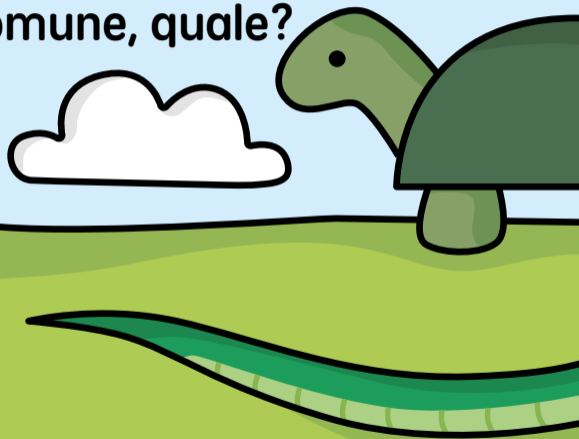


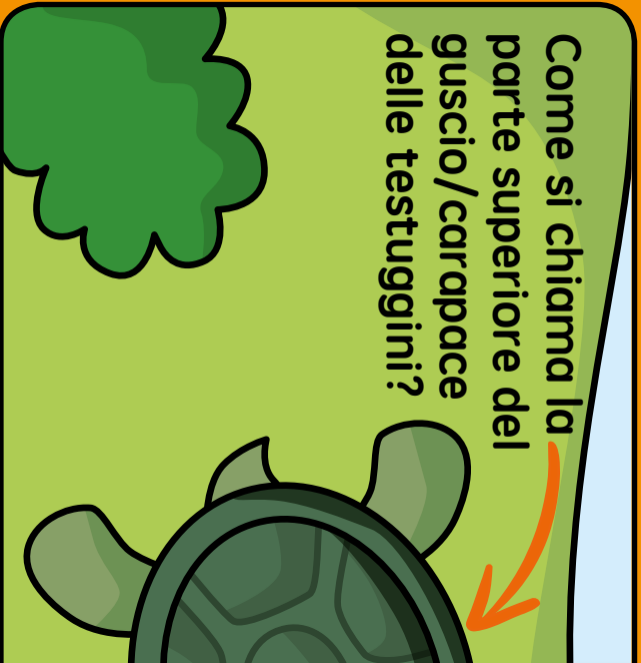




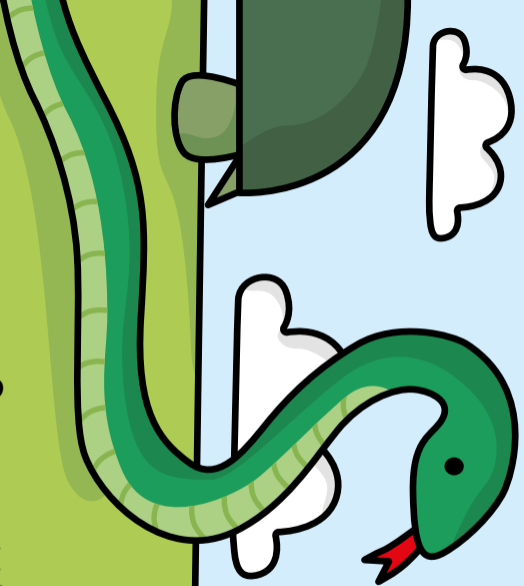
Testuggini e serpenti  
hanno una cosa in  
comune, quale?

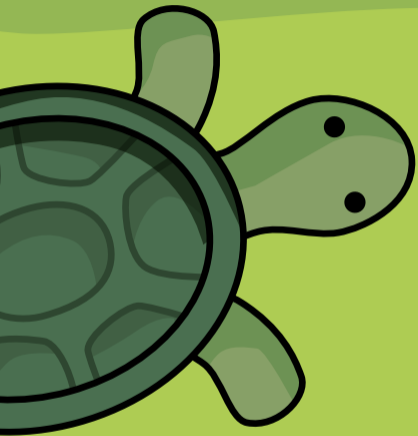


Come si chiama la  
parte superiore del  
guscio/carapace  
delle testuggini?



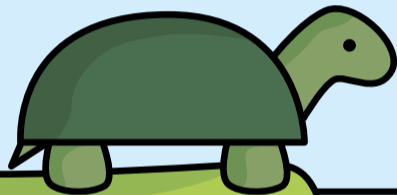
Sono rettili

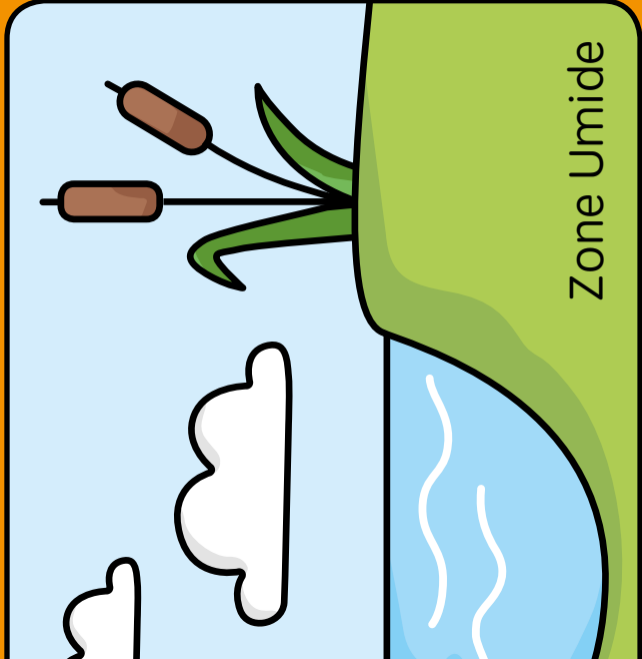




Scudo

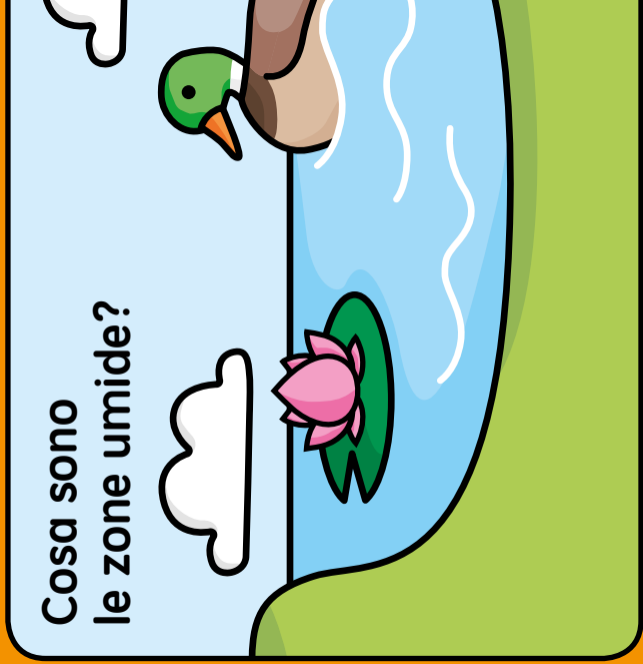
Qual è l'ambiente  
naturale dove vive  
*Emys orbicularis*?

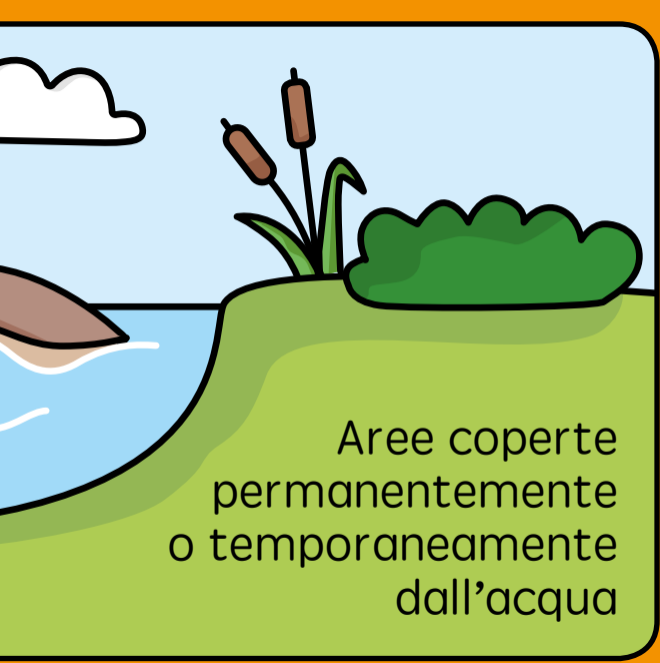




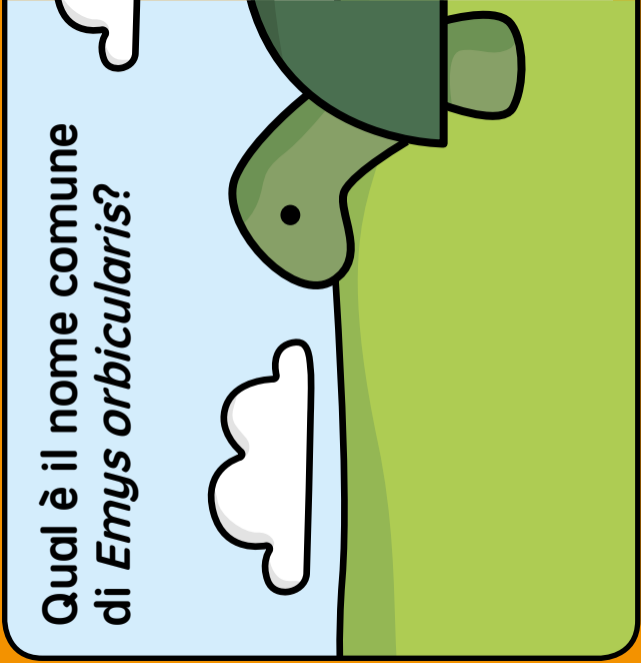
Zone Umide

Cosa sono  
le zone umide?





Aree coperte  
permanentemente  
o temporaneamente  
dall'acqua

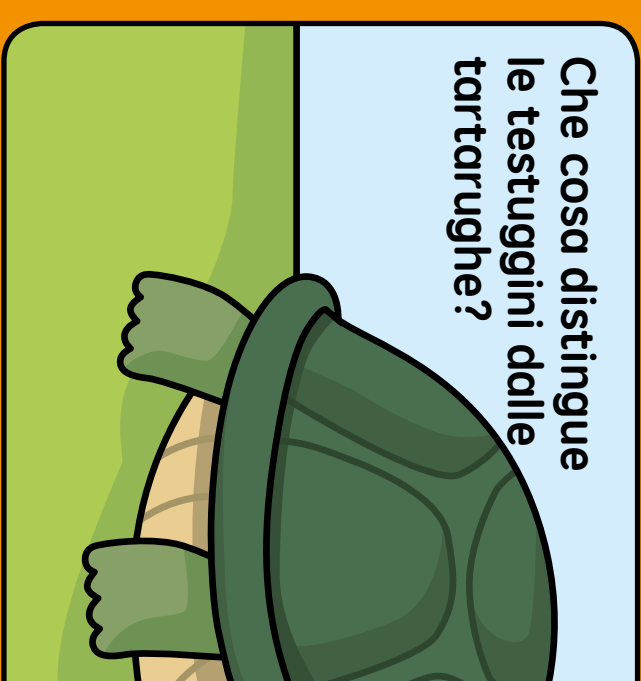


Qual è il nome comune  
di *Emys orbicularis*?



*Testuggine  
palustre europea*

**Testuggine  
palustre europea**

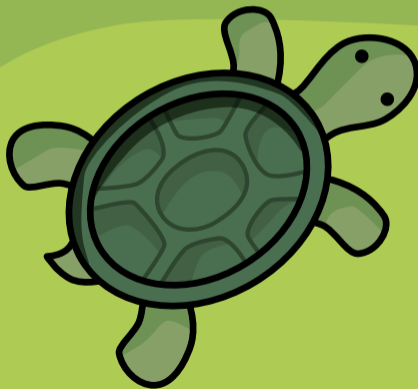


**Che cosa distingue  
le testuggini dalle  
tartarughe?**

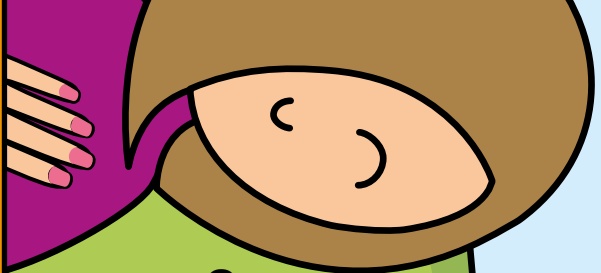


Le testuggini  
possono ritirare  
la testa dentro  
al guscio/carapace

Di che cosa è fatto  
il guscio/carapace?



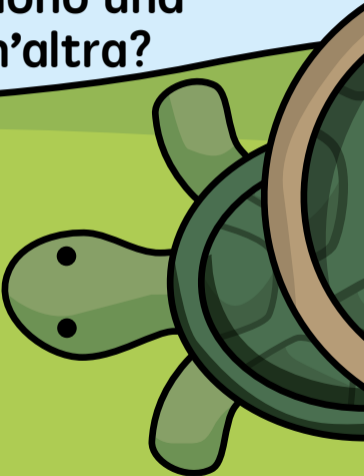




Tessuto osseo  
e cheratina, la  
sostanza della  
quale sono fatti  
anche i nostri  
capelli e le  
nostre unghie



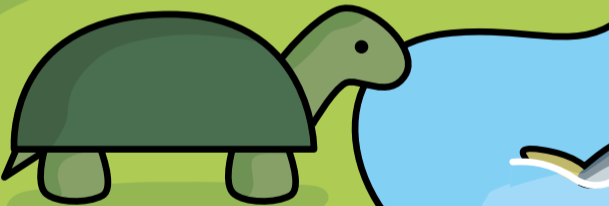
Qual è uno degli elementi  
che distinguono una  
specie da un'altra?

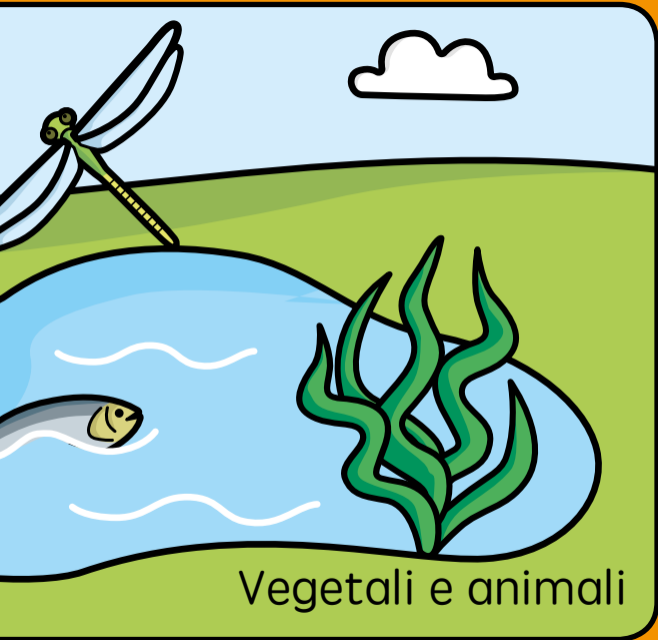


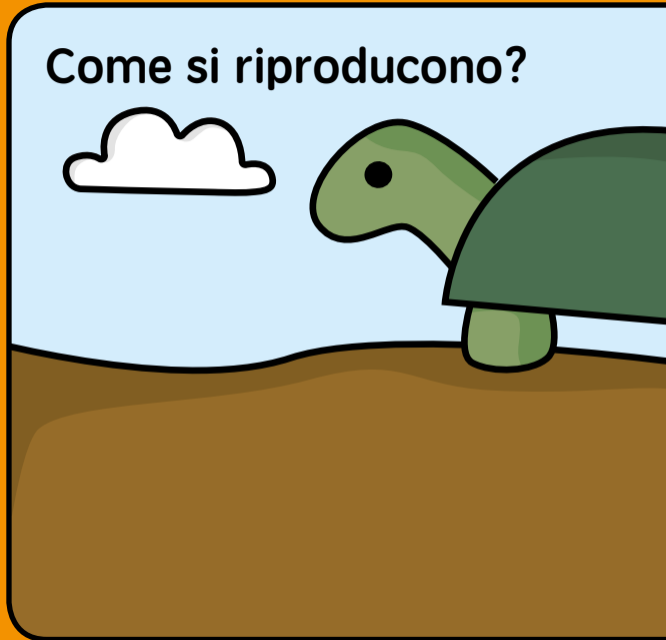
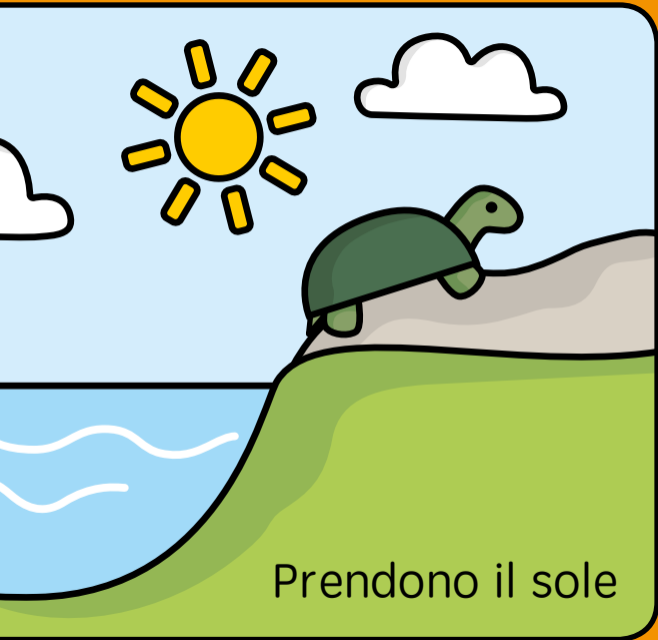


Il numero  
di placche,  
dette scuti,  
presenti nella  
parte superiore  
del guscio/carapace

Cosa mangia Emys?







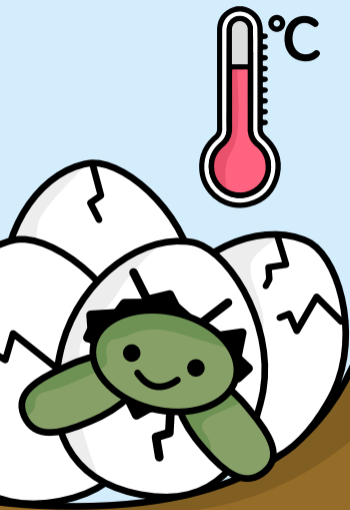
**I piccoli che escono  
dall'uovo possono  
nascere maschi**



**o femmine a  
seconda di una  
determinata  
caratteristica  
dell'ambiente,  
quale?**

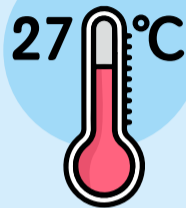


**Depongono  
le uova**

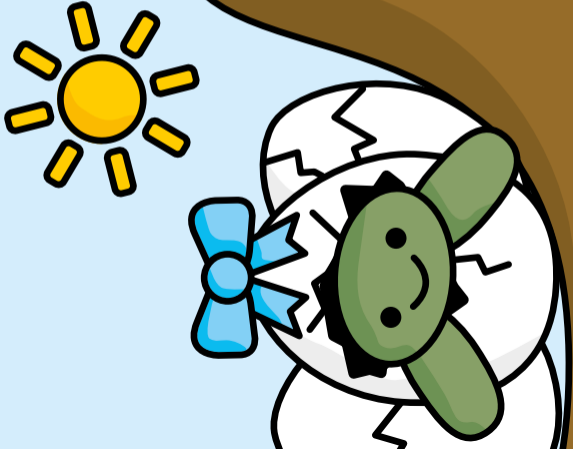


La temperatura

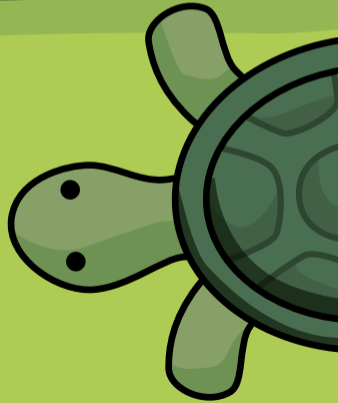
Se la temperatura  
è inferiore a 28°  
quale sarà  
il sesso dei  
nascituri?

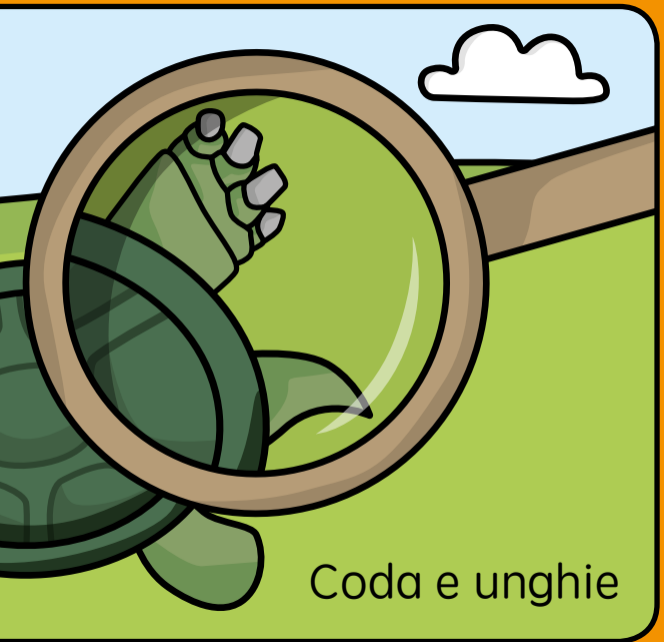


Maschi

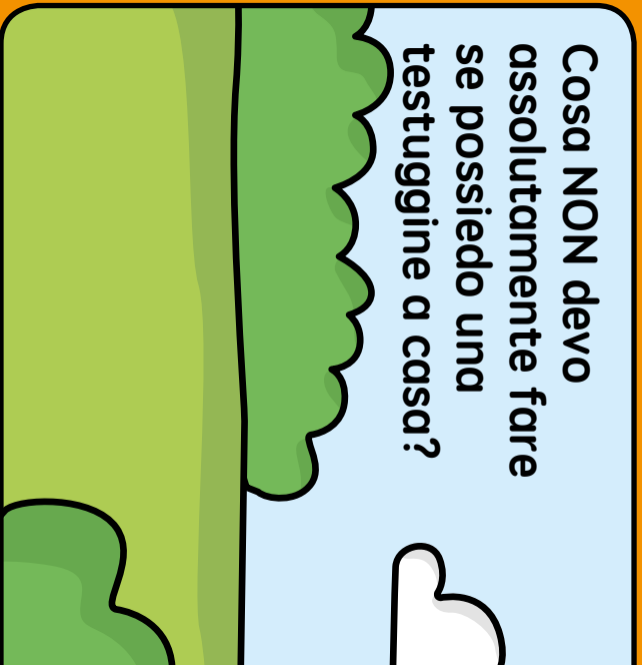


Cosa bisogna osservare  
per distinguere i  
maschi dalle femmine?



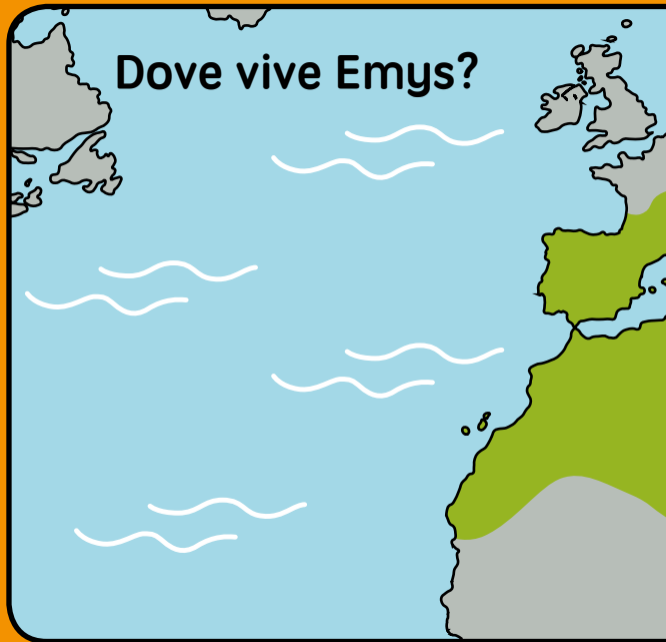


Coda e unghie



Cosa **NON** devo  
assolutamente fare  
se possiedo una  
testuggine a casa?







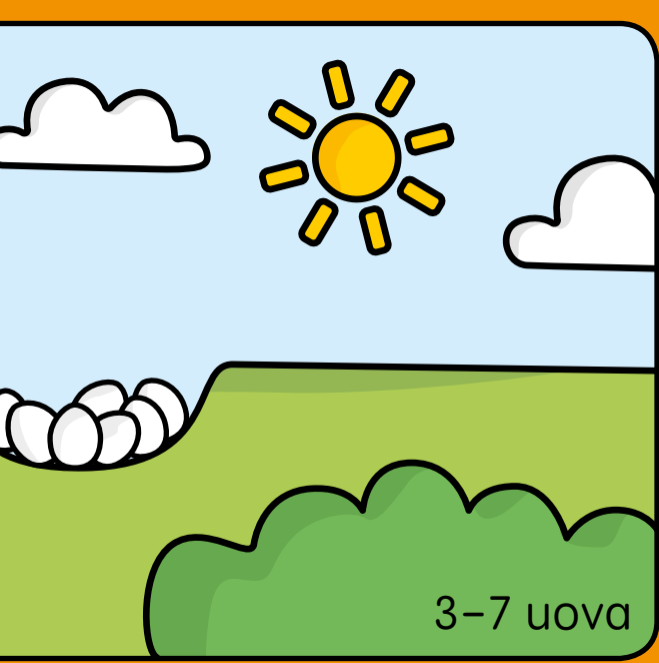
**Da dove provengono le testuggini “straniere” che mettono a rischio la sopravvivenza di Emys?**



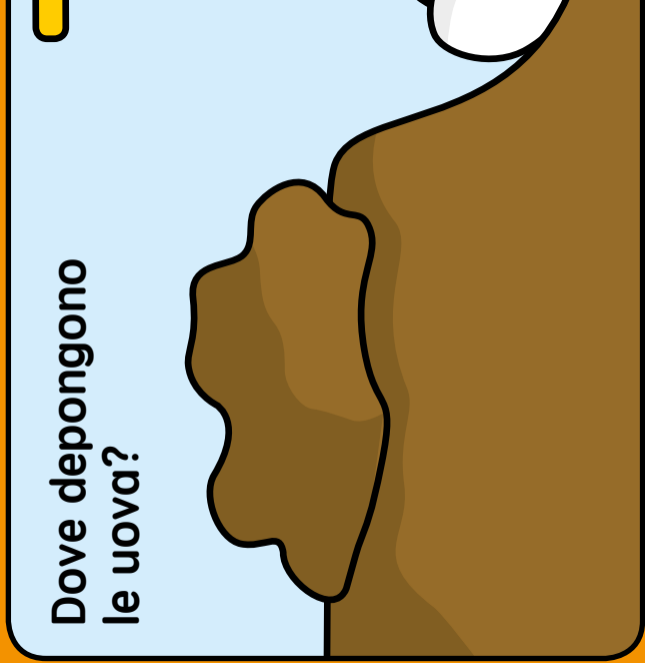
A partial map of North America is shown on the right side of the panel, colored in a reddish-orange hue. The map includes the outlines of Alaska, Canada, and the United States. The background of the panel is light blue with white wavy lines representing water.

**Quante uova depone  
una femmina di  
Emys all'anno?**

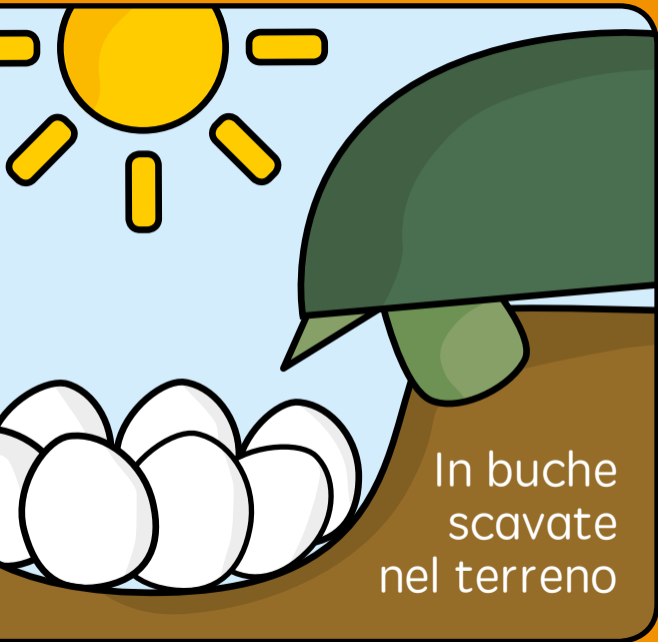




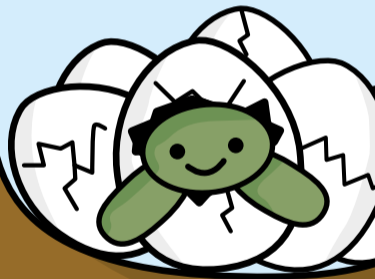
3-7 uova



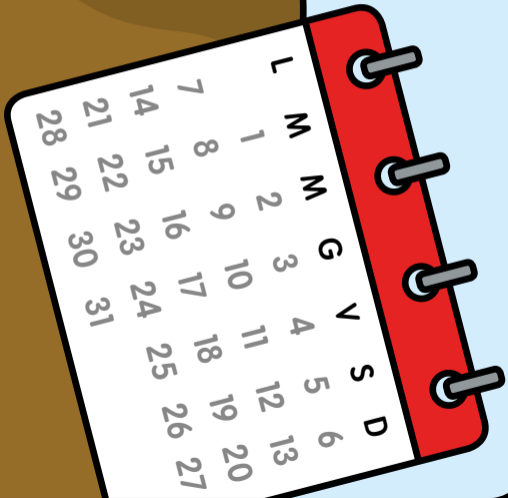
Dove depongono  
le uova?



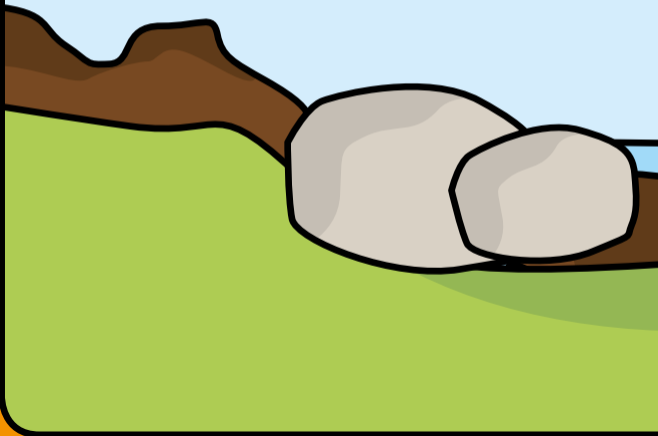
Dopo quanti giorni  
dopo la deposizione  
si schiudono le uova?



80/90 giorni



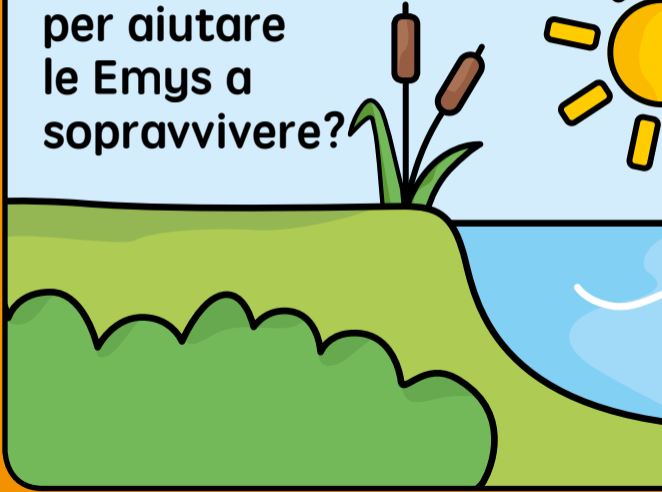
Qual è una delle cause della diminuzione preoccupante della Emys in Italia?



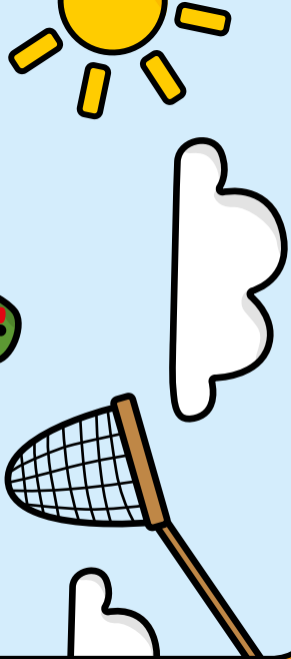


Scomparsa degli stagni e  
dei laghi dove poter vivere

Qual è una delle cose  
che si possono fare  
per aiutare  
le Emys a  
sopravvivere?



Catturare  
le specie  
“straniere”  
invasive



Come sopravvive  
durante l'inverno?







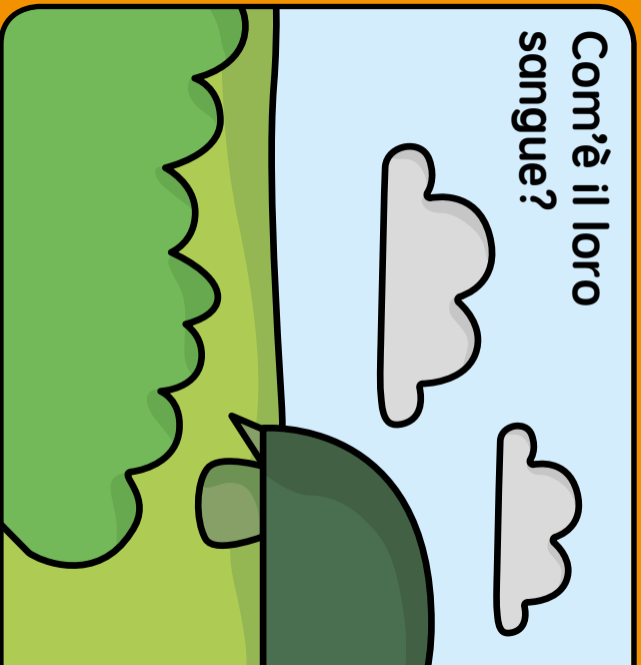
Ibernazione



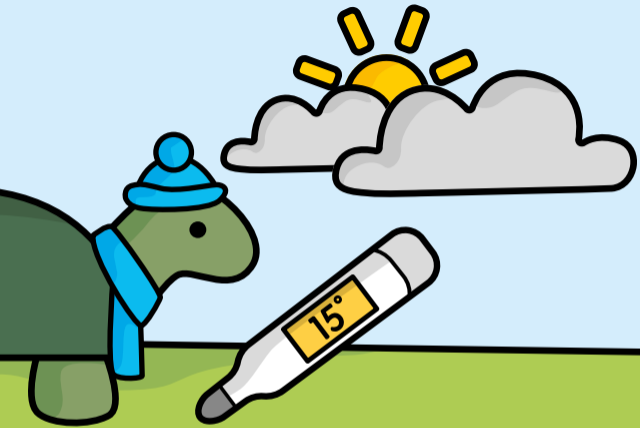
Quanti anni vive Emys?



Com'è il loro  
sangue?

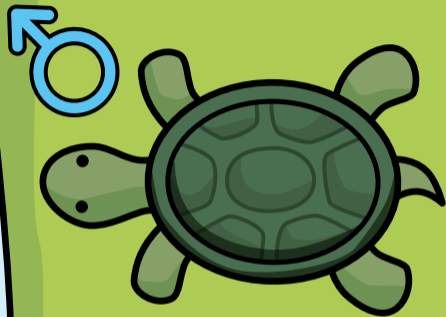


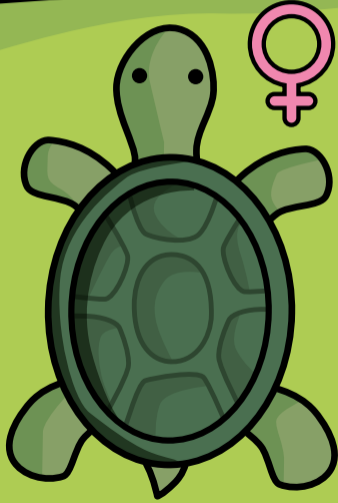
40 anni circa



Freddo: la temperatura corporea dipende da quella ambientale

Chi è più grande;  
il maschio o la femmina?





La femmina

**Perché è importante  
proteggere le nostre  
testuggini?**

