

Chapter 1 : Alan C. Purves (Author of How Porcupines Make Love III)

The next time a friend asks you how porcupines make love, you can set them straight by describing these events (in as much detail as you dare). The Animals The porcupines in the study were part of a colony kept at the Biology Department at the University of Buffalo during the s.

Anyone have any experience with this? You would probably think the answer is "very carefully," but you would probably be wrong. The answer is more improbable and much more bizarre than that. The information contained in these papers is of such great importance it is paraphrased and presented here. The next time a friend asks you how porcupines make love, you can set them straight by describing these events in as much detail as you dare. The Animals The porcupines in the study were part of a colony kept at the Biology Department at the University of Buffalo during the s. Female pre-copulation It was noted that the animals of both sexes objected to being stroked or having their feet, tail base, or genitals touched by the authors. As the season progressed she sought and accepted more frequent tactile stimulation presumably from the human investigators. As the mating season approached, young females become more nervous and excited and put more "vim, vigor and action" into their activities. They would even "seize, straddle, and ride sticks about the cage" walking erect and stimulating their genitalia with the stick. This period of excitement was followed by a stage the female went off her food, remained close to the male and "moped. Male courtship behaviour When placed in a cage with a female the male porcupine toured the whole area rubbing everything with his nose. He carefully smelled all items, paying closest attention to objects that had been in contact with the female and the places where she had urinated. He often walked about the cage on three legs, clutching at his genitals with his free left front paw. Like the females, the male rubbed his genitals on objects in the cage, and it appeared that the larger the object the more attractive as a rubbing place. Males also indulged in "stick riding" as described for females. Males would often "sing"[2] during this period and became more aggressive with other males. When the male encountered the female porcupine he smelled her all over, then reared up on his hind legs, his penis fully erect. If the female was not ready she ran away. If she was prepared for mating she also reared up and faced the male, belly-to-belly. In this position most males then sprayed the female with a strong stream of urine,[3] soaking her from head to foot. If ready for mating the female did not object strongly to this shower. This courtship routine occurred several times in the days or weeks leading up to copulation. Mating Mating occurred in November or December. While females at the peak of receptivity would accept any male, males required a period of close association with the females before they would mate with them. The male made sexual contact from behind the female. The spines of both animals were relaxed and lay flat. His thrusts were of the "usual nature" and were produced by flexing and straightening the knees. Males did not grasp the female in any way. Mating continued until the male was exhausted. Each time he broke away from the female she would re-establish contact. One younger female made grunting and whining sounds throughout. If males refused to co-operate, the female approached a nearby male and acted out the male role in coition with the uninvolved male. Females only remained sexually receptive for a few hours and then rejected males. Post-copulation While the pre-copulatory period was described as "warming up," the post-copulatory period was a "cooling off" time. Females rejected males, engaging in the same activities as for pre-copulation, but in reverse order. Young children should be banned from university library basements. Sometimes the most improbable science is also the truest. Never stand close to a cage that contains courting porcupines. He was not pink at all, but albino. Actually described as whining. In one case, urine was measured on the lab floor 6 foot 7 inches from the point of discharge. Johnnie a young and inexperienced male would charge the female from this position, trying to wrestle her to the ground and make sexual contact ventrally. He was never successful. Shadle, Journal of Wildlife Management, vol.

This video shows a rare snapshot of the nocturnal animal, the porcupine, carrying out the magnificent act of nature.

Are you sure you want to delete this answer? Yes Sorry, something has gone wrong. Introduction How do porcupines make love? You would probably think the answer is very carefully, but you would probably be wrong. The answer is more improbable and much more bizarre than that. The information contained in these two papers is of such great importance it is paraphrased and presented here. The next time a friend asks you how porcupines make love, you can set them straight by describing these events in as much detail as you dare.

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Chapter 3 : How do porcupines make love?

How Porcupines Make Love has 1 rating and 1 review. Pam said: let me tell you something- if you want to laugh, out loud to a book- then you need to read.

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Chapter 4 : How Do Porcupines Make Love? - DVD Talk Forum

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How do porcupines make love? Australian National University Introduction How do porcupines make love? You would probably think the answer is very carefully, but you would probably be wrong. The answer is more improbable and much more bizarre than that. The information contained in these two papers is of such great importance it is paraphrased and presented here. The next time a friend asks you how porcupines make love, you can set them straight by describing these events in as much detail as you dare. The Animals The porcupines in the study were part of a colony kept at the Biology Department at the University of Buffalo during the s. It was noted that the animals of both sexes objected to being stroked or having their feet, tail base or genitals touched by the authors. As the season progresses she accepted and sought more frequent tactile stimulation presumably from the human investigators. As the mating season approached, young females become more nervous and excited and put more "vim, vigor and action" into their activities. They would even "seize, straddle, and ride sticks about the cage" walking erect and stimulating their genitalia with the stick. This period of excitement is followed by a period when the female went off her food, remained close to the male and "moped". During this period the female even accepted the insertion of a thermometer into the vagina which she resisted at other times. Male courtship behaviour When placed in a cage with a female the male porcupine toured the whole area rubbing everything with his nose. He carefully smelled all items, paying closest attention to objects which have been in contact with the female and the places where she had urinated. He often walked about the cage on three legs, clutching at his genitals with his free left front paw. Like the females, the male rubbed his genitals on objects in the cage, and it appeared that the larger the object the more attractive as a rubbing place. Males also indulged in "stick riding" as described for females. Males would often "sing" Actually described as whining during this period and became more aggressive with other males. When the male encountered the female porcupine he smelled her all over, then reared up on his hind legs, his penis fully erect. If the female was not ready she ran away. If she is prepared for mating she also reared up and faced the male, belly-to-belly. In this position most males then sprayed the female with a strong stream of urine In one case, urine was measured on the lab floor 6 foot 7 inches from the point of discharge , soaking her from head to foot. Johnnie, a young male, would charge the female from this position, trying to wrestle her to the ground and make sexual contact ventrally. He was never successful. She would strike with her front paws, as though boxing, threaten or try to bite, or shake off the urine and run away. If ready for mating the female did not object strongly to this shower. This courtship routine may occur several times in the days or weeks leading up to copulation. Mating Mating occurs in November or December. While females at the peak of receptivity would accept any male, males required a period of close association with the females before they could mate with them. The male makes sexual contact from behind the female. The spines of both animals were relaxed and lay flat. His thrusts are of the "usual nature" and were produced by flexing and straightening the knees. Males do not grasp the female in any way. Mating occurred until the male was exhausted. Each time he broke away from the female she would re-establish contact. One younger female made grunting whines throughout. If males refused to co-operate, the female approached a nearby male and acted out the male role in coition with the uninvolved male. Females only remained sexually receptive for a few hours and then rejected males. Post-copulation While the pre-copulatory period was described as "warming up", the post-copulatory period was a "cooling off" time. Females rejected males, engaging in the same activities as for pre-copulation, but in reverse order. Conclusions Young children should be banned from the university library basements. Sometimes the most improbable science is also the truest. Never stand close to cage which contains courting porcupines. Journal of Mammalogy 27 2: Shadle Copulation in the porcupine. Journal of Wildlife Management 10 2:

Chapter 5 : How Porcupines Make Love by Jack Aulis

Usually sex isn't an issue in a new relationship. Pheromones are flying, excitement abounds, and couples don't need to talk about sex because they're too busy having it. At the beginning of a relationship, couples are sometimes in a bubble and don't always pay attention to other areas of.

One Comment Porcupines generally have two methods for handling relationships: They either scurry away, looking for the nearest tree, or they stick out their quills and unleash hell. Running and fighting tend to be pretty unromantic. Ortberg notes something interesting: Wolves run in packs, sheep huddle in flocks, and we speak of herds of elephants and gaggles of geese. But there is no special name for groups of porcupines. Biologists say they have the same communal urges we do. But getting close without getting hurt is tough business for a porcupine. I could really relate to the porcupines. Our apartment was a far cry from St. Benedict and his monks as each day introduced some new relational tension. Dirty cups, borrowed clothes, and missing electronics were just the surface. The greater stings included veiled jealousy, deep-seated selfishness, and piercing words. And those were just my dysfunctions. I realized that like the porcupines, I have a huge arsenal of barbs. I sting people every day with rejection, arrogance, and contempt. On rare occasions, one porcupine will share space with another. They become friends, they learn to keep their quills to themselves, and they eventually figure out how to get along at least long enough to make sure that another generation will come along. Amazingly, the males and females remain together for some days before mating. It looks something like this sans hardcore rock: Only God could conceive a solution to community that involves two porcupines, fox-trotting paw-to-paw. Which means there really is an answer to the ancient question, how do porcupines make love? They pull in their quills and learn to dance. We all want to get close without getting hurt. We meet neighbors, talk with coworkers, go on dates, and join church groups. We try to stay away from particularly prickly people. But the problem is not just them. And so are you. Pull in your quills and start dancing.

Chapter 6 : A GOP senator said "even porcupines make love"™ when asked about healthcare

To make matters worse for the males, girl porcupines are only "in the mood" once a year, in late Autumn, and they're notoriously difficult to court. The girl's "no" is one of the most respected turn-downs in the animal kingdom for hell hath no anger like a female with quills.

Today I found out how porcupines have sex. Porcupines mate in a very bizarre way. They first begin their ludicrous lovemaking with some nose rubbing. If the female accepts the nose rubbing and, after the initial nose rubbing test, the female is still keen on the male, the male will then stand on its hind legs and the female allows him to urinate all over her body kinky. In this case, the urine is ejaculated at high pressure, rather than relying on internal bladder pressure. Should the rain from the main vein be acceptable, she will expose her non-quilled underbelly and allow the male to copulate for minutes. If all is successful, approximately days later depending on the species a little porcupine baby is born. This mating ritual is not only strange, but also is infrequent. Female porcupines are receptive to sexual advances for only about hours per year, much like my ex-wife. This mating typically occurs in late summer or early fall. They do however take full advantage of that time. Females will mate several times with the male of their choice until he becomes sexually exhausted. Interestingly, unlike many female animals that are frequently raped such as with ducks where an estimated 1 in 3 mating acts is rape, the female porcupine cannot be raped. All she has to do to deter a potential rapist is to swipe his mating-ready exposed sensitive region with her tail, problem solved. So male porcupines are completely at the mercy of the female when it comes to mating. They also tend to have a tough time of it just to get to mate, generally having to chase off other male porcupines to win the right to mate with the female. This process often results in them getting stuck with quills during the fighting, even if they win. Porcupines are the third largest rodent on earth. They range from inches long and weigh between pounds. Only the beaver and capybara are larger in the rodent kingdom. Porcupines are in constant need of salt and will stop at nothing to get at it. They are considered pests primarily for this very reason, gnawing on and destroying anything that has salt on or in it. This includes even small amounts of salt, like anything that salty human hands have touched, such as the handles of tools, discarded garbage, or food wrappers. The most common item destroyed by these rodents is plywood. The curing compound used in plywood production is sodium nitrate. The porcupine sniffs this out and will chew relentlessly at any wooden wall, floor, roof, or structure made from it. Baby porcupines are born with their eyes open and very well developed. They can expect a life span of about 20 years. The warning and defensive method of a porcupine is a threefold system. They will first begin to shake their quills in a visible pattern and send out an unpleasant odor. Should you ignore these first two signs, the porcupine will then turn its back to you and charge at you backwards. Should they make contact, the quills are your Darwin-Award for inattention to warning signs. In fact, this is not an ability they possess luckily. Evolution has developed an ingenious method for the release of quills. There is a thick loop of connective tissue that surrounds the follicle and attaches it to the skin. When relaxed, this tissue is soft and only loosely holds the quill in place. When attacked by a predator, a porcupine becomes stressed and the muscles around the connective tissue tighten and cause the quills to become erect. Once erect, the quills can deeply penetrate the skin and the tightened muscles make it easier to detach the quill. These hairs are coated with a thick layer of keratin similar to fingernails with several small layers of barbs at the tip. This will allow the barb to penetrate deeper once embedded. There are about 30, of them on any one porcupine. They occupy every part of the body except the face, inner parts of the limbs and the stomach. The longest quills are on the butt, and the smallest are on the cheeks. Porcupine quills are a good luck charm in many parts of Africa and the hollow portions have been used as musical rattles or containers for gold dust. In , there was such an infestation that the Kenyan people pleaded with the government to control the problem. Local farmers stated they had several years of unusable crops due to porcupines, and local graveyards complained of numerous graves that were burrowed into and used as dens for the creatures. Ever the innovative people, some Kenyans saw this opportunity to make lemonade from lemons and created a new delicacy with the vermin. The best way to remove a porcupine quill is to take a pair of common household pliers and pull the quill directly out. They

grow back within a month or two.

Chapter 7 : How Porcupines Mate

Porcupine Mating The Wildlife Biologist Roosters and hens mating in love - Duration Awesome New Idea Make Quick Porcupine Trap Using Woods & Deep hole _ How To Trap Porcupine By A.

Chapter 8 : How do porcupines make love? | Yahoo Answers

Today I found out how porcupines have calendrierdelascience.com carefully! Porcupines mate in a very bizarre way. They first begin their ludicrous lovemaking with some nose rubbing. If the female accepts the nose rubbing and, after the initial nose rubbing test, the female is still keen on the male, the male will.

Chapter 9 : Dance of the Porcupines â€™ IGNITUM TODAY

How Porcupines Make Love III: Readers, Texts, Cultures in the Response-Based Literature Classroom by Alan C. Purves, Theresa Rogers, Anna O. Soter This book remains the classic albeit irreverent text for teachers seeking to understand the reader-based approach to literature teaching in the middle and secondary school.