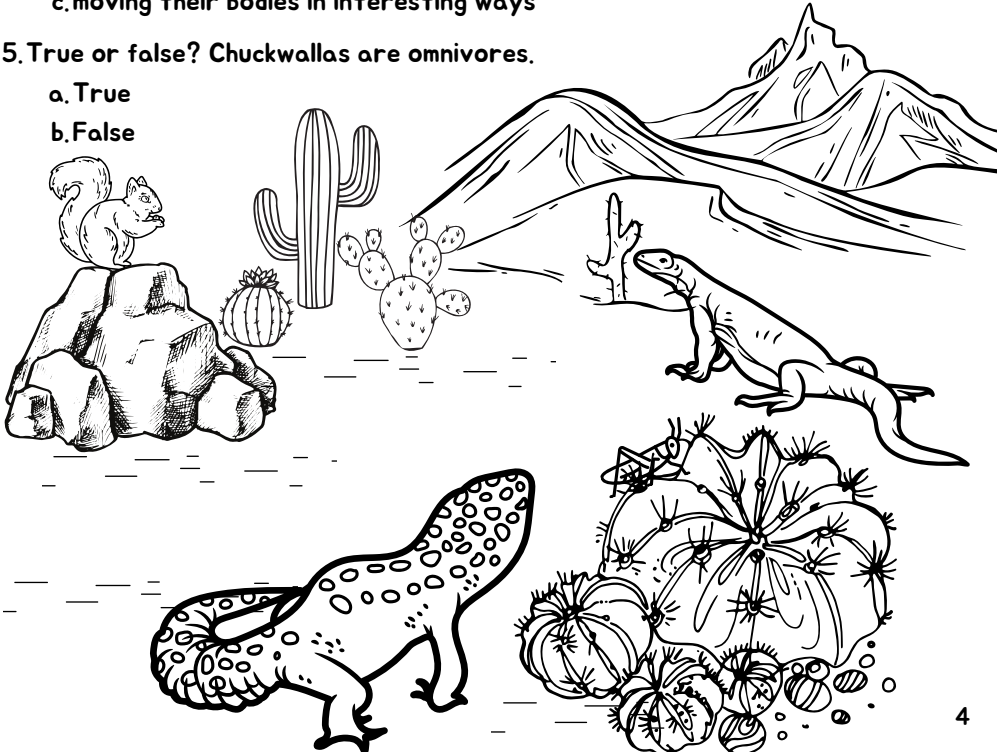


Chuckwallas: What did you learn?



1. Chuckwallas use the rocks to
 - a. hide from predators
 - b. find food
 - c. do pushups
2. True or false? If a chuckwalla loses its tail, a new one grows back.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Chuckwallas obtain water from
 - a. insects
 - b. plants
 - c. the ocean
4. Chuckwallas defend their territory by
 - a. using their tail to fight other males
 - b. inflating their body
 - c. moving their bodies in interesting ways
5. True or false? Chuckwallas are omnivores.
 - a. True
 - b. False

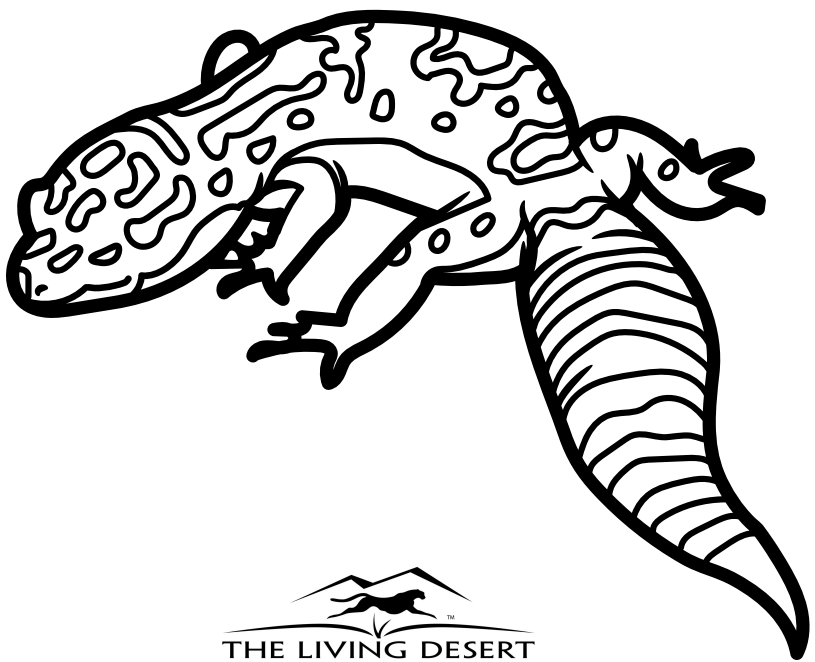


DESERT LIZARDS

Coloring and Activity Book

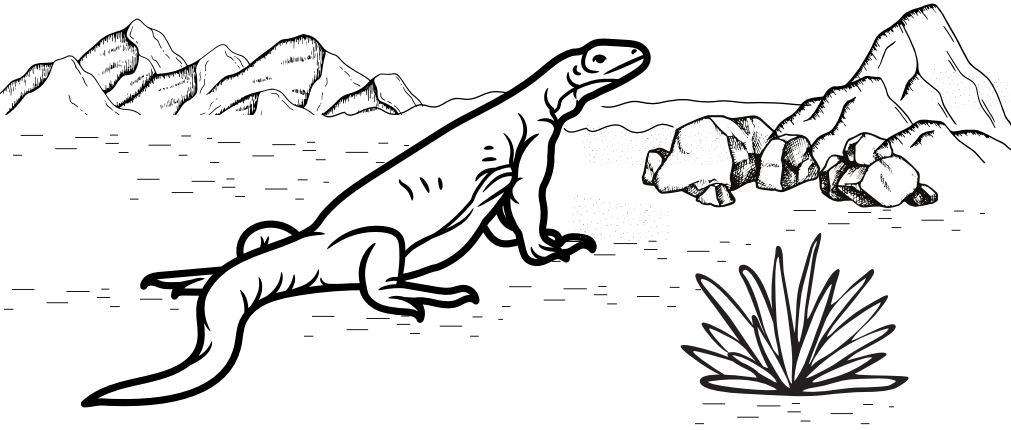
This book belongs to:

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Chuckwalla

When threatened, chuckwallas will dive into a crack in the rocks and gulp air until their body inflates and becomes wedged so tightly between the rocks that they cannot be pulled out! Their tail will detach if grabbed by a predator, allowing them to escape. Luckily, the chuckwalla's tail grows back.



Chuckwallas are herbivores. They eat flowers, fruit, and leaves. They obtain water from their food.

Males defend their territory against other males with head bobbing, pushups and by chasing their rivals away.

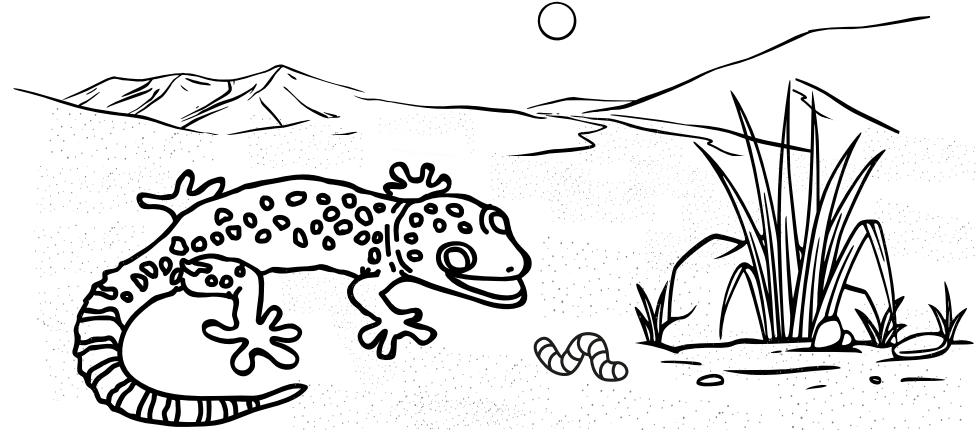
Habitat: Southwestern United States and northern Mexico



What are two desert adaptations of chuckwallas?

Leopard Gecko

Leopard geckos are easy to recognize because of the black spots that cover their yellow body. They have black stripes, called bands, along their tail. These lizards have a very good sense of hearing and sight, which allows them to avoid threats. Like many desert creatures, their skin acts as camouflage.



Similar to a chuckwalla, a leopard gecko's tail can grow back (although it might not look the same).

Leopard geckos are carnivores. They are also insectivores because they eat mostly insects, like crickets and worms.



Habitat: Deserts and dry grasslands of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and India



What are two desert adaptations of leopard geckos?