

How to create your lapbook:

Supplies Needed:

- File Folder
- Glue
- Crayons, Markers
- Scissors
- or Colored Pencils
- Brad or Paper Clip

Lapbook Cover

To create the cover of the lapbook, color each item on the page. When finished, cut each item out and glue to desired spot on the front flaps of the lapbook.

Center

Print and cut out the "The Life Cycle of a Sea Turtle" banner and glue it to the top of the center portion of the lapbook.

Flip Flaps

There are 3 flip flaps in this lapbook. Print, cut and glue them together using the area above dotted line as your guide to put the glue. Place them in the desired area in the lapbook.

Parts of a Sea Turtle activity

Cut out the "Parts of a Sea Turtle" square and glue to lapbook flap. Next, cut out the Sea Turtle and glue it beneath the 'parts of a Sea Turtle' square. Then, cut out the squares with each part of a Sea Turtle and glue them in the proper place around the Sea Turtle.

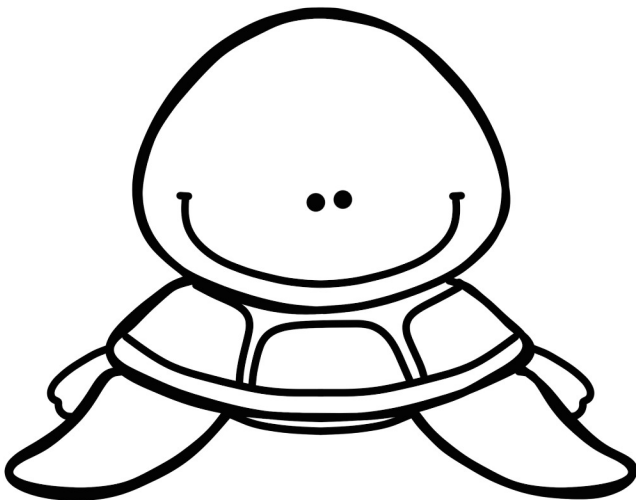
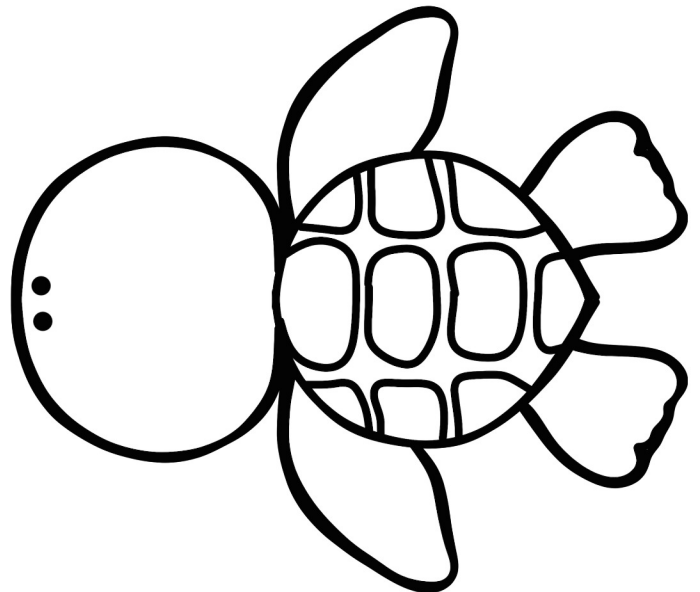
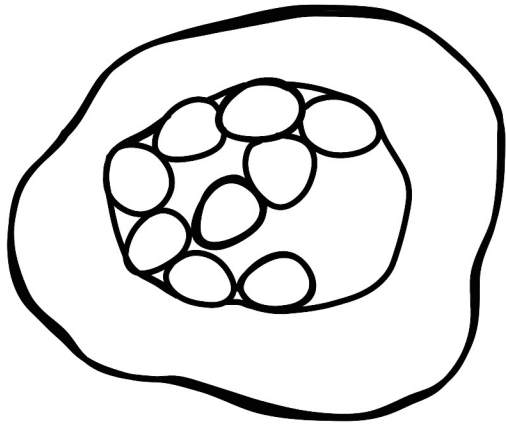
Sea Turtle shaped Accordion-style fold out

Color the top and bottom of the Sea Turtle shaped accordion-style flap. Fold on the dotted lines starting with the bottom portion to the top until it's folded into a Sea Turtle shape. Glue into lapbook.

Spinner

Cut out both portions of the spinner. Put the 'Sea Turtle life cycle' portion on top of the other circle and secure in the center dot with a brad or a paperclip. Glue in the lapbook.

Sea Turtle Life Cycle



This lapbook
belongs to:

SEA TURTLE LIFE CYCLE

Fun Facts

* Many sea turtles can hold their breath for over 30 minutes.

* Leatherback sea turtles have been known to dive over 1000 feet deep in the ocean.

* Sea turtles don't need a supply of fresh water. They can live off of the water they get from their food.

* The fastest turtles are the leatherbacks which have been known to swim at speeds of over 20 miles per hour.

* Sea turtles sometimes look like they are crying. These tears are from special glands that allow them to get rid of extra salt they get by living in salt water oceans.

Habitat

1

Sea turtles live in almost every ocean basin throughout the world, nesting on tropical and subtropical beaches. They migrate long distances to feed, often crossing entire oceans.

2

Some loggerheads nest in Japan and migrate to Baja California Sur, Mexico to forage before returning home again.

3

Leatherbacks are capable of withstanding the coldest water temperatures (often below 40°F) and are found as far south as Chile and as far north as Alaska.

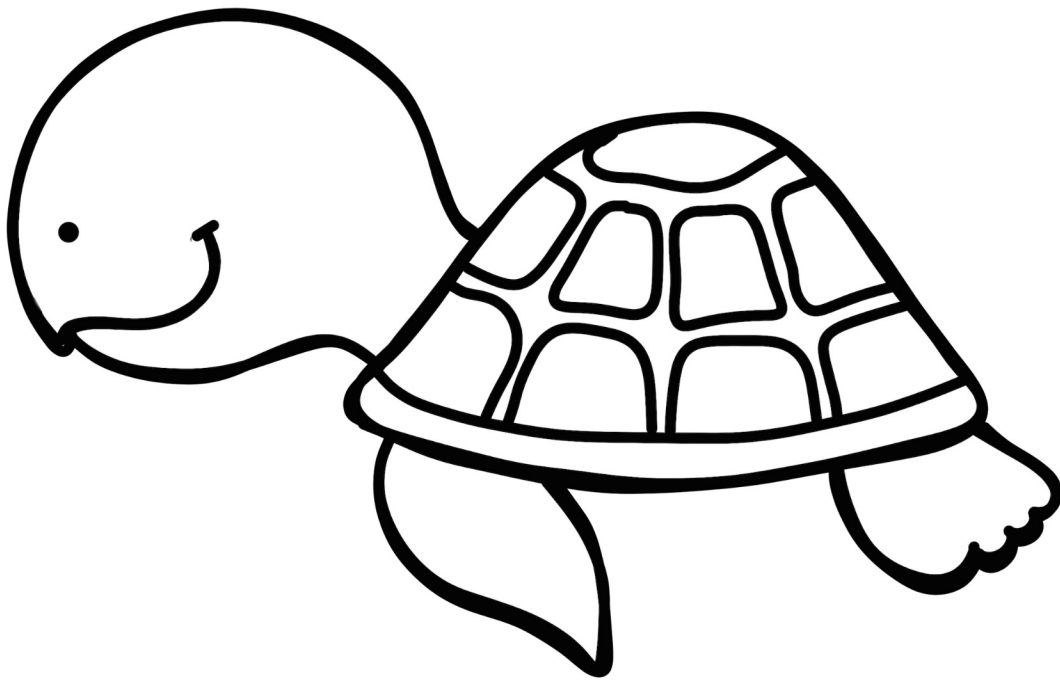
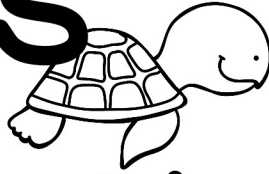
4

These reptiles spend their entire lives at sea, except when adult females come ashore to lay eggs several times per season every 2 to 5 years.

5

After about sixty days, baby sea turtles (known as "hatchlings") emerge from their sandy nests and make their way to the ocean —attracted to the distant horizon.
The juvenile turtles spend their first few years in the open oceans, eventually moving to protected bays, estuaries, and other nearshore waters as adults.

Parts of a sea turtle



head

shell

beak

eye

flippers

Sea Turtle Facts

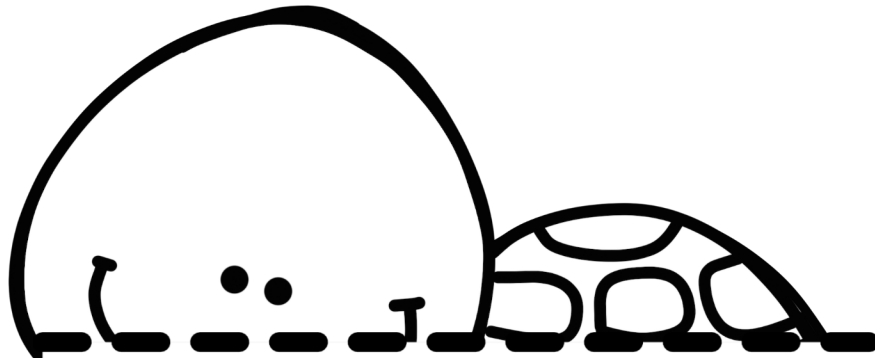
All seven species are considered threatened or endangered. Two are critically endangered (hawksbill and Kemp's ridley), one is endangered (green) and three are threatened (leatherback, olive ridley, and loggerhead).

It is estimated that only one out of 1,000 hatchlings survives to be an adult. They have many natural predators including birds, crabs, fish, and mammals like raccoons. But the female adults can lay thousands of eggs over their lifetimes, so at least a few of them survive to maintain the species.

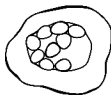
The gender of sea turtles, like other reptiles, depends on the temperature in the nest. That temperature is generally around 82 degrees F though that can vary by species and location.

Sea turtles don't have a favorite food (though most will eat jellyfish.) Each species focuses on different prey for food; the leatherback eats mostly jellyfish, greens primarily eat seagrass, loggerheads prefer crustaceans, and hawksbills eat primarily sea sponges.

Some sea turtles migrate very long distances while others stay close to home. Leatherbacks and loggerheads can travel thousands of miles each year, while greens and olive ridleys have shorter migrations, while hawksbills rarely leave a relatively small area.



eggs



Female turtles dig holes in beach sands at night and lay between 50-200 eggs in their nests. The nest is then covered with sand and the eggs mature for 60-80 days before babies hatch.

hatching



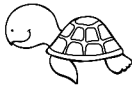
The eggs start to crack. They break through their eggshells and then dig up through the sand of their nests.

babies

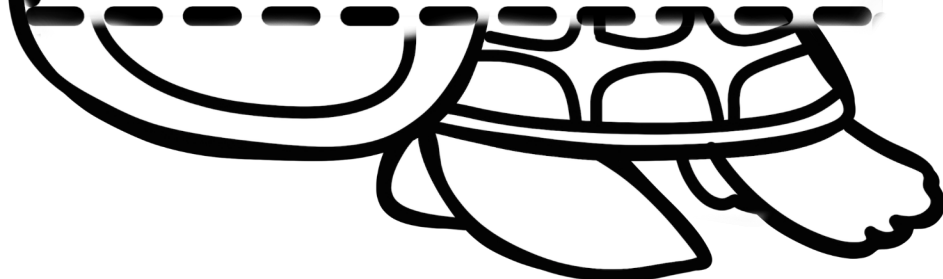


Then they race into the ocean before birds and other animals can catch them. Baby turtles usually hatch at night. Babies are usually swept out to sea where they can eat sea grass and plankton for a few years up to a decade.

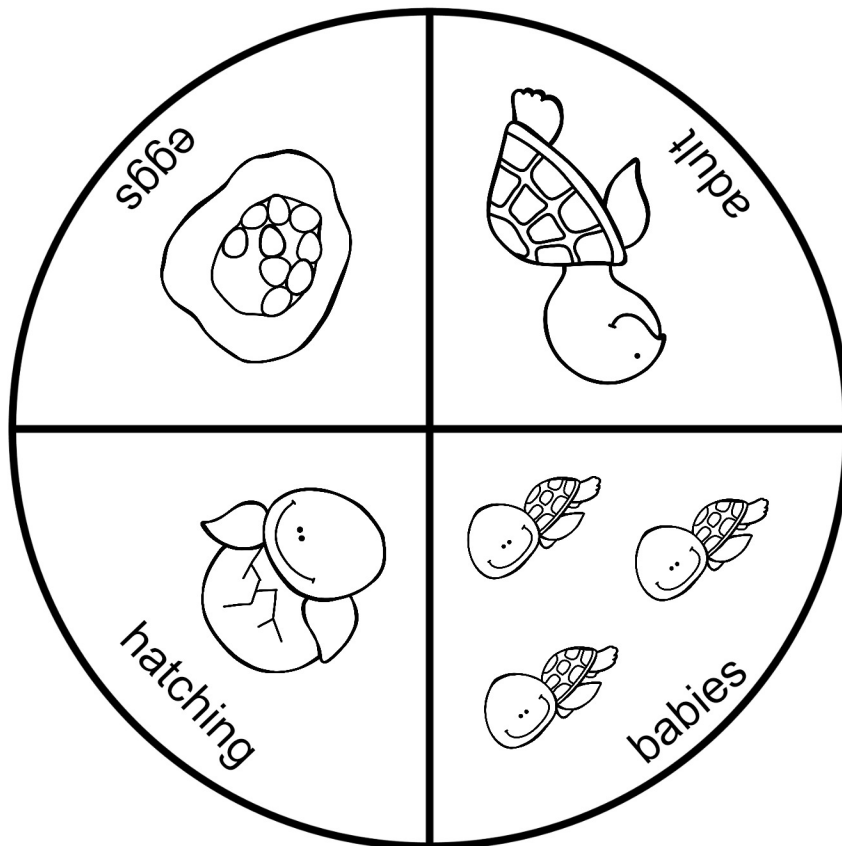
adult



Adult turtles travel to mating areas to meet other sea turtles. These areas can be thousands of miles away but they are always located near nesting beaches.



Sea Turtle Life Cycle



Thank you for downloading!

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