

Hybrid: Narluga

Description

A Narluga ($2n=44$) is a cross between a narwhal ($2n=44$) and beluga whale ($2n=44$).

The Narluga is found in the arctic ocean. The Narluga has a large head and strong large teeth but lacks the iconic spiral tusk of the Narwhal.

Narlugas do have the ability to reproduce.



Hybrid: Grolar Bear

Description

Grolar bears ($2n=74$), also known as pizzly bears, are the cross between grizzly bears ($2n=74$) and polar bears ($2n=74$). They can be found wild in Canada because global warming is causing ice caps to melt therefore forcing polar bears into grizzly habitat. When these animals cross paths, they can naturally crossbreed because they are so closely related. Bears in Canada have even been found to be 75% polar bear, meaning a polar bear breed with a grizzly and the offspring then grew up and mated with another polar bear.

Grolar bears are usually creamy colored, smudged with russet or brown, though they can be almost completely white or brown with polar/grizzly features. They have thick fur and long claws. Their bodies are smaller than that of polar bears, but larger than grizzlies, while their heads fall between the broader grizzly head and the leaner polar bear.



Hybrid: Mule

Description

A mule ($2n=63$) is the cross between a female horse ($2n=64$) and male donkey ($2n=62$). This is opposite of the hinny where the mother is a donkey and the father is a horse. Mules are easier to obtain as the mother has more chromosomes. Most Mules are infertile. With its short thick head, long ears, thin limbs, small narrow hooves, and short mane, the mule shares characteristics of a donkey. In height and body, shape of neck and rump, uniformity of coat, and teeth, it appears horse-like. The mule comes in all sizes, shapes and conformations. There are mules that resemble huge draft horses, sturdy quarter horses, fine-boned racing horses, shaggy ponies and more.



Hybrid:Coywolf

Description

The coywolf ($2n=78$) is a coyote-wolf hybrid found throughout eastern North America, from Canada south to Virginia. The animals are bigger than western coyotes, but smaller than wolves. Researchers believe in the early 20th century colonizing coyotes ($2n=78$) from the west bred with remnant populations of eastern wolves ($2n=78$). The fertile animals are expanding throughout eastern North America, and have become a point of concern among conservationists, who note that hybridization is a major threat to the recovery of wolves. In addition to having a larger overall body than western coyotes, coywolves also have larger, stronger jaws and bigger skulls, which allow them to better hunt the plentiful white-tailed deer in eastern North America. And like western coyotes — but unlike wolves — coywolves can adapt to all habitats, thriving in the countryside, in suburbs and in cities.



Hybrid: Liger

Description:

A liger($2n=38$) is the cross between a female tiger ($2n=38$) and male lion($2n=38$). This is opposite of the tigon where the mother is a lion and the father is a tiger. Ligers can only be found in captivity as lion and tiger habitats do not overlap. Some female ligers have been found to be fertile, yet no male ligers have been found fertile and are all assumed to be sterile. A

liger is the result of breeding a male lion to a tigress, looking more like a lion with faint tiger stripes. They have the roar of a lion but can also chuff like a tiger. Male hybrids can lose what is called a growth inhibitor gene and can get to be twice the size of either parent. They are the biggest cats on record.



Hybrid: Zorse

Description:

A zorse ($2n=54$) is the offspring of a female domestic horse ($2n=64$) and a male zebra ($2n=32$). All zorses are sterile. The Zorse is very Horse-like in appearance as it inherits its shape, size, color and temperament from its mother. One of the Zorse's most notable features is the dark stripes that are boldest on their legs and rear, along with also commonly being found on the rest of the body, neck and head.

Zorses have a large head with a long muzzle, pricked up ears and large, dark eyes with long eyelashes that help to stop things from getting in their eyes. Zorses have long, thin legs that are incredibly muscular and end in generally black (but sometimes white) colored hooves that are made from horn and allow the Zorse to be more sturdy when moving through various different terrains.

