



Life Cycles

Butterfly

The female butterfly lays her round eggs on a leaf. Around five days later, the eggs will hatch into tiny caterpillars.

The caterpillar is very hungry and eats leaves and flowers. It grows very quickly and soon becomes too big for its skin.

Once the caterpillar is fully-grown, it turns into a chrysalis. The chrysalis is the same colour as its surroundings and is camouflaged for protection.

After a few weeks inside the chrysalis, a butterfly will emerge. Most butterflies you see in the garden will only live for around one week.



Life Cycles

Salmon

The female salmon lays her eggs in a river. The eggs hatch into tiny fish called fry. Each fry feeds on an egg sac to help it grow.

The fry lives in the river and feeds on insects, plankton and larvae. Their skin can change colour to camouflage themselves from predators.

Two years after hatching, the fry swims down the river to the sea to begin its new life and find a new home.

After two to four years, the fry becomes a fully-grown salmon. When salmon want to leave the ocean, they swim back to the river they were born in.



Teaching
Cave

Life Cycles

Frogs

In spring, the female frog lays her eggs in a pond. The eggs are called frogspawn. After two weeks, the frogspawn hatches into tiny tadpoles.

As the days and weeks go by, the tadpole begins to get bigger and grows legs.

Next the tadpole changes into a tiny frog called a froglet. It leaves the pond to live on land.

After three years, the froglet becomes an adult frog. Frogs can live up to five and a half years.



Life Cycles Penguins

The female penguin lays an egg in winter. The male penguin keeps it warm during the freezing conditions in a pouch above his feet.

Once the egg hatches into a fluffy chick, it moves into its mother's pouch to be fed.

As the days, weeks and months go by, the chick grows and becomes much too big for the pouch.

Once outside the pouch, the chick begins to grow waterproof feathers and is able to hunt for food. After one year, the chick becomes an adult penguin.



Life Cycles

Kangaroo

The baby kangaroo grows from an egg inside its mother's body. A baby kangaroo is called a joey. The joey stays in its mother's pouch to feed on milk.

Months pass by and the joey is still in its mother's pouch. It's only at around eight months when the joey leaves the pouch and begins to feed on grass.

When a joey is scared it will jump head first into its mother's pouch. After one year, the joey becomes a fully-grown kangaroo.

Red kangaroos can grow up to 2m and can reach a top speed of 65km/h, faster than any horse. It can also jump 3m high and over 7m in distance.