

Art at home!

Make Your Own Pet Trading Card

Tania Candiani is inspired by Arizona's Sonoran Desert wildlife to create her exhibition "For the Animals." Learn more about the Sonoran Desert animals that inspired Tania Candiani using the trading cards we have created for you (found at the end of this activity.) Make your own trading cards inspired by your pets (or other animal of your choice!)

Materials:

- Printer to print out the trading card template OR paper, ruler and pencil to create your own.
- Coloring materials like color pencils, markers, etc.
- Gluestick.
- Scissors.
- Photos of your pets (or another animal you would like to draw).

How to:

1. Begin by printing out or drawing out the pet trading card template with a pencil and ruler. It's ok if the lines aren't perfect! I've measured out the borders here so you have some guidelines.
2. Collect some photos of your animal! You will use these as a reference for when you draw your animal. Alternatively, if you have physical photos of your animal you can trim and paste those to the template.
3. Let's start drawing! I'm using colored pencils, but any art medium will work here as long as it doesn't bleed through the paper.
4. What do you know about your pet? Fill out these quick facts. What makes your animal special?
5. Glue the backside of the template and fold paper in half along the dotted line.
6. You now have a one of a kind trading card of your pet!

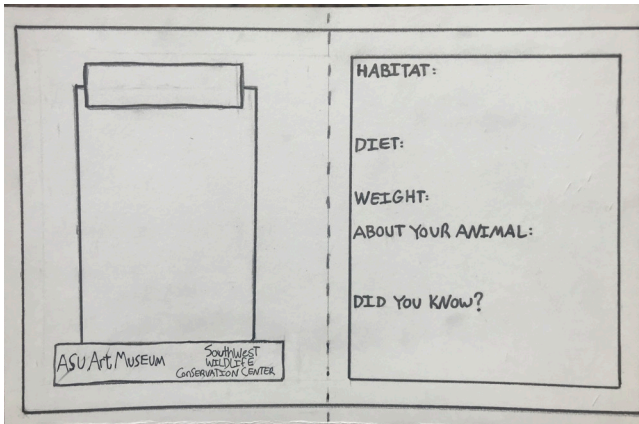
Please share your experience and animal trading cards with us on Instagram, Twitter or Facebook @asuartmuseum.

Safety: Children might need help cutting the paper.



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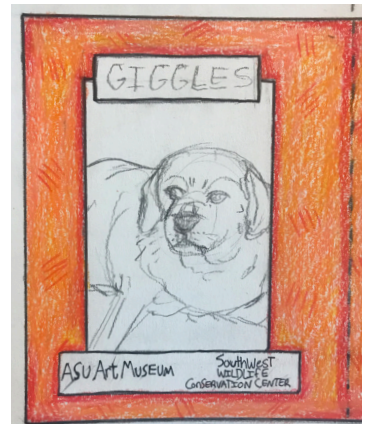
1.



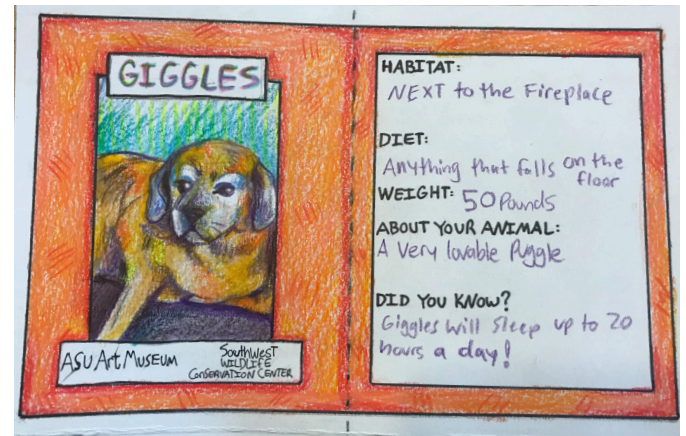
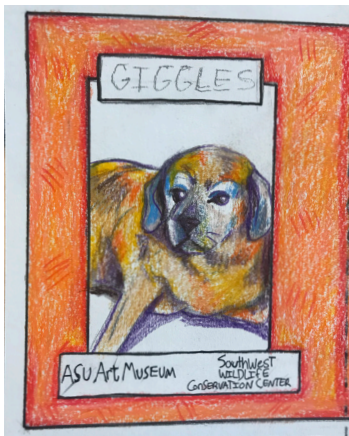
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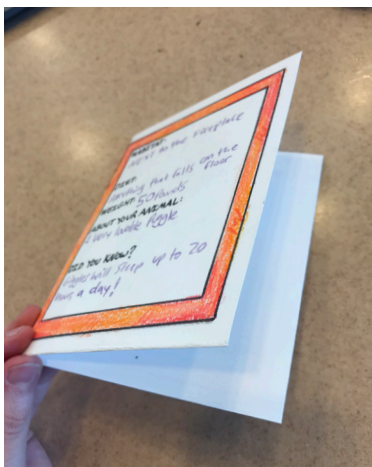
3.



4.



5.



6.



Blank area for drawing or notes.



Habitat:

Diet:

Weight:

About your animal:

Did you know?

Cut or fold along the dashed line.

Blank area for drawing or notes.



Habitat:

Diet:

Weight:

About your animal:

Did you know?

Bobcat: Catalina



ASU Art Museum
Arizona State University

**SOUTHWEST
WILDLIFE**
CONSERVATION CENTER

Habitat: Adapts well to such diverse habitats as forests, swamps, deserts and even suburban areas.

Not endangered

Diet: Carnivores, they eat rabbits, birds, lizards, rodents and snakes.

Weight: 15-30 lbs.

About Catalina: Born the summer of 2017, she was found by a well meaning person, handled and kept for a few weeks. While that might not seem like much time, Catalina will NEVER know what a "wild" "life" is like. Instead she will live out her life at Southwest Wildlife Conservation Center.

Did you know? Bobcats have retractable claws.

Cut or fold along the dashed line.

Coyote: Sangria



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Habitat: Coyotes are known for their adaptability. They can be found in deserts, grasslands, foothills as well as populated neighborhoods. Sangria was kept as a pet, fed an improper diet and suffers from "metabolic bone disease." As a result, she is deaf and has severe cataracts.

Not endangered

Diet: Omnivores, they eat plants and small animals native to the Sonoran Desert.

Weight: 15-25 lbs.

About Sangria: Sangria has many health problems due to an improper diet when she was kept as pet.

Did you know? Coyotes "sing" as a way to communicate with each other.

Mexican Grey Wolf: Serenity



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Habitat: Mountain forests, grasslands and scrublands.

Endangered

Diet: Carnivores, they eat ungulates (large hoofed animals) like elk, deer and smaller mammals like javelinas and rodents.

Weight: 60-80 lbs.

About Serenity: Serenity was born in 2004 at the Endangered Wolf Center in Eureka Missouri. She is a shy quiet wolf.

Did you know? As part of the 1976 Endangered Species Act, the United States and Mexico worked together to save the Mexican Grey Wolf from extinction.

Cut or fold along the dashed line.

Javelina: Lucky



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Habitat: Desert washes, saguaro and Palo Verde forests, oak woodlands and grasslands with mixed shrubs and cacti.

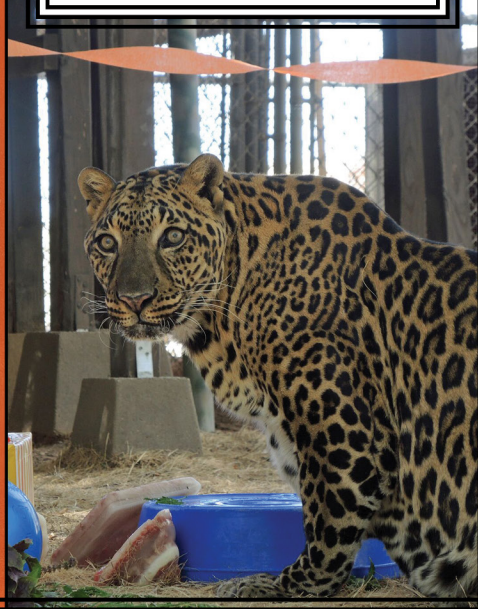
Diet: Classified as herbivores. They eat a variety of native plant foods such as agave, mesquite beans and prickly pear. However, if the opportunity presents itself, they will also eat lizards, dead birds and rodents.

Weight: 35-55 lbs.

About Lucky: Lucky was found as a baby, drowning. Given "mouth to snout" resuscitation he survived. He became the family pet, later, confiscated and now lives with "Charm" another javelina who found herself in a home instead of the wild.

Did you know? Adult females can give birth at any time of the year. The young are often called "reds" due to the red color of their hair.

Jaguar: Leonardo



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Habitat: Jaguars are the largest of South America's cats. They once roamed from the southern tip of that continent north to the region surrounding the U.S. Mexico border. Today jaguars are found only in remote regions of South and Central America. Arizona hasn't had a sighting since 2019.

Endangered

Diet: Carnivores, they eat any animal they catch, including deer and fish.

Weight: 100-250 lbs.

About Leonardo: Leonardo: Leo... who can forget him. Although, gone now, due to the care and attention he received at Southwest Wildlife, he made it to 17! Bred to be in the entertainment industry, in order to be safer to work with, both his claws and canines were removed. Shortly after he was sold to a road side zoo, where he was taunted and teased. Southwest Wildlife stepped in and offered true sanctuary for his final years.

Did you know?: Jaguars are excellent swimmers.

Cut or fold along the dashed line.

Coati: Peanut



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Habitat: Coatis are generally tropical or rain forest dwellers. Although they are sometimes found in the savannah and desert.

Diet: Omnivores, they eat fruit, nuts, seeds, insects, bird eggs, rodents and small reptiles. With a powerful sense of smell they can dig up food with their powerful paws and claws.

Weight: 5-17 lbs.

About Peanut: She was found on a roof top in Apache Junction, at 6 weeks old. Because people had handled her, she lost her fear of humans. Peanut lives with a younger male Copper.

Did you know? Coati walk on the soles of their feet like humans. Their snout is extremely flexible and can be rotated up to 60 degrees in any direction.

Kit Fox:
Poblano and Jalapeño



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Habitat: They create underground burrows to escape the heat, and prefer to live in arid environments with grasses and desert shrubs.

Endangered

Diet: Omnivores, they feed on small rodents, rabbits, however they will also eat birds, insects, blackberries, mollusks, almost anything they find.

Weight: 5.5 lbs.

About Poblano and Jalapeño: Fondly referred to as the “pepper” brothers Poblano and Jalapeño came to Southwest Wildlife from the Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum (ASDM) as part of the Species Survival Program and are non-releasable. Did you know? Kit Foxes are amazing desert animals because they require very little water. In fact, the kit fox gets most of its moisture from the food they eat.

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Cut or fold along the dashed line.

Mule Deer: Lou



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Habitat: Can be found in desert regions, mountain forests, wooded hills and chaparral.

Diet: Herbivores, they eat a variety of vegetation like mesquite leaves and beans, fairy duster, jojoba, cat claw, buck bush and other shrubs and grasses.

Weight: 130-180 lbs.

About Lou: Lou was born in 2012 as Louanna. It wasn't long before we figured out “he” was a “she.” During rut or breeding season, he can be seen taking his frustrations out on a yellow ball in his enclosure.

Did you know? Mule deer have no upper teeth, only a hard palate.