

ES

**Diseñar un hábitat**

Invita a los niños a que utilicen papel y pinturas de cera para dibujar el hábitat natural de uno de estos animales. Cuando dibujen el hábitat del animal deberán pensar en sus necesidades básicas, como el alimento y el cobijo.

**Ponerse en la piel del animal**

Anima a los niños a que imiten los movimientos y los ruidos de cada animal. Haz que los niños, por turnos, imiten a un animal y los demás adivinen de cuál se trata. Comparad y comentad los movimientos y ruidos de cada animal. ¿En qué se parecen? ¿En qué se diferencian?

**Instrucciones para su cuidado**

Para limpiar la superficie de los animales, pásale un paño húmedo. Seca los animales de inmediato. Para evitar que entre agua en los animales, no los sumerjas en agua. Las piezas no son aptas para lavavajillas.

FR

**Créer un habitat**

Invitez les enfants à utiliser des crayons gras et du papier pour créer un habitat naturel pour l'un des animaux. Pensez aux besoins élémentaires de l'animal, comme la nourriture et l'abri, lorsque vous créez ce jeu de habitat.

**Imitation des animaux**

Encouragez les enfants à se déplacer et à imiter le cri de chacun des animaux. Demandez aux enfants, chacun leur tour, d'imiter un animal que les autres doivent deviner. Comparez la manière dont les animaux s'expriment et se déplacent. En quoi se ressemblent-ils ? Quelles sont les différences ?

**Instructions concernant l'entretien**

Nettoyer la surface des animaux avec un chiffon humide. Essuyer immédiatement. Ne pas les immerger dans l'eau afin d'éviter qu'ils ne se remplissent d'eau. Ne pas mettre les pièces au lave-vaisselle.

DE

**Einen Lebensraum gestalten**

Lassen Sie die Kinder mit Buntstiften und Papier einen natürlichen Lebensraum eines der Tiere aufmalen. Dabei soll es sich bei der Gestaltung eines schönen Lebensraums die Grundbedürfnisse dieses Tieres überlegen: Nahrung und Unterstand.

**Tiere nachspielen**

Fordern Sie die Kinder auf, jedes Tier nachzuspielen, sich wie das Tier zu bewegen und seine Geräusche nachzumachen. Lassen Sie jedes Kind abwechselnd ein Tier darstellen. Die anderen Kinder sollen raten, welches Tier der kleine Schauspieler zum Besten gibt. Vergleichen Sie gemeinsam im Gespräch, wie das einzelne Tier sich bewegt und welche Geräusche es macht. Inwiefern ähneln sie sich? Wo unterscheiden sie sich?

**Aufbewahrung und Pflege**

Zum Reinigen das Tier außen mit einem feuchten Tuch abwischen. Sofort abtrocknen. Nicht in Wasser tauchen, da sonst Wasser in der Tier-Form verbleiben kann. Die Artikel sind nicht spülmaschinengeeignet.



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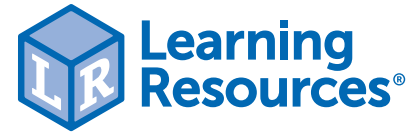
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# Jumbo Reptiles & Amphibians

Reptiles y anfibios jumbo • Reptiles et amphibiens géants  
Riesenreptilien und Amphibien



## Activity Guide

Guía de actividades • Guide d'activités  
Spielvorschläge

## All About Reptiles & Amphibians

Despite many similarities, reptiles and amphibians are different in a few important ways. While both families' babies hatch from eggs, reptiles are born on land, amphibians in water. In fact, amphibians are, at first, a lot like fish: they breathe through gills and live underwater, before developing lungs that let them explore land. Reptiles are born with lungs, just like us! Both are *cold-blooded* (depend on the climate to stay warm) and *vertebrates* (have a spine). One other key difference: amphibians have moist skins, without scales; reptiles usually have dry skins that are covered in scales. There is so much to learn about these fascinating animals!

Here are some common reptiles and amphibians (animals in this set are in **bold type**):

**Reptiles**—Snake, Crocodile, Alligator, Turtle, **Tortoise**, **Gecko**, **Iguana**

**Amphibians**—Frog, Toad, Salamander

### Animal Facts:

#### Tree Frog

- Tree frogs come in many colors. Those in the United States are mainly green, gray, or brown. Some tree frogs can even change color to blend into their surroundings, just like chameleons!
- Most, but not all, tree frogs live in trees. Some make their home in ponds, others on wet ground.
- The tree frog, like most amphibians, breathes through its skin. We breathe through our nose and mouth. The tree frog takes in oxygen by keeping its skin moist.
- Tree frogs have lived on Earth for 10 million years!
- Have you ever wondered why tree frogs are so colorful? Bright colors keep the tree frog safe from predators, briefly blinding them in a flash of movement. This gives the tree frog time to hide.

#### Gecko

- The gecko can shed its tail if it senses danger. This ability is called *autotomy*.
- The gecko has other ways of defending against predators, like making loud noises. Birdlike chirps, doglike barks, and other crafty sounds come in handy when danger strikes!
- The female gecko lays its eggs in trees. It doesn't make a nest, though, like a bird does. Instead, the eggs are laid directly on leaves and in tree bark.
- Geckos do not have movable eyelids, as we do. Instead, their eyes are covered by a clear, thin lining that they lick to keep clean!
- Geckos have very sticky toe pads that help them cling to many surfaces. They can climb a wall and run across a ceiling with ease!

#### Snake

- A snake can smell with its long, forked tongue! With one flick, a snake can identify tiny chemicals in the nearby area.
- A snake sheds its skin anywhere from three to six times a year. As a snake grows, the old tight skin is left behind for a shiny new one.
- There are more than 2,500 snake species in the world, found in every continent except Antarctica. Snakes would not be able to survive there because they are cold-blooded. This means they depend on warm climates to control their body temperature.
- Some snakes can fly (sort of)! A species in southern Asia can twist its body to trap air and glide among tree branches. It can also make turns in midair by wiggling back and forth.
- Some snakes, like cobras and mambas, are *venomous* (make poison), while others, like garter and fox snakes, are *non-venomous*. Did you know that a snake's venom is used in some medicines?

#### Tortoise

- What is the difference between a tortoise and a turtle? A tortoise is a kind of turtle that must stay on land—it cannot swim. Tortoises have rough and thick feet, while turtles have webbed feet or flippers.

- A group of tortoises is called a *creep*. It is rare to see tortoises in a group, though. They prefer to be alone.
- Giant tortoises, such as the *sulcata* species, have long life spans of 100 years or more. The longest living giant tortoise, named Jonathan, was over 185 years old!
- The tortoise's heavy, round shell has three parts: the *carapace* on the top, the *plastron* on the bottom, and a bridge that connects the two.
- The Galápagos Islands, near South America, have been home to the Galápagos Tortoise for 3 million years. They are the largest of all tortoises, typically weighing about 500 pounds (227 kg)!

#### Iguana

- The cold-blooded iguana lives in warm climates, such as tropical forests or deserts. It is mainly an *herbivore* (plant eater), feeding during the day on fruit, flowers, and leaves.
- Iguanas can be many different colors: green, blue, brown, orange (like the one in this set), and more! An iguana's natural skin color grows darker in cold temperatures and lighter in hot temperatures.
- The green iguana is the largest lizard in North or South America, measuring over 6 feet (1.8 m) long and weighing 11 pounds (5 kg). It is also a very popular house pet.
- The iguana can shed its long, sharp tail when threatened, just like a gecko. It can also use its tail as a whip, or even to "punch" attackers!
- Some iguanas live high up in tree branches near water. They are excellent swimmers: at a hint of danger, they can simply leap way down into the water below. In fact, they can stay underwater for over 30 minutes!

#### Discussion Starters

In addition to providing great opportunities for pretend play, Jumbo Reptiles and Amphibians are helpful early science discussion starters. Ask questions, such as the following, to help children understand the similarities and the differences between the animals. Questions like these help children develop early classification skills based on the animals' characteristics:

- How do the reptiles and amphibians protect themselves?
- Can any of the reptiles fly? Can any of them *not* swim?
- Which reptile does not have feet? Which one has a shell?
- Do any of the reptiles or amphibians have teeth?

Ask children which reptile or amphibian they would most like to have as a pet. Encourage children to compare the animals and explain why some would make better pets than others.

#### Design a Habitat

Invite children to use crayons and paper to design a natural habitat for one of the animals. Think about the basic needs of the animal, like food and shelter, when designing this happy habitat.

#### Animal Act

Encourage children to move and make a noise like each of the animals. Have children take turns acting like an animal and have others guess which animal the actor is pretending to be. Discuss how the animals sound and move in comparison to each other. How are they alike? How are they different?

#### Care Instructions

To clean, wipe the surfaces of the animals with a damp cloth. Dry immediately. To prevent water from trapping inside the animals, do not immerse them in water. Pieces are not dishwasher safe.