

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.



NARWHAL

CLASS	MAMMALIA
WEIGHT	1,800-3,500 POUNDS
LENGTH	17 FEET
LIFE SPAN	50 YEARS

NSF NSF.gov

The tusk found on many narwhals is actually a big tooth with up to 10 million nerve endings!

FUN FACT

- 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.

DID YOU KNOW THAT NARWHALS...

NARWHAL
MONODON MONOCEROS



ATLANTIC PUFFIN

CLASS	AVES
WEIGHT	1 POUND
LENGTH	10 INCHES
LIFE SPAN	20 YEARS

NSF NSF.gov

A puffin's beak changes colors throughout the year. The bright orange beak is only seen in the springtime.

FUN FACT

- Can fly as fast as 55 miles per hour.
- Nests are generally built along rocky cliffs and lined with grasses and feathers.
- Are one of few bird species able to hold many fish in their bills at a time.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ATLANTIC PUFFINS...

ATLANTIC PUFFIN
FRATERCULA ARCTICA



POLAR BEAR

CLASS	MAMMALIA
WEIGHT	300-1,300 POUNDS
LENGTH	6-9 FEET
LIFE SPAN	30 YEARS

NSF NSF.gov

Polar bear skin is black! The black skin helps to soak in the sun's rays and keep the bears warm.

FUN FACT

- 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 cold and keep them dry.

DID YOU KNOW THAT POLAR BEARS...

POLAR BEAR
URUS MARITIMUS

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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

FOLD

FOLD


 NSF.gov

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.

FUN FACT


- 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...



ARCTIC FOX

VULPES LAGOPUS


 NSF.gov

In Alaska, all known Arctic char live their entire lives in lakes.

FUN FACT


- 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 CHAR...



ARCTIC CHAR

SALVELINUS ALPINUS


 NSF.gov

People living on the coasts of Alaska use these seals for food and oil, and their skins for boots and boots.

FUN FACT

- 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...



BEARDED SEAL

ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS



U.S. National Science Foundation

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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

FOLD

FOLD

NSF NSF.gov

Their feet are covered with feathers! This helps provide insulation in the cold Arctic climate.

FUN FACT

- 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 SNOWY OWLS...

SNOWY OWL
BUBO SCANDIACUS

(MOST ABUNDANT)

NSF NSF.gov

Can eat over 370,000 phytoplankton in one day!

FUN FACT

- 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 ARCTIC COPEPODS...

ARCTIC COPEPOD
CALANUS HYPERBOREUS

NSF NSF.gov

In Iceland, there is a horse naming committee to make sure that the horse names reflect and respect Icelandic culture.

FUN FACT

- Have a double-layered coat to keep them warm.
- Don't have any natural predators, so are approachable and friendly.
- First arrived in Iceland over 1,000 years ago!

DID YOU KNOW THAT ICELANDIC HORSES...

ICELANDIC HORSE
EQUUS FERUS CABALLUS

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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

FOLD

FOLD

NSF NSF.gov

MUSK OX
OVIOS MOSCHATUS

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 35 miles per hour.

NSF NSF.gov

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ARCTIC MOSQUITO
Aedes nigripes

DID YOU KNOW THAT ARCTIC MOSQUITOS...

- Are eaten by many other animals living in the region.
- Travel around in giant swarms.
- Eggs can still hatch, even if water is near freezing.

FUN FACT

Male mosquitoes eat nectar and blood of warm-blooded animals like birds, caribou, and polar bears.

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GREENLAND SHARK
Somniosus microcephalus

DID YOU KNOW THAT GREENLAND SHARKS...

- Are one of the largest shark species.
- Are extremely slow swimmers, but are capable of short bursts of speed.
- Were first caught on video in the ocean in 2013.

FUN FACT

Greenland shark meat is toxic to people!

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