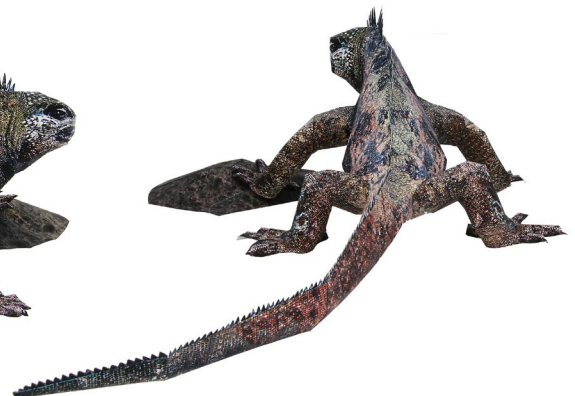
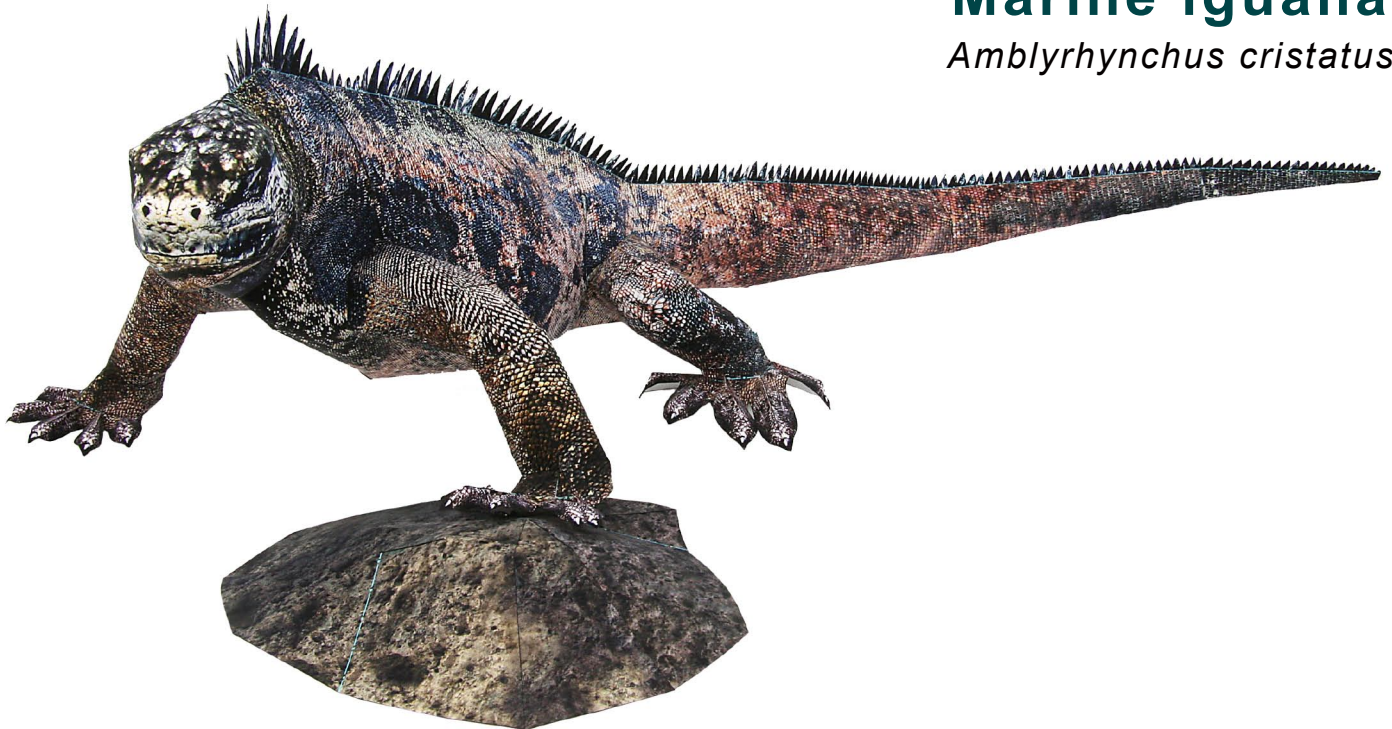


Marine iguana

Amblyrhynchus cristatus

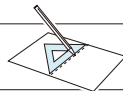


Marine iguana

Scientific name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*

The marine iguana is a large reptile distributed in the Galapagos Islands, a part of Ecuador, South America. Its body reaches 120 to 150 cm in length. It feeds mainly on seaweed, meaning it is suited to the ocean, a trait which makes the marine iguana unique from other lizards. A marine iguana will bask in the sun for a long time to raise its body temperature enough, before entering the sea. Its laterally flattened tail is well-suited to swimming, and it has glands near its nose to expel excess salt ingested from the sea water. On its head are rough bumps, and on its neck and back is a row of spine-like scales, known as a crest. All four of its legs feature sharp claws, which have evolved to allow the marine iguana to cling firmly to rocks in the ocean and feed on the marine plants, even in the rapid currents found around the Galapagos Islands.

Handy Hints



Trace along the folds with a used pen (no-ink) to get a sharp, easier fold.

Tools and Materials



Scissors, set square, glue (such as woodwork glue), metal rod, spatula, a used pen, toothpicks, tweezers (useful for handling small parts).

Assembly Tip

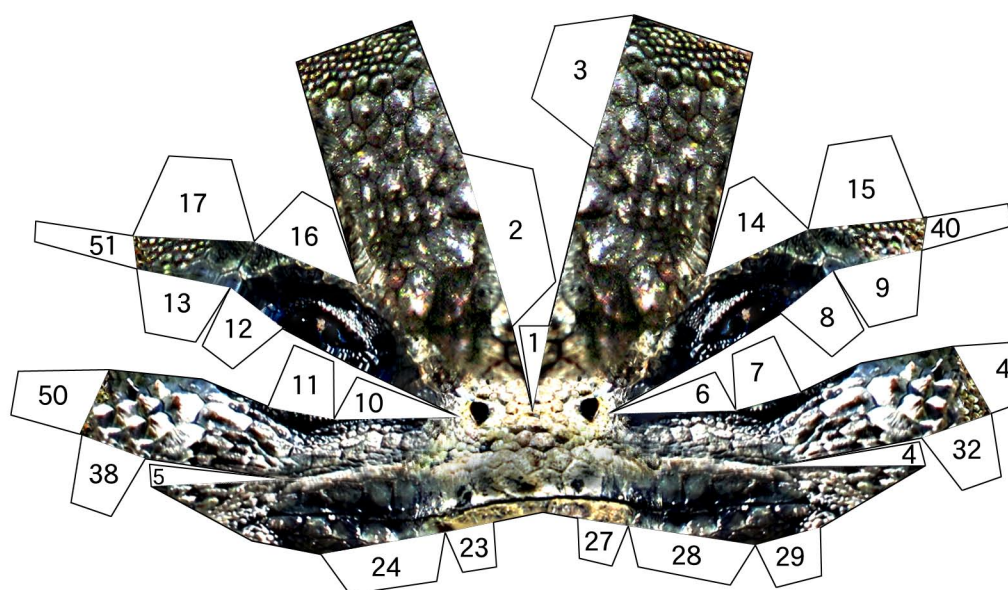


Before gluing, crease the paper along mountain fold and valley fold lines and make sure rounded sections are nice and stiff.

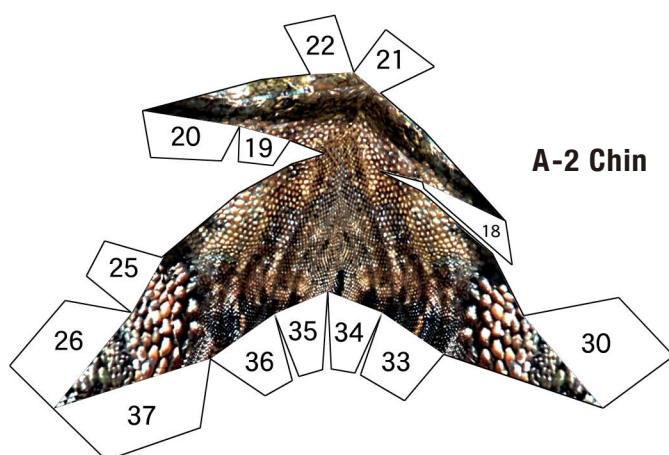
Caution



This craft requires the use of glue, scissors, tweezers, and other tools which may be dangerous to young children. Please keep them out of reach of children while you work.



A-1 Head

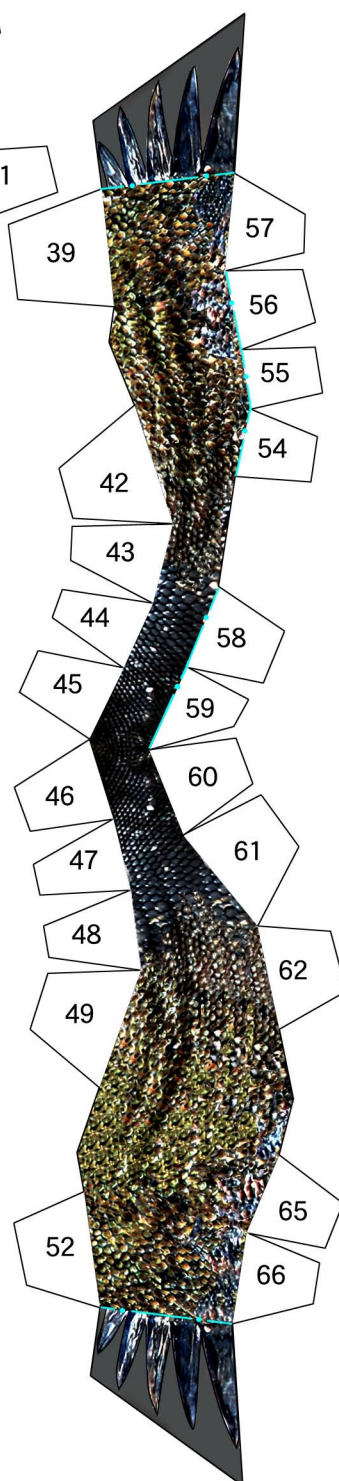


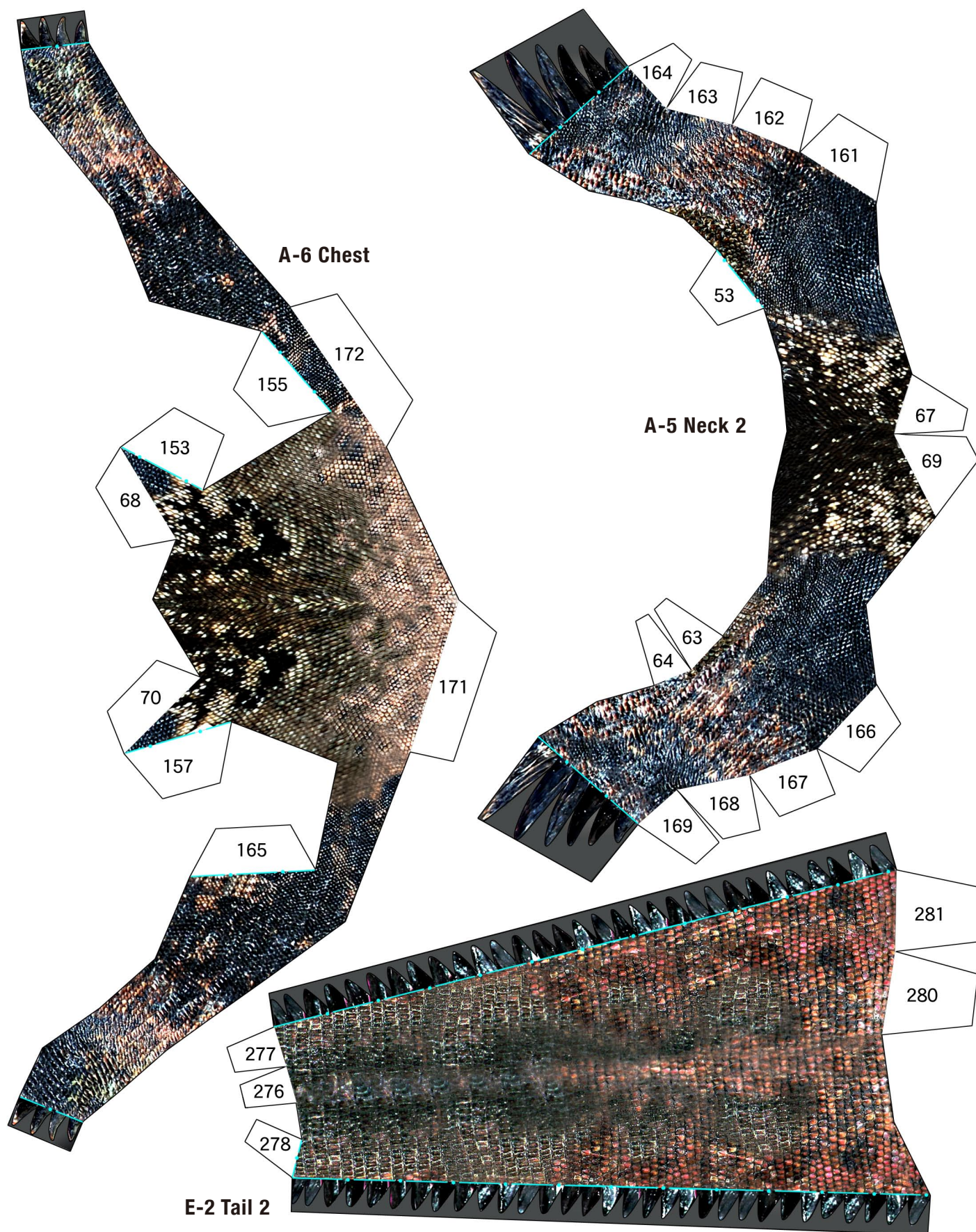
A-2 Chin



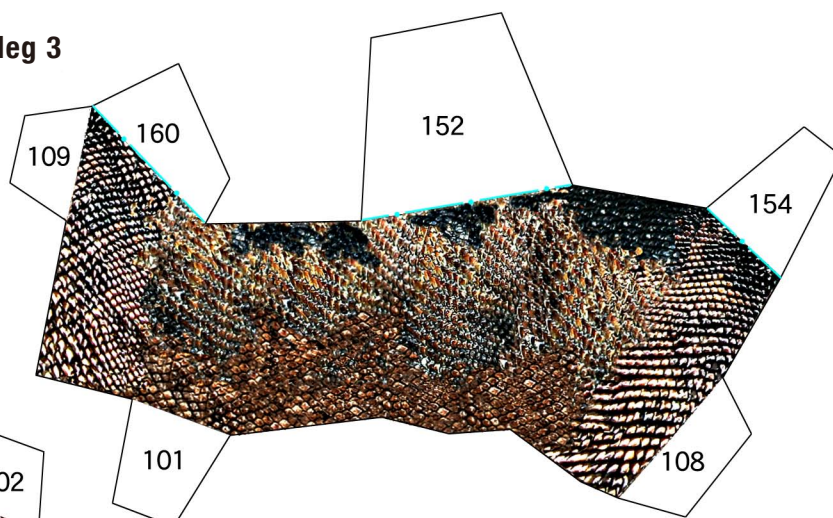
A-3 Throat

A-4 Neck 1

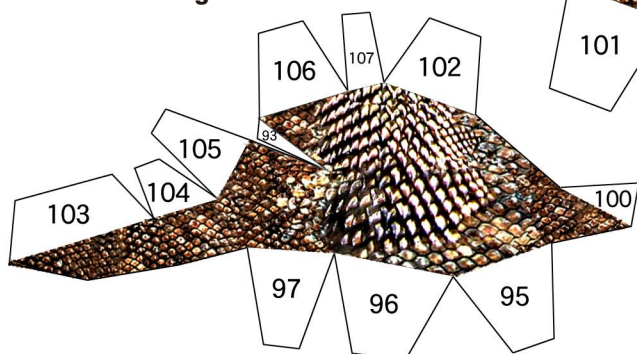




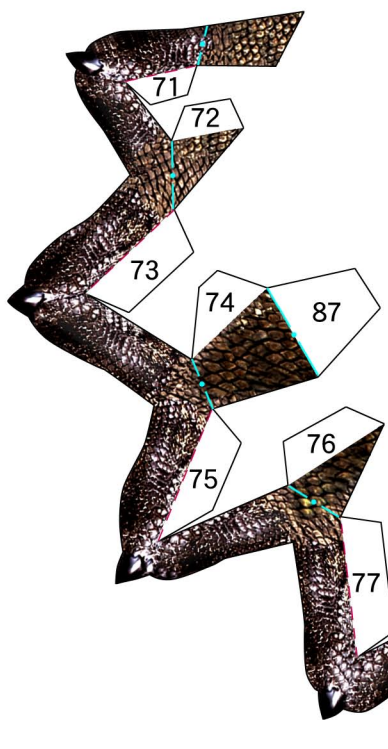
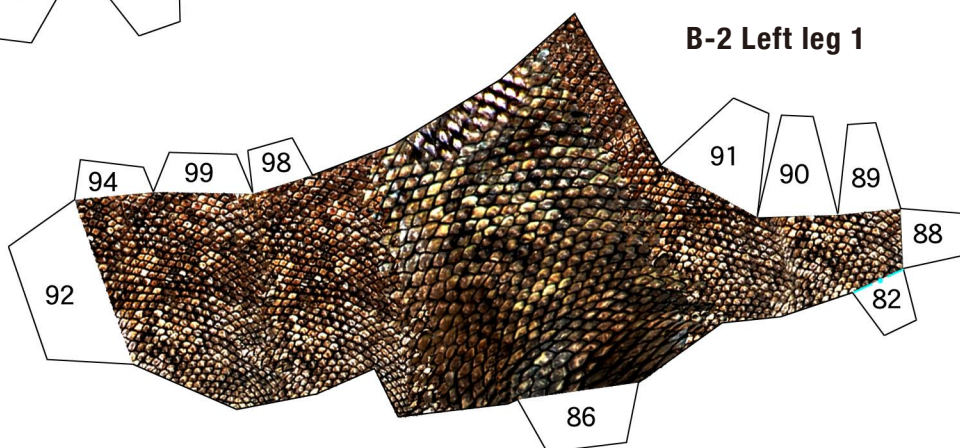
B-4 Left leg 3



B-3 Left leg 2

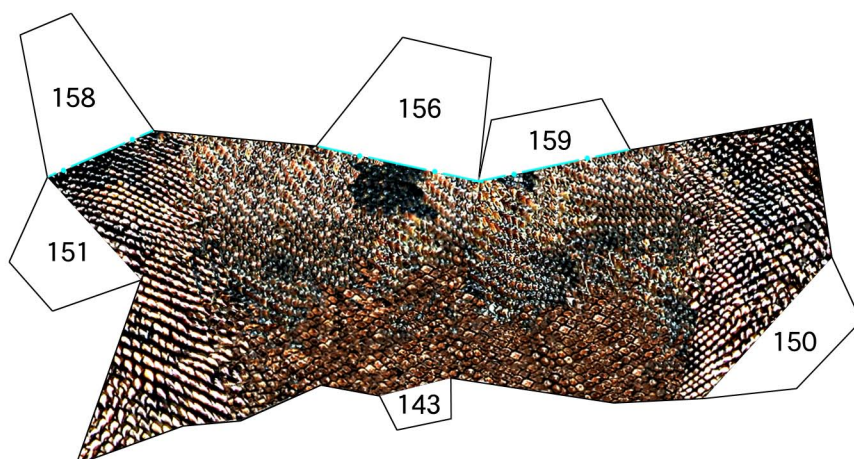


B-2 Left leg 1

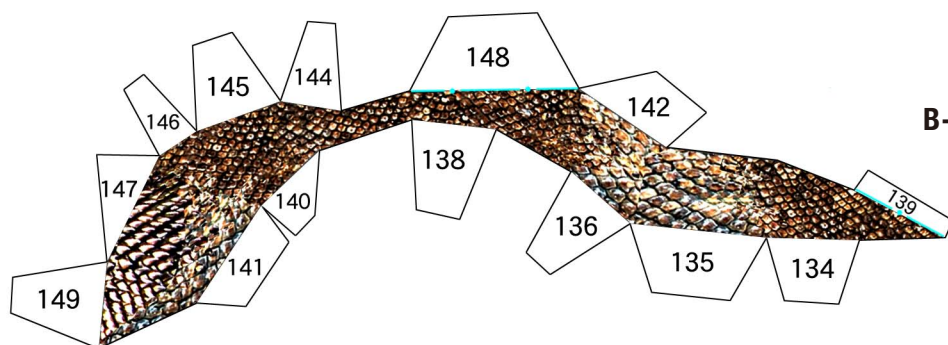


B-1 Left foot

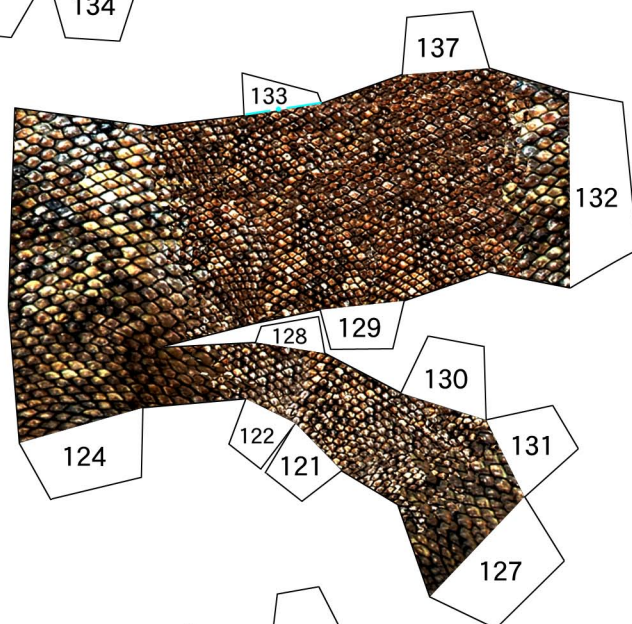
B-8 Right leg 3



B-7 Right leg 2



B-6 Right leg 1



B-5 Right foot

