

Figure 22-5. Annual range of subsoil temperatures in a desert in Arizona. Note that most rodent burrows are at depths at which heat or cold stress is never encountered. (After Misonne, 1959)

FIGURE 8.22 The brain of a gazelle can be kept at a lower temperature than the body core because the arterial blood, before it reaches the brain, passes in small arteries through a pool of cooler venous blood that drains from the nasal region, where evaporation takes place. [Taylor 1972]

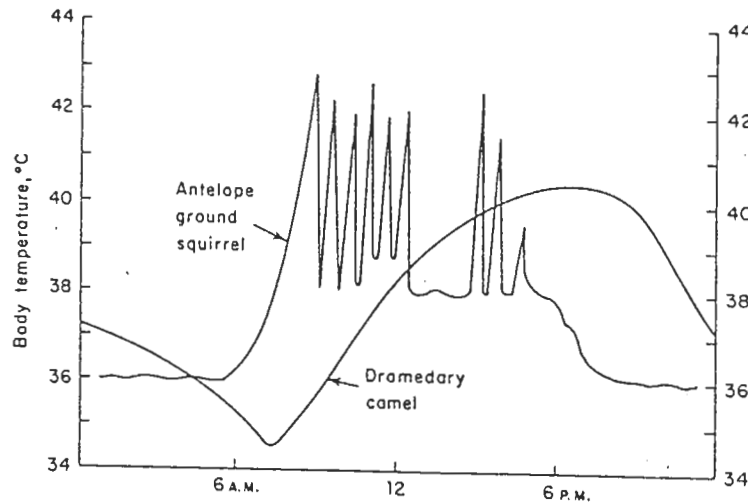
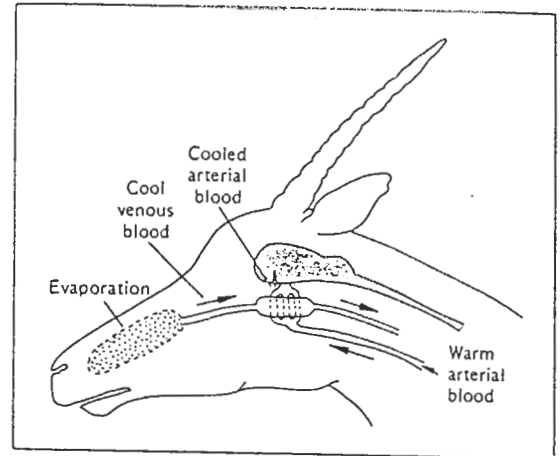


Figure 8-31

Diagrammatic representation of the daily patterns of body temperatures in a large and a small mammal subjected to heat stress under desert conditions. [From G. A. Bartholomew. *Symposia of the Society for Experimental Biology*, No. 18, pp. 7-29, Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1964; original data from K. Schmidt-Nielsen, et al. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 188, 103-112 (1957), and J. W. Hudson, *Univ. Calif. (Berkeley and Los Angeles) Publ. Zool.*, 64, 1-56 (1962).]

Figure 22-14. Pattern of changes in oxygen consumption and body temperature in the cactus mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*) during entry into and arousal from torpor at an ambient temperature of 19.5°C. The standard consumption line is for active mice at an ambient temperature of 20°C. The cycle of torpor was initiated by deprivation of food and water. (After MacMillen, 1965)

