How To Use Montessori Nomenclature

3 - Part Cards

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Animals of Africa cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
Birds of Africa

long-tailed widowbird

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
Giant African Millipede

Habitat: tropical and subtropical areas, rainforest floor.

Diet: debris, fruit that falls to the ground.

Interesting fact: The giant African millipede is the largest of the world's 10,000 species of millipedes.

Devil's Flower Mantis

Habitat: tropical rainforest

Diet: insects, such as flies, moths and mosquitoes.

Interesting fact: The devil's flower mantis is one of the largest species of praying mantis that mimics flowers. When they perform a threat display devil's mantises can have combinations of red, white, blue, purple and black colors.
**Giraffe Weevil**

**Habitat:** tropical rainforest of Madagascar

**Diet:** the giraffe beetle tree leaves

**Interesting fact:** Males have markedly extended necks that can be several times their own body lengths.

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**African Monarch Butterfly**

**Habitat:** found in many habitats including desert and right up into the mountains

**Diet:** monarch caterpillars feed on milkweed and as adults - the nectar of flowers

**Interesting fact:** African Monarch has black and white stripes accompanied by yellow spots, which warn predators to stay away since they are poisonous.

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**Puss Moth Caterpillar**

**Habitat:** woodland, park areas, back garden

**Diet:** dry leaves from willow and poplar trees that grow naturally in the surrounding forest

**Interesting fact:** When threatened the puss moth caterpillar is known to spray formic acid at its attacker to minimise the chance of it being eaten.
Long-Tailed Widowbird

Habitat: savannas and plains of South Africa

Diet: seeds, occasionally arthropods

Interesting fact: During flight, males spread their plumage to attract females.

Shoebill

Habitat: freshwater swamps of central tropical Africa

Diet: fish

Interesting fact: Its wings are held flat while soaring and, as in the pelicans and the storks, the shoebill flies with its neck retracted.
**Wahlberg’s Eagle**

**Habitat:** sub-Saharan Africa, a seasonal migrant in the woodlands and savannas

**Diet:** birds, mammals, reptiles

**Interesting fact:** The nest is built by both sexes, consisting of a small, strongly-built platform of thin sticks thickly lined with green leaves. It is typically placed in the fork of the canopy of a tall tree.

---

**Narina Trogon**

**Habitat:** lowland, highland, valley, riparian forests, tropical, temperate regions

**Diet:** insects, small invertebrates, rodents, small reptiles

**Interesting fact:** The male’s bare, blue-green throat patch is expanded when calling and both sexes may fluff out the breast feathers in display. They nest in a tree hollow in which both sexes incubate or brood.

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**Malachite Kingfisher**

**Habitat:** southern Sahara

**Diet:** fish, aquatic insects and crustaceans

**Interesting fact:** The kingfisher feeds by diving into the water to catch small fish and worms and it can estimate the depths of water very accurately. While underwater, the bird’s eyes are covered with a special protective skin that allows it to see.
**African Elephant**

**Habitat:** Rainforests, deserts

**Diet:** Grasses, small plants, bushes, fruit, tree bark, roots

**Interesting fact:** The African elephant is the largest and heaviest land animal on earth.

---

**Black Rhinoceros**

**Habitat:** Desert of Namibia, wooded grassland, broadleaved woodlands, acacia savannahs

**Diet:** Leafy plants, branches, shoots, thorny wood bushes, fruits

**Interesting fact:** The rhino is referred to as black, it is actually more of a gray-white, colour in appearance. It will sometimes take on the colour of the soil that it lives around.
Sykes Monkey

**Habitat:** forest canopy of evergreen forests, montane bamboo forests

**Diet:** leaves and mostly fruits

**Interesting fact:** Sykes monkeys live in female-philopatric social systems where females stay in their natal groups while males disperse once they reach adulthood. As a result, their groups usually consist of one male with several females and infants.

Cape Fox

**Habitat:** savannahs and semi-arid regions of southern Africa

**Diet:** plants, invertebrates, rodents, reptiles, rabbits, spiders, birds, young hares

**Interesting fact:** The female fox, a vixen, may bark at potential predators when caring for young pups.

Striped Hyena

**Habitat:** savannahs, grasslands, sub-desert, forests

**Diet:** variety of food of both plant and animal origin

**Interesting fact:** Females are larger and more dominant than males. One of the most characteristic sounds that hyenas produce is laughter. This sound alerts other hyenas that new food source is located.
Montessori Nomenclature & Information Cards

Macaroni Penguin
Distribution: Subantarctic and Antarctic Peninsula
Diet: krill, squid and fish, king penguins
Interesting fact: The leonid seal is one of the top predators in the ocean. Orcas and large sharks are the only natural enemies of those seals.

Elephant Seal
Distribution: South Georgia, South Orkney Islands, Macquarie Island
Diet: krill, squid, cephalopods
Interesting fact: Elephant seals use echo-location to detect prey. They can hear sounds at least 7 miles away.

Crabeater Seal
Distribution: Southern Ocean
Diet: krill
Interesting fact: They are the most abundant large species in the world with over a quarter of a million individuals as their total population.

Distribution: Antarctic krill, ice fish, Antarctic silverfish, sea kelp, glacial squid
Interesting fact: Many penguins living in the Ross Sea region in Antarctica migrate an average of about 15000 kilometres (9329 mi).

Distribution: the Antarctic ocean
Diet: Antarctic krill, ice fish, Antarctic silverfish, sea kelp, glacial squid
Interesting fact: It is a small swimming seal native to Antarctica. It lives in large schools in cold waters. Females give birth every 3 years and have an estimated 50/50 male and female offspring.
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![platypus](image1.png)

**Labeled Picture**

**Picture**

**Label**

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Animals of Antarctica cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
Animals of Antarctica

chinstap penguin
Chinstrap Penguin

**Distribution:** breeds in Antarctica, Argentina, Bouvet Island, Chile, the Falkland Islands, the French Southern Territories

**Diet:** krill, shrimp, fish, and squid

**Interesting fact:** Chinstrap penguins swim up to 80 km (50 mi) offshore each day to find food.

Emperor Penguin

**Distribution:** in the Antarctic

**Diet:** fish, crustaceans, cephalopods

**Interesting fact:** The emperor penguin is a deep diver. While diving, the emperor penguin’s oxygen use is reduced, as its heart rate is reduced to as low as 15–20 beats per minute and non-essential organs are shut down to facilitate long diving.
**Macaroni Penguin**

**Distribution:** the Subantarctic and the Antarctic Peninsula

**Diet:** a variety of crustaceans, squid and fish

**Interesting fact:** Macaroni penguins moult once a year, replacing all of their old feathers. They do not feed during the moult, as they cannot look for food in the water without feathers.

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**Elephant Seal**

**Distribution:** South Georgia, Peninsula Valdez and Macquarie Island

**Diet:** skates, rays, squid, octopus, eels, small sharks, large fish

**Interesting fact:** Elephant seals spend upwards of 80% of their lives in the ocean. They can hold their breath for more than 100 minutes.

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**Crabeater Seal**

**Distribution:** around the coast of Antarctica

**Diet:** Antarctic krill, cephalopods and diverse Antarctic fish species

**Interesting fact:** They are the most abundant seal species in the world. There are at least 7 million and possibly as many as 75 million individuals.
Montessori Nomenclature & Information Cards

Bee Fly
Habitat: gardens and hedgerows
Diet: nectar and pollen
Interesting fact: They resemble bees in appearance and behaviour. This provides bee flies with protection against predators that have learned to avoid the sting of true bees.

Orchid Mantid
Habitat: rain forests - white and pink flowers in bushes and small trees
Diet: nectar and pollen
Interesting fact: It has been observed that orchid mantids often mimic orchid flowers to help them blend into their surroundings and avoid predators.

Asian Swallowtail Butterfly
Habitat: tropical and subtropical regions, urban areas, and gardens
Diet: nectar and pollen
Interesting fact: The wings of the Asian Swallowtail are iridescent, which helps to attract mates.

Asia
Habitat: semi-desert savannahs with short grass, open bushy areas, wooded valleys and open wood forests
Diet: seeds, berries, flowers and nectar, also grain, rice and melon is cultivated where
Interesting fact: The rose-ringed parakeet is a highly sociable and opportunistic bird, it has been introduced as a cage-bird, this species is able to adapt to almost any environment.

Bengal Tiger
Habitat: forests, mangrove swamps, wetlands, inland grasslands
Diet: deer, wild boar, cows, pigs, sambar, water buffalo, yam calor, and other birds
Interesting fact: Bengal tigers are the largest of the big cats and are known for their distinctive black stripes.

Mammals

Birds

Arthropods of Asia
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Animals of Asia cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
Birds of Asia

Indian peafowl

Indian peafowl
bee-eater

rose-ringed parakeet
Mammals of Asia

giant panda
Bengal tiger

Asian black bear

Bengal tiger

Asian black bear
Firefly

Habitat: temperate and tropical climates - forests, fields or the margins between them

Diet: generally adult fireflies do not feed, some feed on mites and pollen

Interesting fact: Their light shows during mating acts. Most of the fireflies flying around are males looking for a mate.

Atlas Moth

Habitat: tropical and subtropical highland forests

Diet: do not feed after emerging from the cocoon

Interesting fact: The atlas moth is one of the largest moth species in the world. The females have bigger, heavier bodies than males and larger wing spans - 25 to 30 cm (10 to 12 in).
Orchid Mantis

Habitat: rain forests - white and pink flowers in bushes and small trees

Diet: flying insects

Interesting fact: This species is very popular as a pet due to its beautiful bright colors and amazing camouflage.

Asian Swallowtail Butterfly

Habitat: tropical regions, urban, suburban, woods and orange orchards

Diet: nectar, sometimes mud and manure

Interesting fact: Their tongue is specially designed to suck nectar from the flat-topped flowers. When not in use, this tongue is coiled up into a spiral formation.

Bee Fly

Habitat: gardens and hedgerows

Diet: nectar and pollen

Interesting fact: They resemble bees in appearance and behavior. This provides bee flies with protection against predators that have learned to avoid the sting of true bees.

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
Indian Peafowl

**Habitat:** open forest and woodland, near a river or stream, in farmland and villages.

**Diet:** seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals, reptiles.

**Interesting fact:** Male peafowl is called peacock and female is called peahen. They are one of the largest flying birds.

Bee-Eater

**Habitat:** landscapes with sheltered valleys with grassy, marshy terrain with few trees.

**Diet:** flying insects, especially bees and wasps.

**Interesting fact:** One unusual technique often used by bee-eaters is to ride on the backs of bustard birds.
**Rose-Ringed Parakeet**

**Habitat:** semi-desert savannahs with short grass, open bushy areas, wooded valleys and evergreen forests

**Diet:** seeds, berries, flowers and nectar, also grain, rice and maize in cultivated areas

**Interesting fact:** Rose-ringed parakeet is a foolhardy and opportunistic bird. It has been introduced as cage-bird, this species is able to adapt very well.

**King Quail**

**Habitat:** moist regions, wetlands

**Diet:** a variety of grass seeds, including red, white and yellow millet, maw, niger, and rape seeds, fresh greens and other vegetation

**Interesting fact:** Quails are able to fly short distances, however, they spend most of their time on the ground.

**Blue Nuthatch**

**Habitat:** mountains, subtropical and tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical and tropical moist montane forests

**Diet:** invertebrates, beetles, spiders, moth caterpillars

**Interesting fact:** Nuthatches jam their seeds and nuts into tree bark, and then will whack them with their beak to bear them open.
Giant Panda

**Habitat:** remote, mountainous regions of central China, cool, wet bamboo forests

**Diet:** almost exclusively bamboo

**Interesting fact:** Young pandas stay with the mothers for as long as three years, which means that a wild panda may raise only three or four cubs in a lifetime.

Orangutan

**Habitat:** tropical rainforest

**Diet:** bark, leaves, flowers, a variety of insects and over 300 kinds of fruit

**Interesting fact:** Orangutans are the largest tree-dwelling animals on Earth.
**Bengal Tiger**

**Habitat:** Tropical moist evergreen forests, tropical dry forests, tropical and subtropical moist deciduous forests, mangroves, subtropical and tropical moist upland forests and alluvial grasslands.

**Diet:** Chital, sambar, gaur, water buffalo, wild boar.

**Interesting fact:** Bengal tigers often imitate the sound of other animals to trap their prey.

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**Bactrian Camel**

**Habitat:** Ranges from rocky mountain massifs to flat arid desert, stony plains and sand dunes.

**Diet:** Plants that are dry, prickly, salty and bitter, they can ingest any kind of vegetation; may feed on carcasses.

**Interesting fact:** Bactrian camels are the only land mammals that can quench their thirst with salt water.

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**Asian Black Bear**

**Habitat:** Heavily forested mountainous areas and moist tropical forests.

**Diet:** Fruit, grasses, honey, nuts, invertebrates, birds, fish, rodents, carrion.

**Interesting fact:** Asian black bears are nocturnal in most regions. They spend the day sleeping in caves or hollow trees and come out at night to feed.
Montessori Nomenclature & Information Cards

Mammals
Birds
Arthropods of Australia and Oceania
How To Use Montessori Nomenclature

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Animals of Australia and Oceania cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
giant bush dragonfly
giant bush dragonfly
Mercury Island tusked weta
Mercury Island tusked weta
kiwi

red-tailed black cockatoo

kiwi

red-tailed black cockatoo

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
short-beaked echidna

short-beaked echidna

Dingo

Dingo
**Cairns Birdwing**

- **Habitat:** Rainforest of the wet tropics region, riverine forest
- **Diet:** Nectar of the flowers of food plants
- **Interesting fact:** The Cairns birdwing butterfly is the largest of all endemic Australian butterflies.

**Giant Bush Dragonfly**

- **Habitat:** Wetlands
- **Diet:** Small insects including cicadas
- **Interesting fact:** The giant bush dragonfly’s wing span is generally 13 cm (5 in). It is one of 11 species of dragonfly found in New Zealand.
**Mercury Island tusked weta**

**Habitat:** pasture, shrub, forests, caves

**Diet:** worms and insects

**Interesting fact:** Mercury Island tusked wetas are known naturally from just one island: Middle Island in the Mercurys, an island group off the eastern coast of the Coromandel Peninsula.

**Redback Spider**

**Habitat:** sclerophyll forest, desert, urban areas, under rocks in the bush

**Diet:** small lizards, medium and large insects

**Interesting fact:** A bite from the redback spider is very dangerous. Only female redback spiders will bite humans.

**Christmas Beetle**

**Habitat:** forests and woodlands

**Diet:** eucalypt leaves

**Interesting fact:** Christmas beetles are generally abundant in urban areas, they get attracted to lights at night close to Christmas season.
Birds Of Australia/Oceania

Information Cards

Laughing Kookaburra

Habitat: dry eucalypt forests, woodlands, city parks, gardens
Diet: mice and similar sized small mammals, large insects, yabbies, lizards, small birds and nestlings, snakes

Interesting fact: Laughing kookaburras have long beaks, which can grow up to 10 cm (4 in) long.

Kiwi

Habitat: native forest, scrub, rough farmlands, plantation forests, sand dunes, snowy tussocks, mangroves
Diet: small invertebrates, seeds, grubs, worms, fruits, small crayfish, eels, amphibia

Interesting fact: Kiwi birds are the only birds with nostrils at the end of their long beaks.
**Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo**

**Habitat:** shrublands, grasslands, eucalypt and acacia woodlands, dense tropical rainforests

**Diet:** seeds, berries, fruits, various insects

**Interesting fact:** Cockatoos live from 50 to 80 years.

---

**Emu**

**Habitat:** savannah woodlands, sclerophyll forests

**Diet:** flowers, berries, grains, insects, soft shoots, grubs

**Interesting fact:** Emus have no teeth. They swallow large pebbles to help their stomach grind up food.

---

**Australasian Swamphen**

**Habitat:** swamps, marshes, wetlands, grasslands, urban parks

**Diet:** soft shoots, frogs, snails

**Interesting fact:** The Australasian swamphen is found in eastern Indonesia, the Moluccas, Aru and Kai Islands, Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.
Koala

Habitat: eucalypt forests

Diet: eucalyptus leaves

Interesting fact: In Aboriginal language the word ‘koala’ means ‘no water’. Koalas don’t drink much water. However, they eat about half a kilogram of leaves a day.

Dingo

Habitat: alpine, woodlands, grasslands, deserts, tropical regions

Diet: wallabies, kangaroos, rabbits, possums, gliders, rats, mice

Interesting fact: A dingo can turn its head through close to 180 degrees in each direction.
Short-Beaked Echidna

**Habitat:** forests, meadows, rocky areas, sandy plains

**Diet:** ants and termites

**Interesting fact:** Echidnas are egg-laying mammals, known as monotremes. Short-beaked echidnas are found across Australia and southern New Guinea.

Common Wombat

**Habitat:** rainforests, eucalyptus forests, woodlands, alpine grasslands, coastal areas

**Diet:** native grasses, sedges, rushes, succulent plant roots, tubers, pasture grasses

**Interesting fact:** The common wombat is the largest of all species. They grow to an average length of 1m (about 39 in).

Red Kangaroo

**Habitat:** semi-arid plains, grasslands, woodlands, open forests

**Diet:** grasses, shrubs

**Interesting fact:** The red kangaroo is the largest Australian mammal and the largest marsupial. They can clear distances of over 8 m (26 ft) in a single bound.
Montessori
Nomenclature & Information Cards

Red Squirrel
Habitat: conifer and broadleaf woodland
Diet:Conifer and broadleaf woodland
Interesting fact: The squirrel makes a nest out of twigs in a branch fork, forming a dome-shaped structure about 25 to 50 cm in diameter. Its fur is thick to keep warm in winter, and it has a large tail to help balance while jumping.

Norway Leeching
Habitat: fields and farmland
Diet: Insects, small animals, and plants
Interesting fact: The Norway leech is a flatworm that lives in water. It has a long, thin body and a round head.

European Water Vole
Habitat: river banks, fields, and meadows
Diet: Aquatic plants, algae, and seeds
Interesting fact: The European water vole is a small mammal that lives in water. It has a long, thin body and a flat head.

Large Flax Flea Beetle
Habitat: large grasses
Diet: Grasses and flowers
Interesting fact: The large flax flea beetle is a small insect that feeds on grasses and flowers.

Paper Wasp
Habitat: paper nests
Diet: Insects
Interesting fact: The paper wasp builds a nest of paper from chewed-up wood and saliva.

European Shag
Habitat: coastal areas
Diet: Fishes, crustaceans, and mollusks
Interesting fact: The European shag is a large seabird that feeds on fish and other marine animals.

Black Grouse
Habitat: moorland
Diet: Seeds, leaves, and insects
Interesting fact: The black grouse is a large bird that feeds on a variety of plants and insects.

Alpine Marmot
Habitat: alpine meadows
Diet: Plants, insects, and small mammals
Interesting fact: The alpine marmot is a large ground squirrel that lives in the mountains.

Red Squirrel
Habitat: conifer and broadleaf woodland
Diet: Conifer and broadleaf woodland
Interesting fact: The red squirrel is a small mammal that feeds on a variety of plants and insects.

Mammals
Birds
Arthropods
Europe
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Animals of Europe cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
Arthropods of Europe

black garden ant

Arthropods of Europe

black garden ant
large flax flea beetle

paper wasp

large flax flea beetle

paper wasp
Birds of Europe

mute swan

Mammals of Europe

European hare

Mammals of Europe

European hare
Alpine marmot

red squirrel
**Black Garden Ant**

**Habitat:** garden, scrubland and wet areas, grasslands

**Diet:** insects and spiders, plants and fruit

**Interesting fact:** Black ants often make large nests with extensive tunnel connections. The nest queen can live up to around 15 years.

---

**Large Flax Flea Beetle**

**Habitat:** pest of flax and inseed, leaves of a range of other plants

**Diet:** roots of plants

**Interesting fact:** Larvae damage the plant roots, causing weakened plants and growth retardation, which is reflected not only in the seed yield but in the quality of the fiber.
**Paper Wasp**

**Habitat:** tree branches and the eaves of houses  

**Diet:** plant nectar, caterpillars and small insects provide food for developing larvae  

**Interesting fact:** Paper wasp colonies contain three castes: workers, queens and males. In the spring they select a nesting site and begin to build a nest. Nests are built from wood fibre collected from posts, and, occasionally, from live plant stems.

**Banded Demoiselle**

**Habitat:** freshwater, particularly open running water bodies such as streams and smaller rivers  

**Diet:** plants, other bugs and aquatic life - blood-worms and water- fleas, mosquitoes  

**Interesting fact:** The female is metallic green and lacks the band on the wings.

**European Garden Spider**

**Habitat:** wide range of habitats, including fields, gardens, forests, and urban areas  

**Diet:** insects  

**Interesting fact:** These large, leggy spiders are most commonly spotted suspended head-down in their impressive orbital webs among brush, buildings and trees.
Mute Swan

Habitat: tidal and freshwater wetlands, ponds, slow rivers, coastal bays, and inland lakes

Diet: aquatic vegetation, frogs, tadpoles, fish, snails, mollusks and insects

Interesting fact: The name ‘mute’ derives from it being less vocal than other swan species. The exotic mute swan is the elegant bird of Russian ballets and European fairy tales.

European Shag

Habitat: rocky coasts

Diet: benthic fish - fish that lives right above the surface of the sea floor

Interesting fact: European shags have been shown to dive to at least 45 metres.
Black Grouse

**Habitat:** natural forests, moorland and heathland, early stages of coniferous plantations, rough grazings, meadows

**Diet:** plants - bilberry and heather

**Interesting fact:** The black grouse is a large bird with males being around 53 centimetres long and weighing 1,000–1,450 gram.

European Nightjar

**Habitat:** freshwater wetlands, orchards, gardens

**Diet:** flying insects, including moths, beetles, mantises, dragonflies, cockroaches and flies

**Interesting fact:** Males produce harsh, jarring calls (hence the name nightjar), better known as “churring” calls, that consist of 1,900 notes per minute. These loud calls are designed to attract females during the breeding season.

Alpine Swift

**Habitat:** cliff faces, urban areas, places that are inaccessible to predators, such as roof spaces and underneath bridges

**Diet:** insects they catch in their beaks, drink on the wing, roost on vertical cliffs or walls

**Interesting fact:** A study published in 2013 showed Alpine swifts can spend over six months flying without having to land.
Mammals Of Europe Information Cards

European Hare

Habitat: temperate, open country
Diet: grasses and herbs, supplementing these with twigs, buds, bark and field crops
Interesting fact: Their natural predators include large birds of prey, canids and felids. They rely on high-speed endurance running to escape from their enemies. They have long, powerful limbs and large nostrils.

Alpine Marmot

Habitat: mountainous areas
Diet: plants such as grasses and herbs, as well as grain, insects, spiders and worms
Interesting fact: Alpine marmots used to be widely hunted due to the belief that their fat would ease rheumatism when rubbed on the skin. Hunting of the alpine marmot still occurs for sport as well as its fat.

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
Red Squirrel

Habitat: coniferous and broadleaved woodland
Diet: spruce and pine seeds, acorns, berries, fungi, bark and sap tissue
Interesting fact: The squirrel makes a nest out of twigs in a branch-fork, forming a domed structure about 25 to 30 cm in diameter. This is lined with moss, leaves, grass and bark. Tree hollows and woodpecker holes are also used. The red squirrel is a solitary animal and is shy and reluctant to share food with others.

Norway Lemming

Habitat: tundra and fells, close to water
Diet: sedges, grasses, moss
Interesting fact: The Norway lemming spends the winter in nests under the snow. When the spring thaws begin and the snow starts to collapse, they must migrate to higher ground, where the snow is still firm enough for safety, or, more commonly, to lower ground, where they spend the summer months.

European Water Vole

Habitat: banks of slow-flowing lowland rivers and canals, or ponds and streams
Diet: grass and plants near the water, fruits, bulbs, twigs, buds, roots
Interesting fact: It is often informally called the water rat, although it only superficially resembles a true rat.
Montessori Nomenclature & Information Cards

**Bison**
Habitat: open or semi-open grasslands, sagebrush, semidesert lands, woods.
Diet: grasses, sedges, berries, shoots.
Interesting fact: The American Bison is the national mammal of the United States. It is North America's largest land mammal.

**Prairie Dog**
Habitat: open grasslands, sagebrush, semidesert lands, woodlands.
Diet: grasses, sedges, roots, seeds, insects, fruits, nuts.
Interesting fact: Prairie dogs are known for their complex social structures and underground burrow systems.

**Grizzly Bear**
Habitat: dense forests, meadows, open meadows, arctic tundra.
Diet: berries, roots, insects, fish, small mammals, carrion.
Interesting fact: The grizzly bear has a thick layer of fat on its shoulders. It allows the bear to survive the cold winters.

**Striped Skunk**
Habitat: open grasslands, shrubland, woodlands, arctic tundra.
Diet: insects, small mammals, fruits, nuts.
Interesting fact: Striped skunks have a unique defense mechanism where they release a strong-smelling spray as a warning.

**Bison**
Habitat: woodlands, fields, rivers, creeks.
Diet: leaves from the wild cherry or tulip trees.
Interesting fact: Tiger swallowtail butterflies have false eyespots which they use as a defense mechanism.

**Prairie Dog**
Habitat: grasslands, prairies, open fields, wetlands, woodlands.
Diet: insects, grasses, seeds, roots.
Interesting fact: Prairie dogs can jump up to 10 feet when trying to escape predators.

**Grizzly Bear**
Habitat: open meadows, arctic tundra, snow, ice, glaciers.
Diet: berries, roots, insects, fish, small mammals, carrion.
Interesting fact: The grizzly bear's多彩的皮毛使它在各种栖息地中都能适应。

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**Step four:** Lay down all the labeled picture cards (control cards). Read each word to the child.

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Information cards with facts can be used by Montessori Elementary students. This time only use a picture, a label card, and information card.

Animals of North America cards can be used as a part of:
- geography unit study
- biology study
- the continent box.

For printing recommendations click here.
Arthropods of North America

velvet ant
Anna’s eighty-eight butterfly

Anna’s eighty-eight butterfly

tiger swallowtail caterpillar
tiger swallowtail caterpillar

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
Birds of North America

bald eagle
Mammals of North America

Mammals of North America

mOOSE

mOOSE

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
**Velvet Ant**

**Habitat:** open, dry, sunny, sandy areas such as sunny lawns or cemeteries

**Diet:** nectar

**Interesting fact:** Velvet ants are not ants. They are a group of solitary wasps.

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**Anna’s Eighty-Eight Butterfly**

**Habitat:** wet, tropical forests

**Diet:** rotting fruit and dung

**Interesting fact:** Anna’s eighty-eight butterflies are commonly found in Costa Rica, north to Mexico. Some reach South Texas.
**Tiger Swallowtail Caterpillar**

**Habitat:** woodlands, fields, rivers, creeks

**Diet:** leaves from the wild cherry or tulip trees

**Interesting fact:** Tiger swallowtail caterpillars have false eyespots which they use as a defence mechanism.

---

**Bold Jumping Spider**

**Habitat:** grasslands, prairies, old fields, backyards, gardens, open woodlands

**Diet:** insects and other spiders

**Interesting fact:** Bold jumping spiders may bite humans in self-defence.

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**Roseate Skimmer**

**Habitat:** open water, tanks and ditches, open or vegetated land

**Diet:** insects

**Interesting fact:** Roseate skimmers lay eggs by flicking them in water droplets towards the shore or emergent vegetation.
Bald Eagle

Habitat: wetlands, seacoasts, rivers, large lakes, marshes, other large bodies of open water with an abundance of fish

Diet: fish, small mammals

Interesting fact: Bald eagles build very large nests. One nest can weigh as much as a ton.

Mourning Dove

Habitat: open and semi-open habitats - urban areas, farms, prairies, grasslands, lightly wooded areas

Diet: canola, corn, millet, safflower, sunflower seeds

Interesting fact: Mourning doves drink by sucking up the water.
**Black-Capped Chickadee**

**Habitat:** deciduous and mixed deciduous-evergreen forests

**Diet:** seeds, berries, insects, invertebrates

**Interesting fact:** Black-capped chickadees store seeds and other food items in hiding spots to eat later.

---

**Northern Cardinal**

**Habitat:** forest edges, overgrown fields, hedgerows, backyards, marshy thickets, mesquite, regrowing forest

**Diet:** seeds, fruits, insects

**Interesting fact:** The northern cardinal occasionally goes bald, losing all the feathers on its head.

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**Peregrine Falcon**

**Habitat:** deserts, seashores, mangroves, wetlands, tundras, grasslands, dry forests, scrublands, craggy mountains

**Diet:** birds, mammals, reptiles, insects

**Interesting fact:** The peregrine falcon is the fastest animal in the world.
Moose

Habitat: boreal forests, temperate broadleaf, mixed forests

Diet: leaves, bark, pine cones, twigs, buds of trees, shrubs, aquatic plants

Interesting fact: A moose's first line of defence is not its antlers, but sharp hooves. It is capable of mortally wounding a bear or wolf.

Striped Skunk

Habitat: forest edges, woodlands, grasslands, deserts

Diet: plants, insects, larvae, worms, fruits, eggs, reptiles, small mammals, fish

Interesting fact: Skunks have very short lives. They generally only live three years.
**Habitat:** open or semi open grasslands, sage brushes, semiarid lands, scrublands

**Diet:** grasses, sedges, berries, lichen

**Interesting fact:** The American bison is the national mammal of the United States. It is North America’s largest land mammal.

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**Habitat:** deciduous, mixed forest, mountainous areas, coastal marshes

**Diet:** fruits, plants, nuts, berries, insects, rodents, frogs, eggs, crayfish

**Interesting fact:** Raccoons don’t hibernate, however, they spend the coldest days of winter in their burrows.

---

**Habitat:** dense forests, subalpine meadows, open plains, arctic tundras

**Diet:** seeds, berries, roots, grasses, fungi, deer, elk, fish, dead animals, insects

**Interesting fact:** The grizzly bear has a large hump on its shoulders. It is a muscle that allows bear to handle large animals it has killed.
## Montessori

### Nomenclature & Information Cards

**Giant Anteater**
- **Habitat:** grasslands and rainforests
- **Diet:** ants and termites
- **Interesting fact:** Anteaters flick their tongues more than 10,000 times per minute! It helps them to suck up insects without getting bitten or stung.

**Bent-knee Armadillo**
- **Habitat:** dry grasslands
- **Diet:** insects
- **Interesting fact:** Bent-knee armadillos spend most of their time underground. They only come up to feed at night.

**Common Vampire Bat**
- **Habitat:** South and Central America
- **Diet:** blood
- **Interesting fact:** Vampire bats are the only mammal that has a hollowed out section of their skull which allows them to suck their victims dry of their blood.

**Scarlet Macaw**
- **Habitat:** Tropical rainforests
- **Diet:** Fruits
- **Interesting fact:** Scarlet macaws are one of the most intelligent bird species. They can distinguish colors and shapes.

**Goliath Bird-eating Spider**
- **Habitat:** Tropical forests
- **Interesting fact:** The Goliath bird-eating spider is the heaviest spider in the world.

**Brazilian Treehopper**
- **Habitat:** Hot, humid regions of the tropics
- **Interesting fact:** The Brazilian treehopper is a type of hemipteran insect that feeds on the sap of trees.

## Mammals

**Birds**

**Arthropods of South America**
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For printing recommendations click here.
Arthropods of South America

eucharitid wasp
Brazilian treehopper

Goliath bird-eating spider

Animals of the seven continents © Montessori Nature www.montessorinature.com
Birds of South America

military macaw
white-fronted parrot

white-fronted parrot

scarlet macaw

scarlet macaw
Mammals of South America

guanaco

Mammals of South America

guanaco
brown-throated sloth

brown-throated sloth

giant anteater

giant anteater
**Eucharitid Wasp**

**Habitat:** tropical regions

**Diet:** fallen fruit, nectar, dead insects

**Interesting fact:** Eucharitid wasps are parasitic wasps. They use ants as hosts.

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**Brazilian Treehopper**

**Habitat:** Brazilian forest

**Diet:** undersides of leaves

**Interesting fact:** The Brazilian treehopper has 3 balls attached to one another, sticking straight from its thorax. It possibly helps to keep predators away or detect them.
**Goliath Bird-Eating Spider**

**Habitat:** wet swamps and marshy areas deep within the primary rainforest

**Diet:** insects, worms, other spiders

**Interesting fact:** The Goliath bird-eating spider is the heaviest spider in the world.

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**Leaf-Cutter Ant**

**Habitat:** tropical forest edges

**Diet:** fungus

**Interesting fact:** Leaf-cutter ants gather leaves which are used to grow and feed fungus. Fungus provides food for the colony.

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**Titan Beetle**

**Habitat:** hot, humid regions around the tropics

**Diet:** buried rotting wood

**Interesting fact:** The titan beetle is the world’s largest species of beetle.
Military Macaw

Habitat: Arid and semi-arid regions
Diet: Seeds, fruits, nuts, berries, other vegetation
Interesting fact: Military macaws can live up to 60 years.

White-Fronted Parrot

Habitat: Rainforests, cactus savannahs
Diet: Fruit, berries, plants, seeds, nuts, corn
Interesting fact: The white-fronted parrot is the smallest of the Amazon parrots.
Scarlet Macaw

**Habitat:** humid evergreen tropical forests

**Diet:** nuts, leaves, berries, seeds

**Interesting fact:** Scarlet macaws are one of the most intelligent bird species. They can distinguish colors and shapes.

Three-Wattled Bellbird

**Habitat:** middle to upper rainforest levels

**Diet:** fruits

**Interesting fact:** The call of the three-wattled bellbird is one of the loudest bird calls on earth. It can be heard over a kilometre away.

Keel-Billed Toucan

**Habitat:** lowland rainforest and tropical forest borders

**Diet:** fruits and berries

**Interesting fact:** Keel-billed toucans live in the tree holes together with 5 to 6 other birds. They all sleep with bills tucked under the body to make room for other birds in the group.
Guanaco

**Habitat:** deserts, grasslands, savannahs, shrublands, sometimes forests

**Diet:** grasses, shrubs, chern, fungi

**Interesting fact:** The guanaco is one of the largest wild mammals found in South America. It is a member of a camel family.

Brown-Throated Sloth

**Habitat:** forests, neotropical eco zones

**Diet:** tough, rubbery rainforest leaves, flowers, fruits

**Interesting fact:** It takes two weeks for a sloth to digest one meal. It has the slowest digestion time of any mammal.
Giant Anteater

Habitat: grasslands and rainforests
Diet: ants and termites

Interesting fact: Anteaters can flick their tongues more than 150 times per minute. It helps them to suck up insects without getting bitten or stung.

Pink Fairy Armadillo

Habitat: dry grasslands, sandy plains
Diet: ants

Interesting fact: Pink fairy armadillos spend most of their time underground. They only come out to feed at night.

Common Vampire Bat

Habitat: arid and humid parts of the tropics and subtropics, rainforests, deserts
Diet: blood of mammals

Interesting fact: Vampire bats are the only mammals that feed entirely on blood. They strike their victims from the ground with their razor sharp teeth.