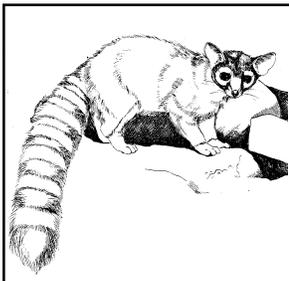


# WILD Kids



## THE AMAZING EIGHT -

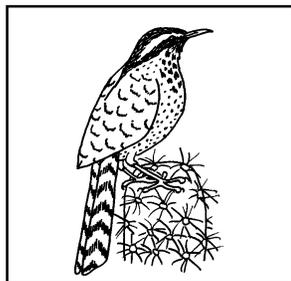
Can you name these Arizona state symbols?



**Arizona State Mammal:**

A relative of the raccoon, this omnivore is also called “miner’s cat.” Its Latin name translates to “smart little fox.”

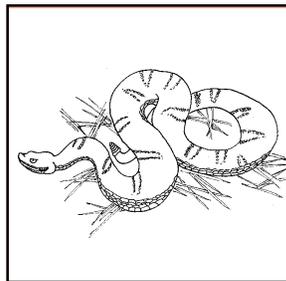
*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Bird:**

The largest wren in Arizona, this bird builds football-shaped nests and can be identified by its *cha cha cha* song.

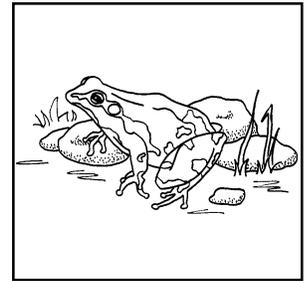
*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Reptile:**

This snake is named for the “ridge” on its nose. It is a small, secretive snake that is rarely seen and is protected by Arizona law.

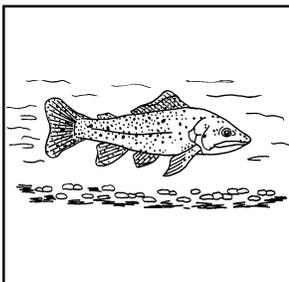
*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Amphibian:**

The pads on this frog’s feet allow it to climb trees and canyon walls. Like all Arizona frogs and toads it is primarily nocturnal.

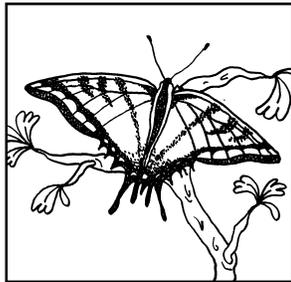
*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Fish:**

This threatened species is found in cold mountain streams of Arizona. It is unique to our state and can only be caught in Arizona.

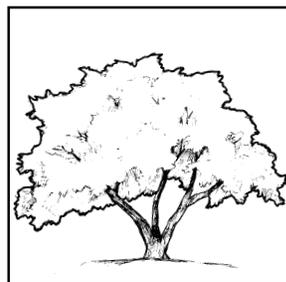
*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Butterfly:**

The most recent addition to our state symbols has two “tails” on each hind wing. Its colors: yellow, blue and red, remind us of the Arizona flag.

*Who is it?*



**Arizona State Tree:**

In Spanish, the name of this tree means “green stick.” During dry times when it loses its leaves, the green bark can carry on photosynthesis.

*What is it?*



**Arizona State Flower:**

This white flower blooms only at night and is pollinated by a variety of creatures including bees, white-winged doves, and nectar-feeding bats.

*What is it?*

**For answers, look at the bottom of the next page.**

## MAKE YOUR OWN STATE SYMBOLS BOOKMARKS

Copy the state symbols cards from the previous page onto a sheet of heavy weight paper. Cut out each card and laminate it or you can cover it in contact paper. Give the bookmarks to your friends and family.

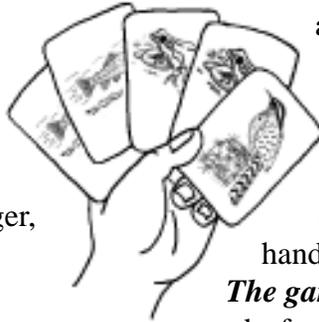
### STATE SYMBOLS RUMMY

**Set up:** make 5 copies of each of the state symbols cards shown on the previous page (use heavy weight paper). Cut out the state symbols cards. You should have a set of 40 cards. To make the cards last longer, you can laminate them or cover them in contact paper.

**Number of players:** 3-4

**Object of the game:** to get five cards of the same kind, which is called a book. For example a book is 5 ringtails, or 5 cactus wrens, etc. The winner is the first one to get rid of all their cards.

**The game:** the dealer shuffles the cards and deals out one card at a time, facedown, to each player until each has 5 cards. The remaining deck of cards is set in the center. The first player starts by discarding an unwanted card, placing it face up beside the deck in the center. That player then picks a card from the center deck. The next player can pick up the discarded card *or* pick up a card from the remaining deck and discard a card. If the player has a book of 5, he/she must lay it down, face up, before discarding a card. The play continues until all books are complete. The student with the most books is the winner.



assigned point values: ringtail (80), cactus wren (75), ridgenosed rattlesnake (70), Arizona treefrog (65), Apache trout (60), two-tailed swallowtail (55), paloverde (50), or saguaro blossom (45). You've cornered the market when you have in your hand all 5 cards of the same species.

**The game:** the dealer shuffles the cards and deals 5 cards, face down, to each player. Each person picks up their cards and arranges them by species. Be sure no one else can see them. While arranging their cards, each player decides which species they will try to corner. (They should try to corner the species for which they hold the most cards.) After everyone has had a chance to sort his or her cards, the dealer announces, "The Exchange is open!" Players begin to trade by taking 1 to 4 cards from their hand. The cards should be of a species which the player does *not* want to corner. Each player holds the cards so the species does not show and calls out "Trade one!" or "Trade two!" etc., depending on the number of cards he wishes to trade. Players can trade cards with any opponent who is calling out the same number. Sometimes a player will want to trade fewer cards than you do. In this case, you may want to lower your bid and trade the smaller number. Continue trading until one player gets 5 cards of the same species. That player calls out "Corner on cactus wrens!" (or whatever the species may be) and scores and records the point value for that species. For example, if a player corners the market on ringtails, he wins 80 points. The winner reshuffles the cards and deals the next hand. The first player to get 500 points wins.

### STATE SYMBOLS PITT

**Set up:** if you have 5 players you will need 5 sets of cards. A set could be 5 ringtails, 5 cactus wrens, 5 treefrogs, 5 paloverdes, and 5 saguaro flowers, for a total of 25 cards. (If there are 6 players, add another species, for a total of 30 cards.) You will also need a score sheet and a pencil.

**Number of players:** 4-8

**Object of the game:** to be the first player to score a total of 500 points. This usually takes several hands of play. During each hand, players try to "corner" the market on one of the following species, with the

### STATE SYMBOLS SPOONS

Play this card game in the same way as you would spoons, except use the state symbols cards instead of a deck of cards.

### Answers from page 1

Arizona state mammal - ringtail

Arizona state bird - cactus wren

Arizona state reptile - ridgenosed rattlesnake

Arizona state amphibian - Arizona treefrog

Arizona state fish - Apache trout

Arizona state butterfly - two-tailed swallowtail

Arizona state tree - paloverde

Arizona state flower - saguaro cactus flower