

Species ABC Flashcards

Enhance vocabulary skills while learning about animals, habitats, and the importance of biodiversity.

Instructions

- **1.** For best results, set printer settings to:
 - Duplex or Print on both sides of paper
 - Flip on short edge
 - Landscape
- 2. Cut apart on dotted lines. Adult assistance may be required.

Tip: Print on card stock or heavy weight project paper. Or, glue printed plain paper page to recycled cardboard.

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The bison is the official national mammal of the United States. It can weigh up to 2,000 pounds and run up to 40 miles per hour.



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Dugongs are cousins of the manatee; they live in the ocean and spend much of their time grazing on sea grass.



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African elephants are the largest land animals on Earth.



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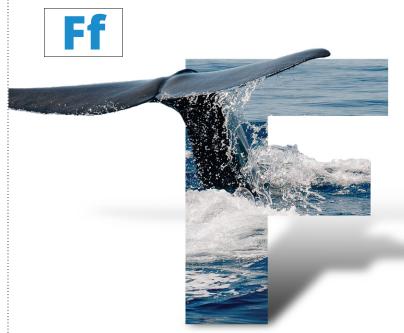


It might look like a plant, but coral is actually an animal, and it provides a safe habitat for many other animals.



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Fin whales live in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans in the summer and migrate to tropical breeding grounds in the winter.



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Humans, like all other species on Earth, depend on nature's resources to live.



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Emperor penguins can't fly like most birds, but they can swim very quickly through the ocean.



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is for **Giant Panda**

A newborn giant panda is about the size of a stick of butter. It can grow to weigh up to 300 pounds and eat 26 to 84 pounds of bamboo a day.



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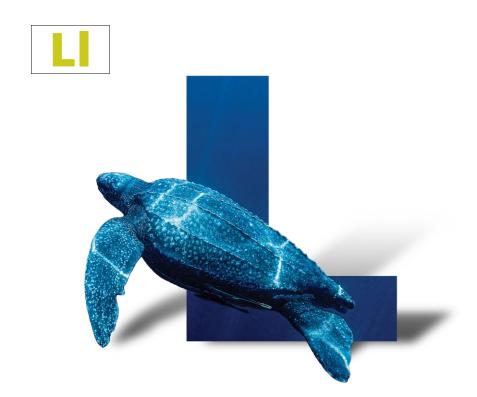














The jaguar, a top predator in the Americas, likes to swim and climb through the rain forest.



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Marine iguanas live only in the Galápagos Islands and are the only lizards that spend time in the ocean.



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The largest species of sea turtle, the leatherback swims across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and loves to eat jellyfish.



There are over 100 species of kingfisher.

They are known for their dramatic dives into water to hunt for food

















The narwhal is sometimes known as the "unicorn of the sea," because of the long, spiraled tusk on its head. The tusk, which is actually a large tooth, can grow as long as 10 feet.



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Polar bears are marine mammals that spend much of their life in or around the ocean—mostly on the sea ice, which is where they hunt.



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Monarch butterflies need the milkweed plant to survive. It is the only plant their emerging baby caterpillars can eat.



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Orangutans spend most of their time in trees and use their long, powerful arms to move through the branches.



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Rhinos are known for the horns that grow from their snouts. Their name, "rhinoceros," means "nose horn" in Greek.



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No two tigers look the same because their stripes are different. These unique stripe patterns help scientists identify individual tigers and estimate how many are left in the wild.



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Quokkas spend their days tunneling through the swamps and scrublands of Australia, and they emerge at night to eat.



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Snow leopards' fur provides them with natural camouflage, making them almost invisible in their surroundings by allowing them to blend in with Asia's steep and rocky mountains.



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Vampire bats feed on the blood of their prey. Unlike other species of bats, they can walk, run, and jump.



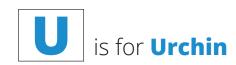
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The X-ray fish lives in the Amazon coastal waters and gets its name from its see-through skin, which makes it harder for predators to spot them.



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Sea urchins use their spines to feel their surroundings. They mainly eat algae and kelp, and are preyed on by animals such as crabs and sea otters.



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Walruses are known for their large tusks, which they use to break breathing holes in the sea ice and to help haul themselves out of the water and onto the ice.



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Zebras travel in herds and can migrate more than 300 miles, which is the longest migration of any African land mammal.



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Yellowfin tuna can weigh hundreds of pounds, but they are fast swimmers and can be found in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans.



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