

# Turtle Shell

You will need a marker for each player and one die. Each player in turn rolls the die and moves the number of spaces shown. Read aloud the information in the space where you land. Follow any special directions given. Watch for tricks and treats!

**A Slow Moving Game**

**Start**

Most turtles live in fresh water.

**Finish**

Turtles can stay underwater for hours without breathing. Take an extra turn.

Although turtles have to breathe air, they don't need very much oxygen.

**TRICK**  
All players move back 4 spaces.

Although turtles have no teeth, their jaws have a hard covering like a bird's sharp beak.

**TRICK**  
Go back to Start.

A turtle's legs move slowly on land because they stick out sideways. Move back 2 spaces.

Flexible muscles and loose skin help a turtle's neck move quickly. Move ahead 1 space.

Tortoises move even slower than most turtles. Lose a turn.

All turtle shells are not alike. They come in different shapes, sizes, and colors.

Most turtle shells are made of keratin.

If you can name the top and the bottom parts of a turtle's shell move ahead 2 spaces. (See page 2.)

A turtle's shell is part of its skeleton.

**TREAT**  
Move ahead 2 spaces.

Sea turtles live in the sea and have powerful flippers for swimming long distances.

**TREAT**  
Move any player back 2 spaces.

Tortoises live on dry land and usually have dome-shaped shells and thick, heavy legs.

A fourth group of turtles, known as terrapins, swim in fresh water and spend a lot of time on dry land.

Some turtles live to be 100 years old. Take an extra turn.

Freshwater turtles live in rivers or ponds. They have webbed feet and flat shells.

There are three main groups of turtles: freshwater turtles, sea turtles, tortoises.

Leatherback turtles can weigh 2,000 pounds.

Speckled tortoises weigh less than one-half pound.

**TRICK**  
Lose your turn.

Turtles outlasted the dinosaurs. Move ahead 2 spaces.

Turtles first appeared on Earth about 200 million years ago as primitive reptiles.

The shells of early turtles could not cover their heads. Move back 1 space.

Many turtles began to develop larger shells to protect their heads. Move ahead 1 space.

Today there are more than 350 different species of turtles in the world.

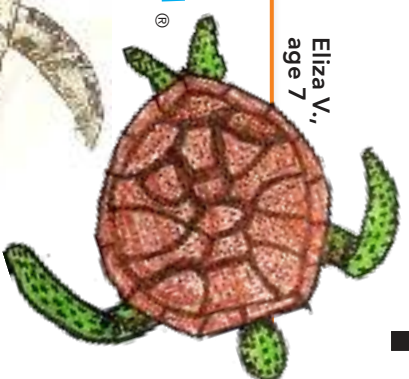
Credits: Created by Carol Prime, Additional Design and Production by Shawn Biner



# TURTLES

## ZooWorks®

Eliza V., age 7



Skurtle the turtle  
An odd shade of purple,  
As odd as a turtle could be;  
His color stood out  
The others would shout:  
Not one is as odd-looking as he!  
Henry J., age 10



Mark L., age 8

Tito the Turtle lived under the sea.

Tito the Turtle filled with glee.

Up, down, and around he swims

Then sits on a rock, yes the very brim!

He watches the day come to a close.

On a soft bed of moss off to

dreamland he goes.  
Emma W., age 11



Kalea T., age 13



Jax G., age 6



Daniel M., age 8

At the beach  
What do you see?  
Turtles swimming free.  
Gliding through a heavy wave,  
Turtles misbehave.  
Turtles, turtles without a care  
So beautiful and rare.  
Ruth Z., age 10



Maren G., age 9



Penny S., age 10



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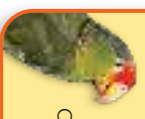
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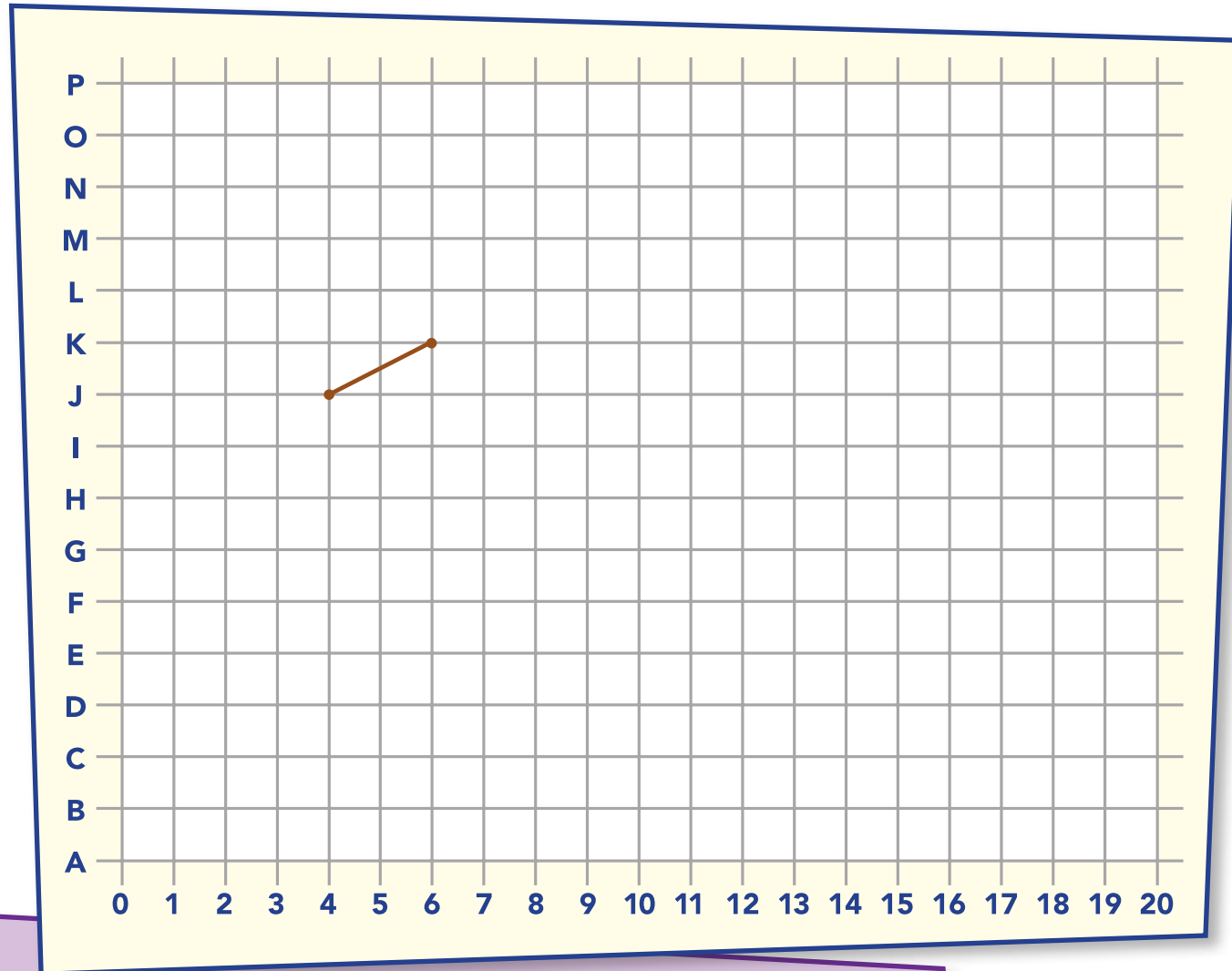
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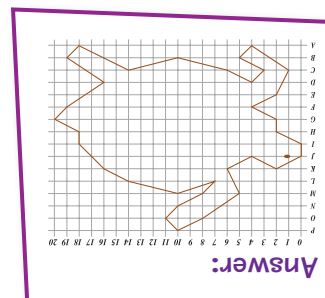
# A POINTY Turtle

**Did you know** that you can draw a turtle by making 34 straight lines? Yes, it is possible. In fact, we've drawn the first straight line for you. Notice how we marked two points, which are from the list below. We marked the first point (4J) at the spot where column 4 and row J meet. We marked the second point (6K) at the spot where 6 and K meet. Then, we drew a straight

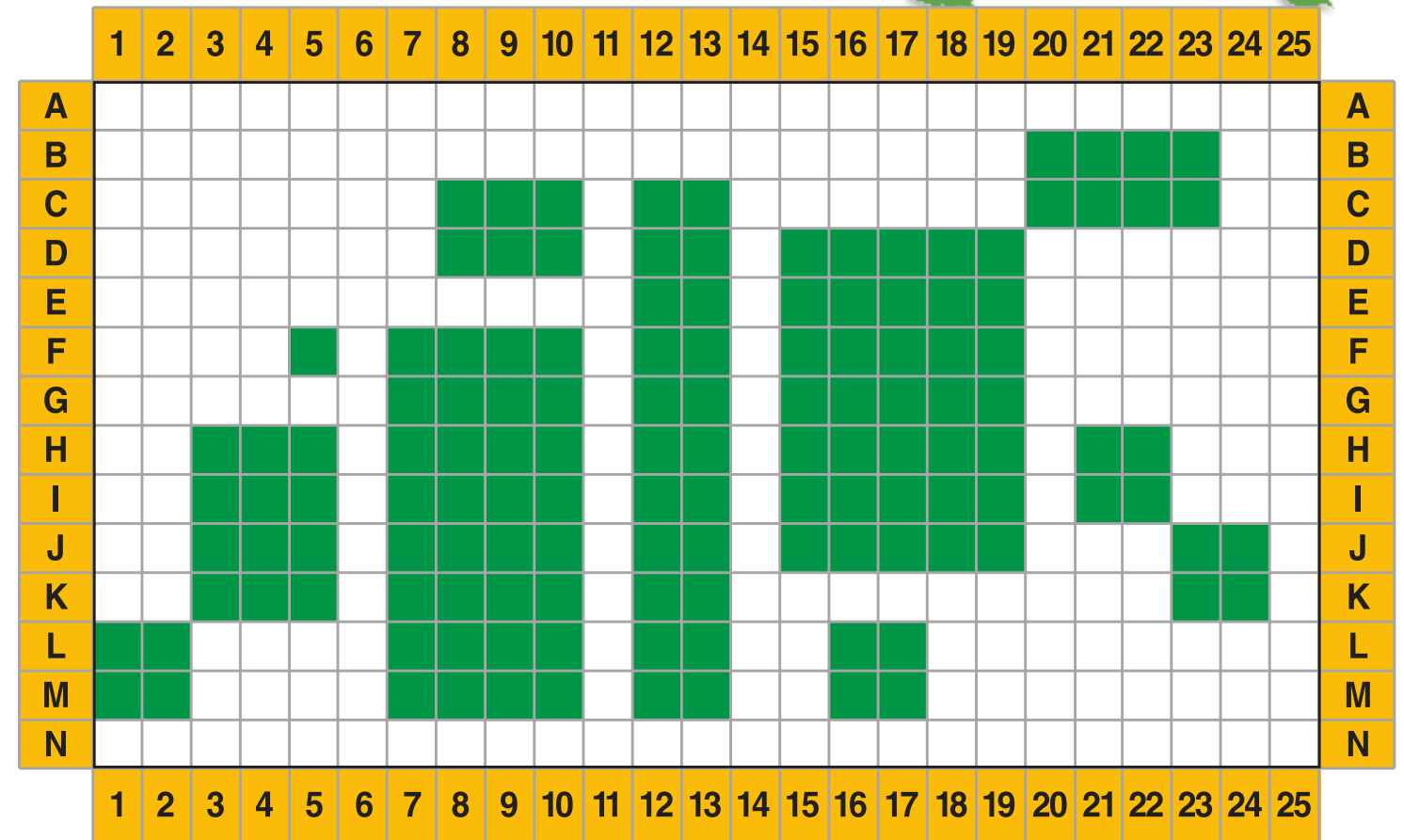
line between the two points. As you can see in the list below, the third point will be at 5M, where column 5 and row M meet. Find this spot on the grid and mark it. Then, draw a straight line between the third point (5M) and the second point (6K). Continue in this way until you have drawn all 34 lines. When you have connected all the points to make your turtle, add an eye at 1J.



- |        |         |         |         |        |        |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. 4J  | 7. 10N  | 13. 18I | 19. 18A | 25. 5B | 31. 2H |
| 2. 6K  | 8. 8M   | 14. 18H | 20. 14C | 26. 4A | 32. 0I |
| 3. 5M  | 9. 7L   | 15. 20G | 21. 10B | 27. 1C | 33. 0J |
| 4. 8O  | 10. 10M | 16. 19F | 22. 6C  | 28. 2E | 34. 2K |
| 5. 10P | 11. 14L | 17. 16D | 23. 4D  | 29. 4F | 35. 4J |
| 6. 11O | 12. 16K | 18. 19B | 24. 3C  | 30. 2G |        |



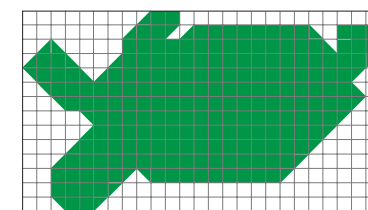
# BOX TURTLE



To make this turtle, you will need to shade some of the boxes in the grid above. You will use these five patterns:

Use the information in the green box on the right to figure out which boxes to shade and which patterns to use.

For example, you will color K1 with the pattern. To find the box for K1, look for the K down the side of the grid. Then, look for the 1 across the top or bottom of the grid. Next, find the box where the K and the 1 meet. Use pencil to shade it like this



- K1, H2, J2, G3, F4, E5, D6, C7, M15, C18, B19, A20
- I2, L4, M5, J21, K22, L23
- M14, N17, M18, K19, J20, F21, E22, D23, L24, K25
- C17, G21, A23, H23, I24, J25
- K2, L3, M3, G4, G5, L5, E6, F6, G6, H6, I6, J6, K6, L6, M6, D7, E7, E8, E9, E10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, H11, I11, J11, K11, L11, M11, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, H14, I14, J14, K14, L14, C15, K15, L15, N15, C16, K16, N16, K17, K18, L18, C19, D20, E20, F20, G20, H20, I20, A21, D21, E21, A22, D22, J22, I23