Instructions

Want to play *Animal Battle*, but don’t have a set of cards? No problem! This packet includes all seven cards (six animal cards and one instructional card) to play *Animal Battle* at home or in the classroom.

To assemble your deck of cards, simply print out these pages and cut out each card along the dotted line. Fold each card in half, then glue or tape the front and back half together.

In addition to the cards, you’ll also need one single-sided die.

**Animal Battle**

Each player shuffles their own *Animal Battle* deck. Do not look at your cards. Roll the die to choose the environment (see reverse side for environment). Each player draws one card from the top of their deck to play against other players. The animal with the best survival skills for the chosen environment wins that round. Roll the die again to select the environment for the next round and play the next card in your deck. Continue in this style until all cards are played (6 rounds). The player who wins the most rounds wins!

### War Style Battle
Each player shuffles their own *Animal Battle* deck. Do not look at your cards. Roll the die to choose the environment (see reverse side for environment). Each player draws one card from the top of their deck to play against other players. The animal with the best survival skills for the chosen environment wins that round. Roll the die again to select the environment for the next round and play the next card in your deck. Continue in this style until all cards are played (6 rounds). The player who wins the most rounds wins!

### Competition Style Battle
Each player has their own animal deck. Look at your cards! Roll the die to choose the environment (see reverse side for environment). Each player picks a *Animal Battle* card to play against the other players. The animal with the best survival skills for the chosen environment wins that round. Roll the die again to select the environment for the next round and select your next card. Continue playing until you have played all your cards (6 rounds). The player who wins the most rounds wins!

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**Naked Mole Rat**

*Heterocephalus glaber*

The naked mole rat is a long-lived rodent native to the dry, tropical grasslands of East Africa. Naked mole rats generally weigh 30-35 grams. While snakes and raptors are the primary predators of the naked mole rat, their predation risk is much lower than other small rodents because they live in tunnels underground. Naked mole rats are eusocial, which means they live in a colony with a queen and up to 300 workers. The queen reproduces once per year, with an average litter size of 12. The naked mole rat is especially long-lived, with some individuals living up to 31 years!

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**African Elephant**

*Loxodonta africana*

The African savannah elephant is a large mammal native to the dry scrub deserts and forests of central Africa. African elephants are the largest living land mammals, with some individuals weighing up to 13,000 pounds! The elephant generally has few natural predators due to large body size, although hunting by humans has diminished the wild population over time. Elephants produce one calf every 4 years, so they are slow to reproduce! Elephants can live up to 60 years in the wild.
House Mouse
*Mus musculus*

The common house mouse has adapted to live all over the world, especially near humans. House mice weigh about 40 grams. Predators of the mouse include humans, cats, rats and other meat-eating animals. Mice generally thrive in areas where human food sources are plentiful as they are poor competitors for other food sources. The average female mouse can have up to 10 litters per year with up to 14 babies per litter! Wild mice have very short lifespans, generally shorter than one year due to extreme predation.

Ring-tailed Lemur
*Lemur catta*

Ring-tailed lemurs are native to the spiny scrub forests of the island of Madagascar. The average ring-tailed lemur weighs about 5 pounds. In the wild, ring-tailed lemurs are predated on by fossa, boas, civets, hawks and domestic cats and dogs. Ring-tailed lemurs live about 16 years in the wild, although lemurs in captivity have lived up to 27 years! These lemurs reproduce once per year, and produce 1 offspring per litter.

Humpback Whale
*Megaptera novaeangliae*

Humpback whales are one of the largest mammals on both sea and land! They are native to the oceans all over the world and commonly migrate into warmer waters during colder winter temperatures. The average humpback whale weighs about 79,000 pounds - that's about the size of a semi truck! Humpback whales have a varied lifespan, ranging anywhere from 45 to 100 years. Juvenile humpbacks are susceptible to predation by killer whales. Humpback whales produce 1 calf every 2 to 3 years.