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 100 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): A pregnant dromedary camel showing the characteristic tail "cocking" (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 101 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Wasted fetus from slaughtered pregnant camel (Kano, northwestern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 102 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Hard tick infestation on the axillary region (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 103 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Hard ticks on the eye region and nostrils (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 104 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.); Hard ticks on the udder and inguinal region (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 105 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.); Hard ticks on the udder and inguinal region in a close-up view (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 106 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.); Camel lymphadenitis of the cervical region (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 107 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Camel lymphadenitis of the cervical region in a close-up view (north-eastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 108 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (southeastern Niger; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 109 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): *Leptadenia lancifolia* (northeastern Nigeria; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 110 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): The frenulum of the camel's tongue (southeastern Niger; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).



Picture 111 (Abdussamad M. Abdussamad et al.): Opening the vulval lips to get access to the vagina of the camel (southeastern Niger; picture by A.M. Abdussamad).

