

WHERE DO YOU FIND DATA ABOUT POKÉMON? IN A POKÉDEX!

A Pokédex is a compendium of data that has been compiled by observing or catching Pokémon. Within it, you'll find the results of all kinds of research and surveys. It is an essential item if you want to investigate Pokémon ecology.

OBSERVATION



MEASUREMENT



EXPERIMENTATION



ANALYSIS



Pokédexes sometimes look different or have different features included in them from one region to the next. Each Pokédex can contain different information about the ecology of different Pokémon. As you read and understand the information contained within a Pokédex, you'll come to understand more and more about Pokémon ecology.



SOME OF THE MANY PROFESSORS WHO RESEARCH POKÉMON

There are many professors who have researched Pokémon ecology to date, all approaching the topic from their own unique viewpoints.



Professor Oak



Professor Elm



Professor Birch



Professor Rowan



Professor Juniper



Professor Sycamore



Professor Kukui



Professor Magnolia



Professor Laventon



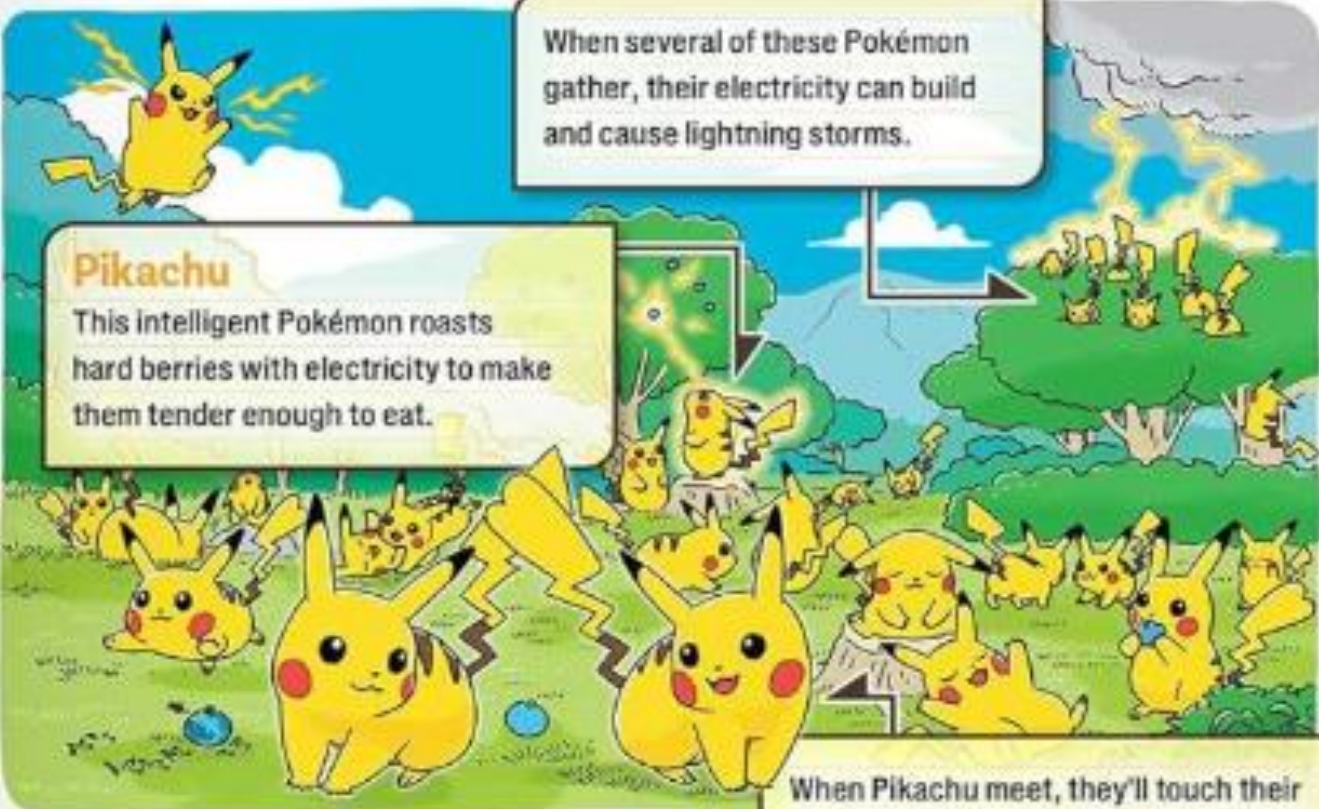
Professor Sada



Professor Turo

POKÉDEXES CAN TELL US A LOT ABOUT POKÉMON ECOLOGY

When we talk about how a Pokémon lives within nature, and the relationships between it and its environment, we call that its “ecology.” This book introduces you to the ecologies of many Pokémon based on the descriptions of them found in the Pokédex.



Pikachu
This intelligent Pokémon roasts hard berries with electricity to make them tender enough to eat.

When several of these Pokémon gather, their electricity can build and cause lightning storms.

When Pikachu meet, they'll touch their tails together and exchange electricity through them as a form of greeting.

► The text you'll find in these boxes are all Pokédex descriptions. Look how much you can learn about a Pikachu's ecology from just three such examples.

OVER 7,500 PIECES OF DATA CAN BE FOUND IN THE POKÉDEX



Lives in the forest

Eats Berries

Sticks its tail up to investigate surroundings

Cheeks have electric sacs

A Pokédex entry might include a variety of information, such as where a Pokémon lives, what it eats, or the unique characteristics of its anatomy. Plus, new information may continue to be discovered and added going forward as well.

THERE ARE OVER 1,000 SPECIES OF POKÉMON

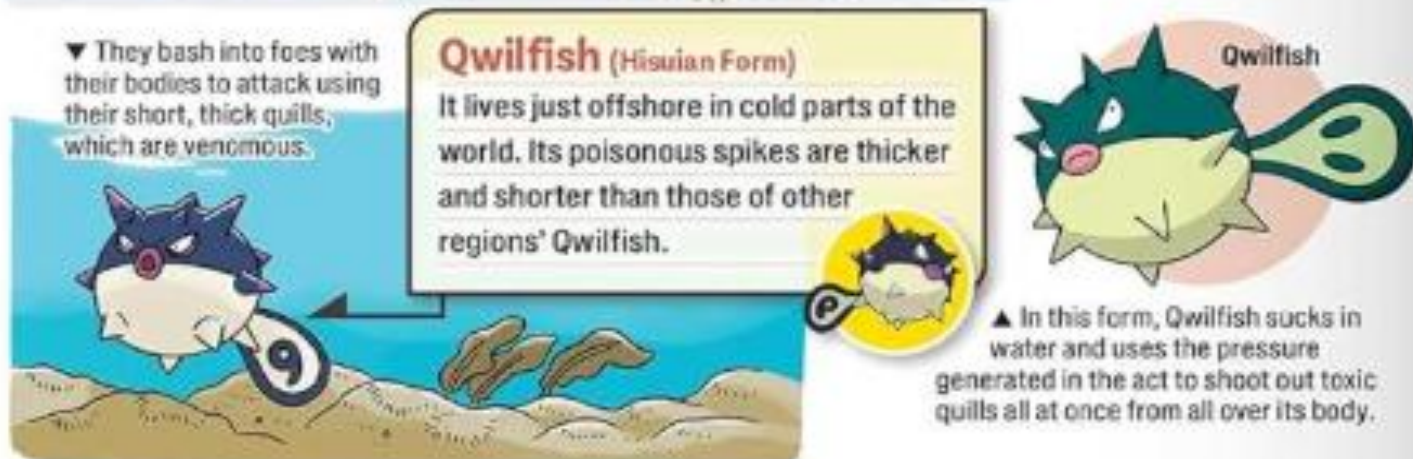
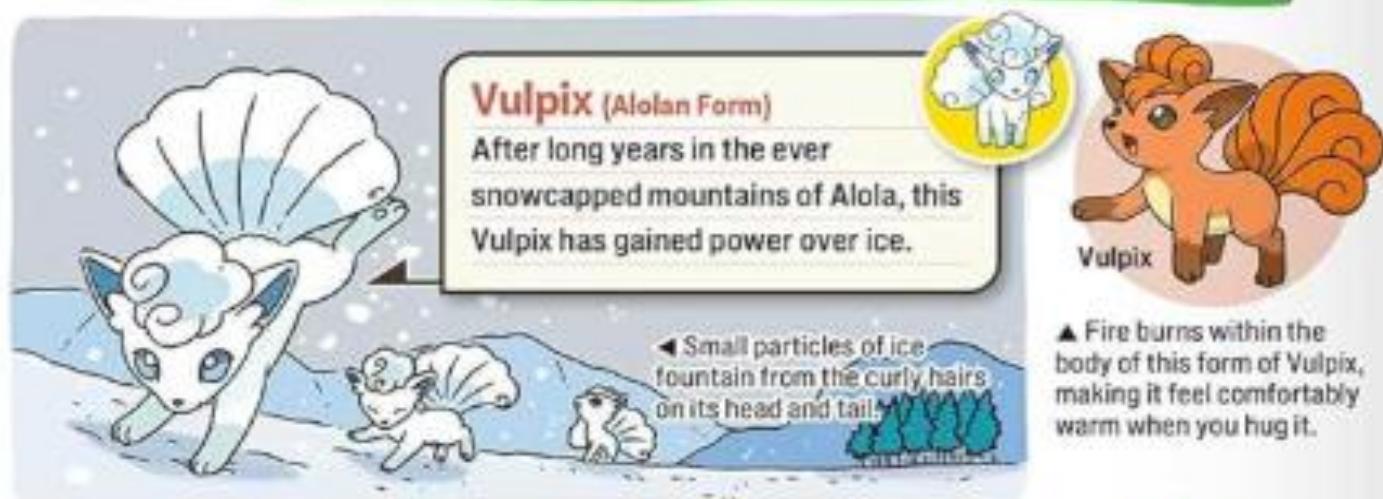
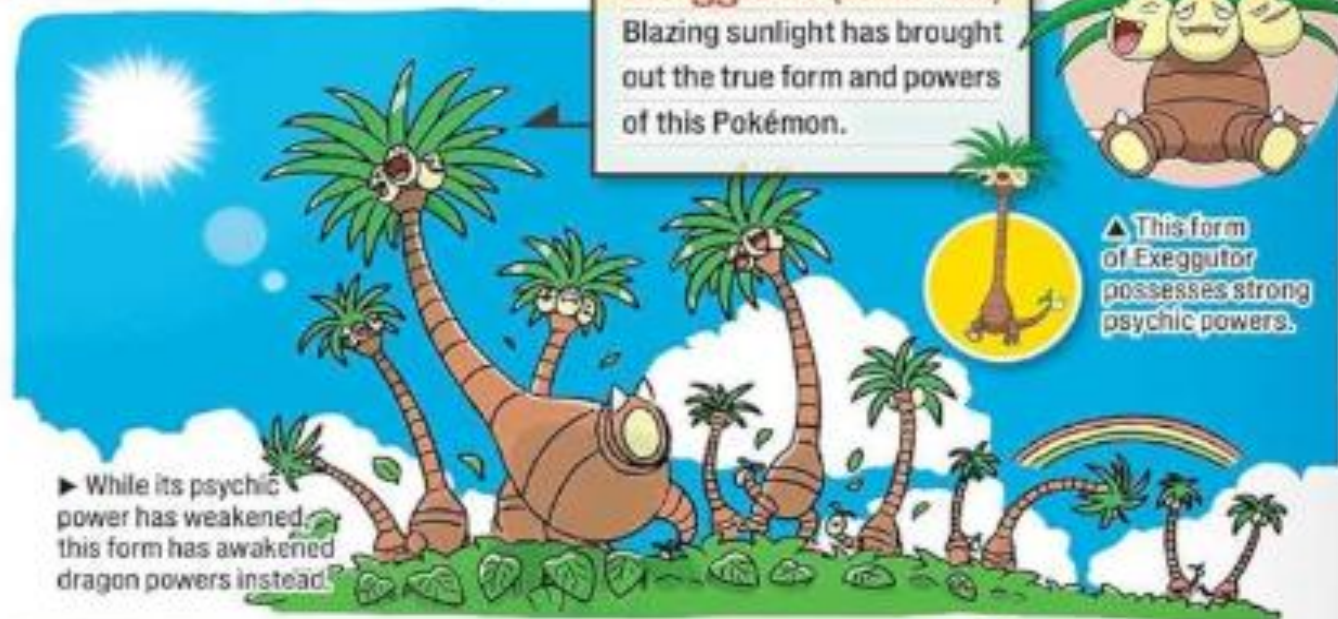
To date, over a thousand species of Pokémon have been discovered. In this book, we hope to show the many different ways that some of them live their lives.



DIFFERENT FORMS FOR DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

Some Pokémon display differences in their appearance because they have adapted to best suit the environment they live in. When they have adapted in notable ways due to the region that they live, they may be called "regional forms." Read on to see what has changed between these various forms.

REGIONAL FORMS





Meowth



▲ When this form of Meowth finds something that sparkles, the gold coin on its head shines too.



▲ The darker the coins on this form's forehead, the more respect they garner from their fellows.

Meowth (Galarian Form)

Living with a savage, seafaring people has toughened this Pokémon's body so much that parts of it have turned to iron.



▼ These Farfetch'd wield thick, tough leeks to land heavy blows.



Farfetch'd (Galarian Form)

The stalks of leeks are thicker and longer in the Galar region. Farfetch'd that adapted to these stalks took on a unique form.

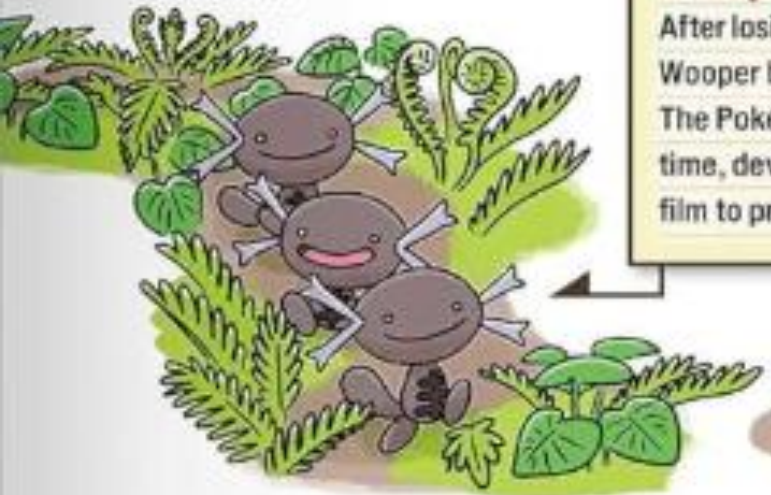


Farfetch'd



▲ This form of Farfetch'd wields its leek like a katana.

▼ Wooper took on this form after a long time spent living on the land.



Wooper (Paldean Form)

After losing a territorial struggle, Wooper began living on land. The Pokémon changed over time, developing a poisonous film to protect its body.



Wooper

▲ This form of Wooper is usually found living in the water.



WAYS TO GET FOOD NEEDED TO LIVE

Pokémon obtain food for themselves in order to get the energy they require to live, but how they go about it can vary based on their lifestyles. In fact, there are an astounding number of different ways that Pokémon go about catching and collecting their food. Let's take a look, shall we?

SEARCHING FOR FOOD



▲ When out of water, it constantly sweats a slimy liquid to keep its skin from drying out.

Taking care that its antennae don't ring out.
Kricketot

Poliwhirl

It marches over the land in search of bug Pokémon to eat. Then it takes them underwater so it can dine on them where it's safe.

► Its hard horns, which are sharp enough to pierce through iron plates, grow longer with age.



Aggron

While seeking iron for food, it digs tunnels by breaking through bedrock with its steel horns.

Duskull

In the dead of night, these Pokémon wander through towns in search of children, whose vital energy is a Duskull's favorite food.



Able to pass through thick walls.

◀ Duskull's victims suffer an intense chill as the Pokémon siphons their life-force away.

They scatter flickering spores.

▼ Searching for new trees, so they don't cause a single tree to wither by sucking too many nutrients from it.



◀ During the day, it absorbs nutrients from the roots of trees through the soil.

Morelull

As it drowns the day away, it nourishes itself by sucking from tree roots. It awakens at the fall of night, wandering off in search of a new tree.



LYING IN WAIT

Navigating the desert while watching out for Trapinch nests.



Trapinch

It makes an inescapable conical pit and lies in wait at the bottom for prey to come tumbling down.



▼ It sometimes waits as long as a week without eating a thing.

It buries itself in the sand and lies in wait for prey.

► When prey comes across its path, it attacks them with the venomous claw on its tail.



Skorupi

It lives in arid regions and can go without food for a year while waiting for prey.



A Corphish that hasn't noticed the lurking Stunfisk.



► Its skin is very hard, so it's perfectly fine even if stepped on by very heavy Pokémon.

It emits a strong electric current from its yellow markings.



Stunfisk

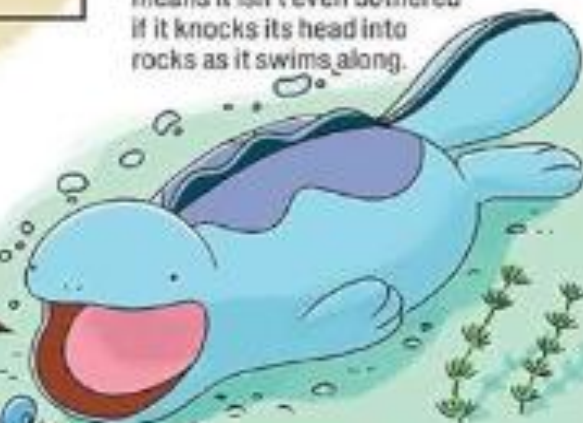
It conceals itself in the mud of the seashore, then it waits. When prey touch it, it delivers a jolt of electricity.



▼ Its easygoing personality means it isn't even bothered if it knocks its head into rocks as it swims along.

Quagsire

Quagsire hunts for food by leaving its mouth wide open in water and waiting for its prey to blunder in unaware. Since this Pokémon doesn't move much, it doesn't get very hungry.



Dran Berries that just happened to drift by.



ADAPTING TO GET THE FOOD NEEDED TO LIVE

Take a look at all the different ways Pokémon approach getting their food! Some search it out, others lie in wait. Some make traps, while others try to fish up prey... However, pay special attention to how each Pokémon's unique morphology is particularly well suited for the way they obtain their food.

POKÉMON'S TEMPERATURES

Pokémon can have different temperatures at which they are most comfortable living. The body temperature of a given Pokémon may be influenced by the unique characteristics of their bodies and the environment they live in. We see many adaptations that allow different species to regulate their temperatures and keep them just right. Let's look at some of them.

HOT BODIES

Coalossal

It's usually gentle—but fearsome when angered. With a body that burns at over 2,700°F (1,500°C), it crushes foes and turns them to ash.

◀ Coalossal will scatter about coal from its back, which burns bright red, to intimidate opponents.

▼ Its humps erupt every 10 years—or more often, if it gets angry.

Numel's body is filled with magma that reaches temperatures of 2,200°F (1,200°C).

Camerupt

Camerupt has a volcano inside its body. Magma of 18,000°F (10,000°C) courses through its body. Occasionally, the humps on this Pokémon's back erupt, spewing the superheated magma.

Magcargo

Magcargo's body temperature is approximately 18,000°F (10,000°C). Water is vaporized on contact. If this Pokémon is caught in the rain, the raindrops instantly turn into steam, cloaking the area in a thick fog.

▲ It sometimes spouts out fire that circulates throughout its body. Its shell, which is formed from cooled and hardened lava, is fragile and breaks easily.

Darmanitan

This Pokémon's power level rises along with the temperature of its fire, which can reach 2,500°F (1,400°C).

Sizzlpede stores flammable gas in its body and uses it to generate heat.

Magby's body temperature is over 1,100°F (600°C).

COLD BODIES

Aurorus

This usually quiet and kindly Pokémon has a surface temperature of around -240°F (-150°C).

It can block enemy attacks by creating a wall of ice with the freezing air emitted from its diamond-shaped crystals.



Frosmoth

Icy scales fall from its wings like snow as it flies over fields and mountains. The temperature of its wings is less than -290°F (-180°C).



It scatters about icy scales mixed with chilled air to whip up snowstorms.



Regice

Regice cloaks itself with frigid air of -328°F (-200°C). Things will freeze solid just by going near this Pokémon. Its icy body is so cold, it will not melt—even if it is immersed in magma.

Its body is made up of ice from a previous ice age.



It appears that this Pokémon uses its powers over ice to freeze its own body in order to stabilize its cellular structure. At its lowest extremes, its body temperature can drop below -450°F (-270°C).

Kyurem

It can produce ultracold air. Its body is frozen.



HOT POKÉMON AND COLD POKÉMON

Among the many species of Pokémon discovered, some can display extreme body temperatures. Most of them produce fire or chilled air within their very bodies. Some might temporarily change body temperature in the heat of battle or give off heat from one part of their body.