EQUINES OF TAYGETA - BIOLOGY IN OTHER PLANETS

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Cristina: Hello friends, welcome to Pleiadian Knowledge, I am Cristina.Today we want to share with you a very interesting conversation that we had a while ago with Anéeka from Temmer and that we have recently expanded with Yazhí Swaruu about the different equine species of the Taygeta planets. I will start the video talking about the different equine species that we have here on Earth, just as a comparison, and then I will continue talking with the different species of Taygeta. I hope you enjoy this video as much as we did.

INTRODUCTION

On Earth, horses have always been an animal characterized by having a pure and noble spirit. An animal highly appreciated since ancient times, as it has been used in many jobs for us. From pulling heavy wagons, tilling fields, transporting people, and even cargo vehicles in battle. There are millions of uses that man has exploited of this animal.

On our planet the horse family is extensive. We have 4 species of equines. Asses or Equus africanus asinus, considered a domestic animal, despite the fact that in Africa we can still find populations of wild asses. On the other hand, we have The Zebras or Equus zebra, which has three species of the genus Equus typical of Africa (common zebra, mountain zebra and Grevy's zebra).

Another equine is, the Prezewalski or Equus Ferus Przewalskii. Native to the steppes of Mongolia. Do not be fooled by its horse-like appearance, the Prezewalski is not a horse despite its appearance. It has two more chromosomes than the horse. And finally, our beloved domestic horse or Equus Ferus Caballus. There are more than 200 breeds or types of horses, nowadays, mixed by man according to his interests.

All our equines are characterized by being ungulate solipeds, meaning they are characterized by having a limb with a central finger that serves as support. Covered and protected, by a very strong and elastic cover, the hoof.

Although the horse is an animal of wild origin, there are no longer any wild horses on our planet and the original Equus ferus is considered extinct. We only have a few populations of feral horses left. Horses, which even now live wild, some of them for many hundreds of years, have domestic ancestors.

Ergo, they are descendants of domestic horses that at some point in the past escaped or were released and went wild. An example of these would be the mustangs in the United States, descendants of the horses brought from Europe during the conquest of America. But we have more populations of feral horses on the planet, such as the Kaimanawa horse in New Zealand, the Namivian desert horses or the Brumby in Australia, with one of the youngest populations, since they have not been for more than 70 years on freedom. And there are more.

Many of these feral horse breeds are threatened by man, due to the fact that they are considered pests and a threat to crops and other indigenous species. In the United States, the mustangs are now protected, but in Australia hunts are still organized to control the brumby populations, where they attack the horses from helicopters. These hunts are justified due to the horse not being native to many regions of the planet, since it was brought or imported by man, the lack of predators in some places is said to cause excessive population growth. The horse has been displaced and moved so many times that scientists cannot agree on which area or region the Equus ferus originated on Earth.

EQUINES OF TAYGETA

In the Taygeta solar system, they also have animals of the equine type. Some, very similar to the equine species that we had on Earth, now extinct and that have been by mistake, classified by our science, as the evolution of the modern horse. Being only, other species within the genus equus and how is natural in our universe, species are shared in many of the solar systems and planets.
In the case of Taygeta, they have 3 species of equines. In the Taigetean language the word Linhas, based on Navajo, refers to the animals that belong to the equine family. The largest is the Lin and it is also the most similar to our modern horse. Although it presents some important morphological differences.
For example, its size, being on average 30% smaller than our Equus ferus caballus and its appearance is similar to Merychippus, an extinct equine species, which inhabited our planet in the Miocene era. Just as reference. The coat colors are similar to our horses, except for some that they don't have, such as the cape color called pío or pinto, which is the solid color coat mixed with white spots on the body.
In contrast, some specimens of Lin have or present a medium brindle coat, black stripes on top of the solid color that can range from light brown to very dark brown or black. In the latter, the black stripes are only appreciated when it's in the sun, similar to how polka dots are seen in a Panther, since this is only a dark Leopard.
The stripes are not uniform throughout the body, as it would be in our zebras, but are present or are more prominent in the area of the neck, back, withers and front extremities and they are lost or blurred towards the rear of the animal. The mane, the bangs and the tail is covered with abundant hair, as in the horse. But if something differentiates the Lin from our horse, it is in its hoof. Since it has a split helmet in the middle. Similar to the foot of a deer but more rounded like a horse's hoof.
These animals live mainly on the planet Erra and also in Temmer, but in smaller numbers. They are mainly steppe, and are found in open areas with a lot of grass and some trees. They feed on grass, mainly grasses and legumes, although in Erra and Temmer there is 10% more variety than on Earth. There is not the same vegetation as here, only some types of plants are shared.The Lin moves in large herds, minimum of 20 to 30 individuals, but the number can vary. They move together, in search of resources. Females usually give birth just to one foal. Gestation time is difficult to determine, due to the nature of time in Taygeta. The same happens with life expectancy, which is not relevant or relative there, but in the animal's perception it is safe to say that they live at least 10 times longer than on Earth. The result would be an approximate life expectancy of about 300 years per specimen.
Another of the Linhas species, it is very similar to the Lin, but a bit smaller. With very similar morphology and characteristics. It also inhabits steppe areas and lives in herds, but not in groups as numerous as the Lin. This species of Linhas is only found on the planet Erra.
And finally, the smallest species. Its name in Taygetean is Bosh´ke´sh and it means something like "little boy". It is the size of a large terrestrial dog, the snout is longer and it has almost no tail. It is similar to the Eohippus, an extinct species that according to our science lived on Earth in the Eocene epoch. But this one is bigger. Again, only as a reference.
The Bosh´ke´sh, unlike the other two species of Linhas, live in wooded areas, commonly in coniferous forests. As a reference to the other two species, these have shorter limbs and are more chubby. But this does not detract from their abilities, since they have great agility to climb between rocks, with capacities similar to a goat. They live in smaller family groups, such as 2, 3 or 4 individuals. Although it varies. The Bosh´ke´sh is originally from the planet Erra.

SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS

All the species of Linhas, in Taygeta, are characterized by presenting the double hoof. But also, for the great absence of predators. Proving that predation is not necessary for demographic control of species, such as horses or antelopes, among others. Even though, in Taygeta there are big cats, but they are mostly scavengers. It is not within their usual behavior to attack other species. Taygeta has more feline breeds than Earth, some variants of the same breeds, such as breeds of lions with tiger characteristics.

There are also many breeds of medium size feline, similar to a Lynx, and these do hunt birds. The bird, in Taygeta, is one of the largest and mot varied branches of species there is, the planet Temmer has the largest number of avian species. Many more species than we can find on Earth. But there are also other predators, such as large canid species, such as wolf breeds or coyotes, but these are not in the great steppes, but in the forests.

Demographic control or demographic balance is really achieved, because the animals reach a certain homeostasis with the environment. In other words, if the horse population grows more than necessary, food is scarce, which reduces the number of individuals. But not as a direct action by predators. Achieving a balance in the number reached, that is to say that die as many as are born. Making the population stable. But unlike what you would expect on Earth, this stability is not reached dramatically. Animals do not need to go through famines or anything like that, but they reproduce in stability and in accordance with their environment. This not only causes that food is not lacking, but also that the limit of ecosystem erosion is not reached. On the contrary, the fact that animals graze encourages the creation of fertile land for plants. This is achieved through signals that are passed between species and plants. These signals, which can be chemical to each other, or biological secreting information that will receive those of the same species or other species. They are the exosomes. These data, which are shared among themselves, also have or carry a factor that determines when or how they will be reproduced, and this will be in perfect harmony with the environment. But it also includes information as relevant as the quantity and quality of the food, where the preferred food is from or environmental toxicity, among many other things. The entire ecosystem is interconnected, animals and plants. This also creates that by not creating an environment of high competition for resources at any time, because there are many, then the population of an animal does not go into excessive reproduction mode. Because they are not threatened, and therefore do not have the need to fill the planet with horses. Let's say you enter the quality of life importance mode, not the number of individuals who "heroically" survived to reproduce.

On earth, species enter a state of pure survival, which defines 3D. Where animals have in mind (and some humans too) only 3 things:

Mindset of:

1.- Can I eat that?

2.- Is that gonna eat me?

3.- Can I mate with that?

While in Taygeta, the same animals say to themselves: I have everything to eat, nothing bothers me. What can I do with my time? Enjoy. It changes the meaning of life for them.

But this is not something typical of the Taygeta planets, the Earth also had that balance, it is the hand of the human being that has encouraged some and other species to get out of control and lose balance in ecosystems.

EXTINCTION

Another important aspect to be highlighted is the extinction of the species.When a species is subjected to a change, whatever it may be, and cannot compete for resources, in an environment with other animals better endowed with that change, from the cosmological point of view, they stop entering that planet and concentrate better to continue on other more appropriate planets. That is what we perceive as the extinction of the species.In reality, it is the intention of incarnating of each consciousness that determines the duration of a species. Because for consciousness that species coincides with its interests (that is the frequency) that it needs for its point or stage of evolution and expansion.
Gardeners can speed up an animal intending to live on a low-density planet, 3D, or 5D to enter there by taking a small population and planting it on that planet or planets. But returning to the glimpse, that would also be designed by the same animals that are being "planted" or sown on a new planet. Since it is consciousness that determines when and where to incarnate, not the other way around.
This occurs on all planets. Gardeners are said to be the ones who do it. It is true. But not only them. Any race does it consciously or unconsciously.
For example, it is well known that the domestic cat was sown by mistake on Earth by spaceships from Taygeta, in the area of Egypt about 10,000 years ago. The domestic cat is originally from the Vega star system (where the Urmah are from) but has already spread throughout the galactic zone.
That is why, in Earth Science there is very, very little evidence of small feline ancestors, it skips over suddenly to the house cat. And that is, because the domestic cat is not originally from here, from the point of view of a species it has inhabited the earth for a very short time. Not only their genetics and morphology are different from other felines, but also their mentality. More dependent on people of Lyrian morphology. This is deeply ingrained in the psyche of the house cat. Desiring to live with Lyrians, in general. Not as a slave, but as a cultural addition. Because it suits them, they like it, and it is comfortable.
Going back to the equine species of Taygeta, the Linhas are considered wild animals and are not domesticated or tamed, as here on Earth. Taygetean society does not know any civilization, except the terrestrial one, that enslaves equines or other species for riding, loading or transportation.
But despite their wild state, the Linhas tend not to be skittish towards Taygetean, as through telepathy they can know that people pose no threat to them. So, they tend to ignore people and not run away with their presence, even though they are still wild. On the other hand, they do get scared by vehicles, especially aerial ones.
Within the Taygetean society, they do not have an institution that only devotes its attention to the horse species, but what they have devotes its attention in a more generalized way, both in the study, observation and monitoring of the biology and the diversity of the flora, ergo to the entire ecosystem as a whole.
They would be similar here, like some rangers, they are the SAR (Search and Rescue) and these are in charge of monitoring the emigration, behavior and needs of the animals. With the aim of preventing problems and guaranteeing the welfare of animals in the ecosystem in general. Especially, the species that inhabit or move close to the Taygetean populations.The best description of the SAR, using human terminology for search and rescue, is like the police on Earth, but also acts as paramedics, firefighters and rescuers, all of that.They are not really policemen, but a series of relief squads. In Taygetean society there is really no police work. Since the crime is practically null or void. The more consciousness the people have, the less government it needs. Being, inversely proportional.
Cristina: As you can see, the symbiosis in nature in Taygeta is very interesting and

gives us a lot to think about and rethink when it comes to how we as a species are interacting with our environment and the rest of the species. I believe that our science is still a long way from understanding how terrestrial ecosystems work, but if something we must change is that we must somehow understand that nature is perfect and that the more we touch and modify it, the more we unbalance it.
In the case of the horse, I think it is not cut out to be a domestic animal and its domestic life is somehow making it sick. Every time in my work, and I speak as a professional in the horse world sector, I realize that horses are wild animals and that one day, like dogs, we will have to let them go and allow them to return to their origin.
Finally, I would like to share with all of you some of my knowledge, research and studies on the habitat and behavior of the domestic horse. It's just a short summary, but I feel like I should include it in this video. So, with this I say goodbye, thank you very much for being here and listening and see you in the next video.

DOMESTIC HORSE
The horse is a gregarious animal by nature. They live in small groups or herds. As a prey animal, the group provides comfort and security. While some est, the surveillance is carried out by other members of the group, always randomly. The more eyes and ears are attentive, the sooner the danger is seen.
They move in wide open spaces, in order to detect predators and have enough time to flee. In case of danger they unite, synchronizing as much as possible and run as close together as possible so that it is difficult for predators to select an individual from the group.Horses spend most of their time searching for resources and eating food, grazing more than 18 hours a day. Because of this, they travel great distances in search of pasture and water, reaching more than 40 kilometers a day.
Horses in freedom enjoy part of their time eating, playing, grooming each other, dozing and many other activities that they always carry out in the company of the group.The herd provides them with the necessary company and the contact, so important, for the emotional balance of social animals. But our customs and interests as a species have led us to profoundly alter the habitat of horses. We feel safe in small and closed spaces and we have made the serious mistake of believing that the rest of the species must be like us. And in our ignorance, we have created conditioning systems, such as stables or fences that are not suitable for animals like the horse.
A horse in a stable is deprived of movement and company. All their activities are reduced to eating and sleeping. Due to this, many horses develop emotional pathologies, called in equestrian "stable vices and bad habits" and accepted as something common and normal.Vices or stereotypes are nothing more than gestures or repetitive actions that they perform over and over again, such as gestures with the tongue and mouth, balancing with the body, swallowing air, eating their own feces, knocking on the door and many more.Some of these vices are even considered funny by many people and are the object of ridicule and laughter. But in reality, these vices are derived from boredom, anxiety, stress, lack of exercise, hunger or lack of company that this unnatural lifestyle causes them. And they are the result of emotional suffering. But also the confinement and the alteration of their natural rhythms, seriously damages their physical health.
The horse is one of the few mammals that does not have a gallbladder, which deprives it of storing bile and this is expelled directly into the stomach every 2 hours approximately, whether or not there is food. Having imposed a meal schedule on the horse, as many owners or equestrian centers do, putting food on them one to three times a day, as we humans do, causes them anxiety and discomfort due to the sensation of bile burning the empty stomach and This means that a large percentage of domestic horses suffer from stomach ulcers, among other pathologies that lead to

serious digestive and health problems.

It should be noted, the horse's small stomach, which only works optimally at 75% of its capacity, which to meet the needs of its large size requires to eat small amounts of food throughout the day. The cardiax of the stomach only has one direction, so as a result, the horse cannot vomit. The intestines are very long and only work properly when the animal is in motion. In addition, the large intestine works in a slow digestion, prepared to ferment large amounts of grass but little adapted to ferment large amounts of grain, and that the latter is an important part of the diet that humans offer to the domestic horse in the form of feed.

The horse, by nature, is designed to ingest small amounts of grass throughout the day while walking, and that is what horses do in the wild. If this is not the case, digestion is altered and causes a high rate of domestic horses to die each year from pathologies such as colic or colic syndrome. What leads the veterinary equine sector to affirm such barbarities as that the horse is a delicate animal of the stomach. So, to compensate for the error of nature, they prescribe oils, special diets and substances that supposedly help the intestinal transit, but that in reality only alter even more the body.

But perhaps the most commonly accepted and normalized problem is the excessive wear of their hoofs. With which the human being has patched, with a horseshoe. All equines in nature are born barefoot and travel long distances barefoot, some on abrasive surfaces such as rocks, but instead our domestic horse has problems.

This is due to the fact that the horse's hoof or foot has memory and is continuously receiving information from the ground and its activities, and as a result of these readings it produces as much hoof and of the necessary quality, as the individual needs or wears.Problem here for our domestic horse. Since if a horse is not in constant movement, day and night, the hoof will not produce enough and it will not be hard enough, so when the animal moves, the hoof will not be prepared for said movement, causing excessive wear, not giving time to recover from it. Contrary to what is believed, the hardness of the ground is not so relevant, but the reading of the movement. Creating confusion in the body. Now I move a lot, now I don't move at all.Another problem is the poor diet, such as excess fattening feed or high sugar cereals. Creating toxins in the body, which are absorbed by the hoof, weakening its structure, but also the lack of hygiene, where many horses are forced to step on their own urine or feces, due to the small size of their stable or enclosure.

Horseshoes are not a solution or a necessity, they are the patch to a problem that humans have caused them. Plus, it comes with adverse side effects. The horseshoe, being nailed to the foot, deprives the hoof of movement, of expansion, which leaves the entire bone and muscle structure without natural cushioning. This natural expansion or pumping of the feet helps and drives the circulatory system, since the horse has very long limbs and, as I said before, a small heart for its size. Without this natural pumping, the animal's circulatory system is impaired, causing the heart to compensate for the lack of oxygen.

And if that were not enough, the rigidity of the horseshoe does not allow the hoof to adapt to the unevenness of the terrain, causing the structures of the extremities to compensate for this stiffness, and since they are not designed for it, they end up breaking in the long term. Making diseases such as osteoarthritis, arthritis, chronic tendonitis very common pathologies in 95% of our horses.

In addition, the horse's hoof continues to grow and even if the horseshoes are changed often and the excess is trimmed, it suffers small alterations between one change of shoes and another, which leads the whole body to suffer constant disarrangements, unbalancing the balance and natural movement of the animal.

Of course, carrying another living being on you only makes the situation worse.

Humans must learn to observe and listen more to nature, living beings are designed to perfection and ecosystems are a unit in perfect balance. Instead of believing that we are smarter than anyone and that we can perfect everything, we should join this symbiosis of nature, only then will we regain balance, of our environment and of our own species.