ARCTIC ANIMALS TRADING CARDS

1. PRINT
   Load paper into printer and print all the pages single-sided.

2. FOLD
   Fold along the solid center line to create two sided card.

3. GLUE
   Adhere the back of cards with a glue stick or double sided tape.

4. CUT
   Cut along dotted lines to separate each trading card.

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**NARWHAL**

- **CLASS:** Mammalia
- **WEIGHT:** 1,800-3,500 pounds
- **LENGTH:** 17 feet
- **LIFE SPAN:** 50 years

**ATLANTIC PUFFIN**

- **CLASS:** Aves
- **WEIGHT:** 1 pound
- **LENGTH:** 10 inches
- **LIFE SPAN:** 20 years

**POLAR BEAR**

- **CLASS:** Mammalia
- **WEIGHT:** 300-1,300 pounds
- **LENGTH:** 6-9 feet
- **LIFE SPAN:** 30 years

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**Did You Know That NARWHALS...**

- Can fly as fast as 55 miles per hour.
- Nests are generally built along rocky cliffs and lined with grasses and feathers.
- Can fly as fast as 55 miles per hour.
- Nests are generally built along rocky cliffs and lined with grasses and feathers.

**Atlantic Puffin**

- A puffin's beak changes colors throughout the year. The bright orange beak is only seen in the springtime.
- Is able to stay up to 2 years old.

**Polar Bear**

- Are the largest bears in the world. Do not hibernate in the winter, unlike other bears!
- Have a thick layer of body fat and a water-repellent fur coat to protect them from cold and keep them dry.
- Are able to dive up to 1 mile and a half deep.

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**Fun Fact**

- The tusk found on many narwhals is actually a big tooth with up to 10 million nerve endings!
- A puffin's beak changes colors throughout the year. The bright orange beak is only seen in the springtime.
- Is able to stay up to 2 years old.
- Are able to dive up to 1 mile and a half deep.

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**Do You Know That Narwhals...**

- Are able to dive up to a mile and a half deep.
- Spend their lives in the Arctic waters and do not migrate like other whale species.
- Mainly feed on fish, shrimp, and squid.

**Polar Bear**

- Are the largest bears in the world. Do not hibernate in the winter, unlike other bears!
- Have a thick layer of body fat and a water-repellent fur coat to protect them from cold and keep them dry.
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**ARCTIC ANIMALS TRADING CARDS**

**ARCTIC FOX**
- **CLASS**: Mammalia
- **WEIGHT**: 3-20 pounds
- **LENGTH**: 25 inches
- **LIFE SPAN**: 4 years

**ARCTIC CHAR**
- **CLASS**: Actinopterygii
- **WEIGHT**: 5-9 pounds
- **LENGTH**: 16-24 feet
- **LIFE SPAN**: 20 years

**BEARDED SEAL**
- **CLASS**: Mammalia
- **WEIGHT**: 575-800 pounds
- **LENGTH**: 8 feet
- **LIFE SPAN**: 25 years

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**ARCTIC FOX**
- Have thick fur that keeps their body temperature around 104 degrees in the winter.
- Mainly feed on small rodents, birds, and insects, but will eat pretty much anything.
- Have small ears which help them stay warm by reducing heat loss in the cold Arctic.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT ARCTIC FOXES...**
- Some Arctic fox’s fur changes each season to help with camouflage. Their fur is white in the winter and brown/gray in the summer.

**Arctic Fox**

**ARCTIC CHAR**
- Are the northernmost freshwater fish species in the world.
- Are dark-colored with silver sides and white bellies, but parts turn bright red or orange during the spring mating season.
- Females lay eggs every 2-3 years.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT ARCTIC CHARS...**
- In Alaska, all known Arctic char live their entire lives in lakes.
- In all, these seals for food and oil, and their skins for boots and clothing.

**BEARDED SEAL**
- Are the largest species of Arctic seal.
- Sleep vertically in the ocean, keeping their heads just above the surface of the water.
- Are named for their long, white whiskers resembling a beard.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT BEARDED SEALS...**
- People living on the coasts of Alaska use these seals for food and oil, and their skins for boots and clothing.
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SNOWY OWL
CLASS: Aves
WEIGHT: 56-104 ounces
LENGTH: 20-28 inches
LIFE SPAN: 10 years

ARCTIC COPEPOD
CLASS: Hexanauplia
WEIGHT: Extremely light! Like a grain of rice.
LENGTH: 2.5-6 millimeters (body)
LIFE SPAN: 6 months-1 year

ICELANDIC HORSE
CLASS: Mammalia
WEIGHT: 730-840 pounds
LENGTH: 5 feet
LIFE SPAN: 40 years

DID YOU KNOW THAT SNOWY OWLS...
- Hunt by daylight in the Arctic summer, unlike most owls that are nocturnal.
- Are one of the heaviest owl species in North America.
- Are excellent hunters and will eat a variety of food like lemmings, Arctic hares, mice, ducks and seabirds…which they swallow whole!

DID YOU KNOW THAT ARCTIC COPEPODS...
- Are one of the most common invertebrates (don’t have a spine) in the Arctic.
- Play an important part in the food web.
- Are one of over 150 copepod species in the Arctic.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ICELANDIC HORSES...
- Have a double-layered coat to keep them warm.
- First arrived in Iceland over 1,000 years ago!
- In Iceland, there is a horse naming committee to make sure the horse names reflect and respect Icelandic culture.
- Don’t have any natural predators, so are approachable and friendly.
- First mentioned in Iceland over 1,000 years ago.

FUN FACT
SNOWY OWL
- Their feet are covered with feathers! This helps provide insulation in the cold Arctic climate.

FUN FACT
ARCTIC COPEPOD
- Can eat over 370,000 phytoplankton in one day!

FUN FACT
ICELANDIC HORSE
- Have a double-layered coat to keep them warm.
- First arrived in Iceland over 1,000 years ago!
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MUSK OX
- CLASS: Mammalia
- WEIGHT: 500-800 pounds
- LENGTH: 5 feet
- LIFE SPAN: 20 years

ARCTIC MOSQUITO
- CLASS: Insecta
- WEIGHT: 0.002 g
- LENGTH: 0.5-1 inch
- LIFE SPAN: 7 months

GREENLAND SHARK
- CLASS: Chondrichthyes
- WEIGHT: 2,200 pounds
- LENGTH: 24 feet
- LIFE SPAN: 250-500 years

**DID YOU KNOW THAT MUSK OXEN...**
- Travel in groups called a 'herd'.
- Look like buffalo, but they are closely related to sheep.
- Are vegetarians, eating mostly roots, mosses, lichens, flowers, and grasses.

**FUN FACT**
The musk ox can run at speeds up to 55 miles per hour.

**MUSK OX**
- Nostrils smell musk.
- Have large eyes.
- Eat mostly grasses.
- Never超過 15 miles per hour.

**MARINE MOSQUITO**
- Eggs can still hatch, even if water is near freezing.
- Travel around in giant swarms.
- Eggs are eaten by many other animals.

**GREENLAND SHARK**
- Are one of the largest shark species.
- Are extremely slow swimmers. But can travel around in giant swarms.
- Live to be over 500 years.

**GREENLAND SHARK MEAT**
- Is toxic to people!

**GREENLAND SHARK HISTORY**
- Were first caught on video in the ocean in 2013.
- Can live in the frigid waters of the Arctic.
- Consume more than 200 different types of prey.

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**Arctic Mosquito**
- Male mosquitoes eat nectar and water, but the females feed on the blood of warm-blooded animals like birds, caribou, and polar bears.

**Fun Fact**
The Arctic mosquito can run at speeds up to 35 miles per hour.

**Arctic Mosquito**
- Habitat: Arctic regions
- Diet: Nectar and water
- Feeding: Blood of warm-blooded animals

**Greenland Shark**
- Habitat: Arctic and Subarctic waters
- Diet: Fish, seals, and other large marine animals
- Average length: Up to 24 feet

**Greenland Shark**
- Average weight: 2,200 pounds
- Average lifespan: 500 years

**Greenland Shark**
- Can travel up to 15 miles per hour
- Are one of the largest shark species

**Did You Know That Greenland Sharks...**
- Are one of the largest shark species.
- Are extremely slow swimmers. But can travel around in giant swarms.
- Live to be over 500 years.

**Fun Fact**
Greenland shark meat is toxic to people!

**Greenland Shark History**
- Were first caught on video in the ocean in 2013.
- Can live in the frigid waters of the Arctic.
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