

ANIMAL

BATTLE

Instructions: Each round, roll the die to choose your environment!



Many predators

Favors animals who reproduce quickly



Few predators

Favors animals who reproduce slowly



Little food, competition over resources

Favors large animals



Plenty of food, no resource competition

Favors small animals



Stable, predictable environment

Favors long lifespans



Unstable, unpredictable environment

Favors short lifespans

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!

Naked Mole Rat

Heterocephalus glaber



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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!

House Mouse

Mus musculus



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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



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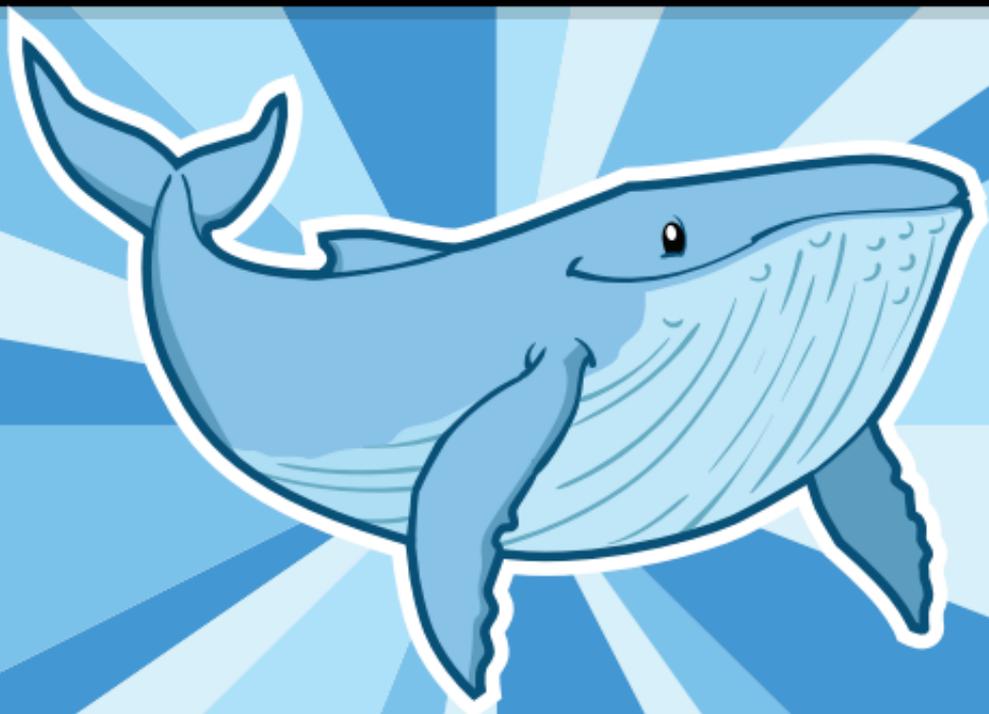
Ring-tailed Lemur

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



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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.

African Elephant

Loxodonta africana



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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.

Duck-billed Dinosaur

Edmontosaurus



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Duck-billed Dinosaur

Edmontosaurus

Edmontosaurus was a large plant-eating duck-billed dinosaur, or hadrosaur, that lived in western North America from 73 to 66 million years ago. Like other hadrosaurs, *Edmontosaurus* was likely migratory, and probably laid about 40 eggs in a nest at a time. Hatchlings could have been as small as 16 inches long, and likely grew very fast, reaching adult size in 8 to 15 years. A full-grown *Edmontosaurus* would have been about 40 feet long and weighed almost 9,000 pounds! *Edmontosaurus* was one of the last dinosaurs, and may have been hunted by *Tyrannosaurus rex*!