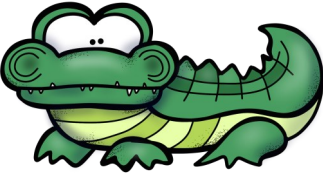
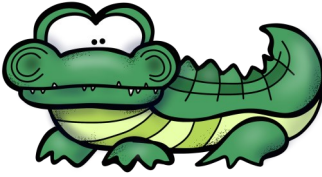
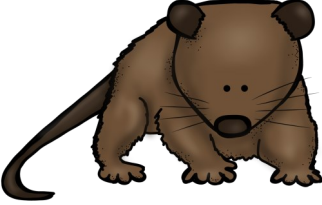
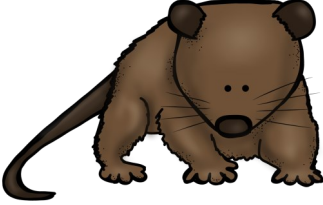
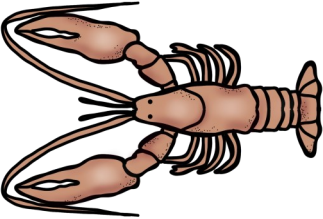
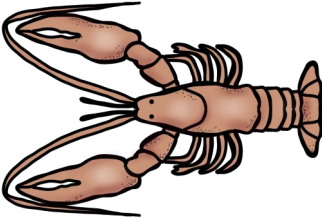


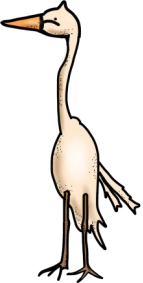
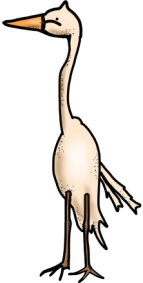
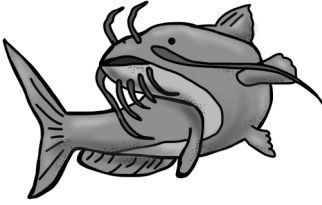
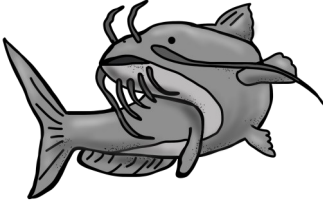
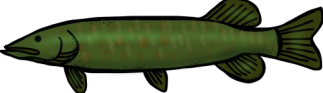
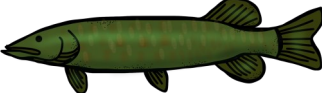
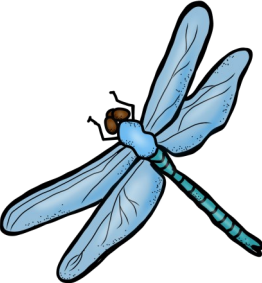
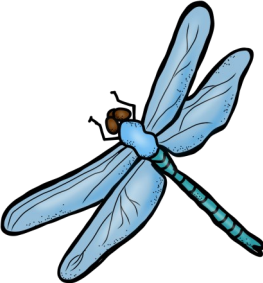


Animals of Freshwater Marshes

Game 1

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile. Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if they match. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals wins!

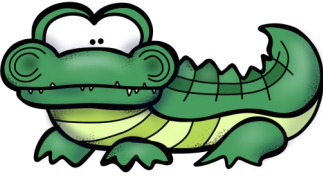
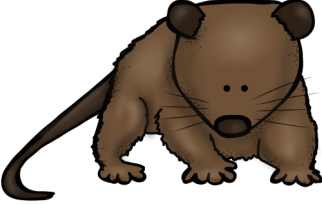
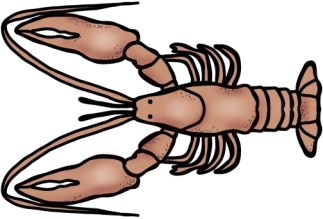

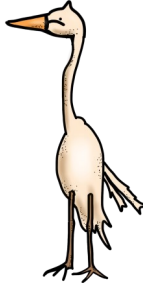
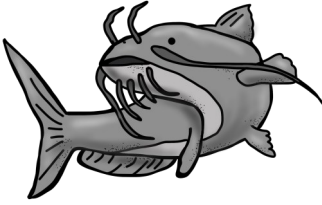
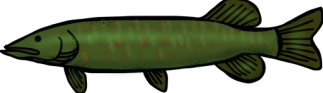
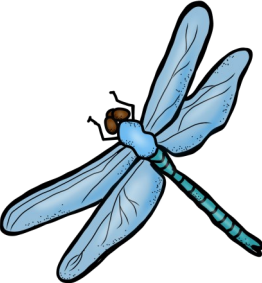
 Alligator	 Alligator	 Muskrat	 Muskrat
 Crayfish	 Crayfish	 Otter	 Otter
 Egret	 Egret	 Catfish	 Catfish
 Pike	 Pike	 Dragonfly	 Dragonfly

Animals of Freshwater Marshes

Game 2

Print the animal cards on this page and the next page. Cut the cards apart on the solid lines. Place the cards face-down in a pile (or you may choose to have one pile of animal cards and one pile of fact cards). Each player should draw two cards on his turn and see if the fact card matches the animal card he has drawn. If they do not match, player returns both cards to the pile and his turn ends. If they match, player places both cards face-up in front of him and his turn ends. When all the cards have been drawn and correctly paired with their match, the game ends. The player with the most pairs of correctly matched animals and facts wins!

Note: You may wish to print multiple copies of these pages so that each player can have a card with the animal and the corresponding fact. Or, you may wish to add a quiz component to the game and designate only one person to hold a copy that reveals the correct pairing.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Alligator</p>	<p>This reptile uses its long tail to fight and to swim. Its eyes, ears, and nostrils stay above water when it floats to the surface.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Muskrat</p>	<p>This rodent's underfur traps air and helps it to stay warm and to float. It has a tail that can be as long as its body.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Crayfish</p>	<p>This crustacean is related to the lobster; lives in streams and lakes; likes to hide under rocks or logs; and enjoys eating snails, worms, and tadpoles.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Otter</p>	<p>This member of the weasel family most often eats fish, crayfish, crabs, mussels, and frogs. It has hairs on its snout that help it detect prey in the water.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Egret</p>	<p>This member of the heron family is known for its beautiful white plumage. It likes to build its nests in trees, in bushes, and sometimes on the ground.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Catfish</p>	<p>This fish does not have scales and gets its name from the long feelers on its face that look like whiskers.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Pike</p>	<p>This fish is commonly hunted by fishermen and has a long body with light spots and small scales.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Dragonfly</p>	<p>This insect is known for its ability to dart very quickly from one place to another, using its membranous and often transparent wings.</p>