

Lebenszyklus Frosch

Life Cycle Frog



DE WICHTIG – SORGFÄLTIG LESEN. FÜR SPÄTERE VERWENDUNG AUFBEWAHREN.

Art.-Nr. 767557

Hinweise zur Entsorgung

Bitte entsorgen Sie die Verpackungsmaterialien nach dem Auspacken sofort umweltgerecht. Folien stellen eine Erstickungsgefahr für Babys und Kleinkinder dar. Entsorgen Sie Ihr ausgedientes Produkt bitte über den Hausmüll.

Garantie und Ersatzteile

Sie erhalten über die gesetzliche Gewährleistungsfrist hinaus (und ohne dass diese eingeschränkt wird) 2 Jahre volle Garantie.

Das heißt, Sie müssen nicht nachweisen, dass defekte Ware schon beim Kauf schadhaft war.

Wenden Sie sich im Garantiefall an Ihren Händler.

EN IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

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Notes for Disposal

Please dispose of all packaging material immediately after unpacking in an environmentally-friendly fashion. Plastic wrappings represent a danger of suffocation for small children.

Teaching materials can be disposed with regular household waste.

Warranty and Spare Parts

In addition to the legal guarantee (and without reducing it) you receive 2 years of total guarantee. That means, you do not have to prove that articles were already damaged at purchase. In case of guarantee, contact place of purchase.

Fill in the Blank

The frog in general

Frogs have smoother skin than (1) _____. They have different colourings depending on their habitat in order to be camouflaged in the best possible way. Green frogs have a green to olive brown colour with dark spots. The upper side is often crossed by a yellow midline. The underside of the belly is light to whitish. Males are usually somewhat (2) _____ than the females. The eggs of the different (3) _____ also have different colourings. The earlier the eggs are laid in the year, the darker they are. (4) _____ are dark, greenish, olive or brown in colour, depending on the species.

Fill in: tadpoles – smaller – frog species – toads

Frogspawn

In spring, the frogs migrate to their (5) _____ after their winter torpor. The male lets the female carry him around until the (6) _____. In shallow, overgrown places, the female lays several thousand eggs (so-called frogspawn) in one or more (7) _____ in the water, depending on the species. The eggs are fertilised (8) _____ by the male. The tiny eggs are coated with a (9) _____.

The spawning balls of the brown frogs float on the water surface in order to be able to absorb the sun's heat well in early spring. The spawning balls of the green frogs are much smaller than those of the brown frogs and sink to the bottom of the water.

Fill in: spawn balls – spawning ground – gelatinous protective cushion – externally – spawning

Tadpole

The development of the (10) _____ depends on the weather conditions, especially the (11) _____, and the frog species. It can take a few days to a few weeks for a frog larva to hatch from an egg. The frog larvae breathe via the shaggy (12) _____, which are still on the outside of the head. In the first period, the frog larvae feed on the supply of (13) _____ on their abdomen.

Fill in: egg yolk – frog larvae – gills – temperature

Tadpoles with hind legs

After about 10 days, the (14) _____ turn into (15) _____ and a breathing hole forms. Now, the frog larva takes on (16) the shape of a _____. The tadpoles have a fin-like tail with which they can move through the water, rowing. They feed mainly on the smallest (17) _____, which they scrape off with their teeth at the mouth. After a few weeks, the limbs form. While the (18) _____ are soon visible, the front legs are still hidden at first.

Fill in: inner gills – external gills – plant particles – hind legs – tadpole figure

Froglet

Some time later, the (19) _____ also grow. After the development of the extremities, the internal transformation into a (20) _____ (the metamorphosis) also takes place. The tadpoles swim more and more often to the water surface, as the (21) _____ have formed. In addition, the way of (22) _____ also changes, the raspy mouth pushes off. As a frog, it preys on living animals with its tongue. The tail regresses. The (23) _____ of the regressing tail serve as a source of energy during this time.

Fill in: frog – lungs – front legs – fat reserves – feeding

Frog

After the complete (24) _____, the little frog leaves the water. The small stub tail that is still visible soon regresses completely.

Depending on the (25) _____, frogs become sexually mature after (26) _____.

Fill in: species – 1 to 3 years – metamorphosis

(25) species, (26) 1 to 3 years

Solution: (1) toads, (2) small, (3) types of frogs, (4) tadpoles, (5) spawning ground, (6) spawning, (7) spawn balls, (8) externally, (9) gelatinous protective cushion, (10) frog larvae, (11) temperature, (12) gills, (13) egg yolk, (14) external gills, (15) inner gills, (16) tadpole figure, (17) plant particles, (18) hind legs, (19) front legs, (20) frog, (21) lungs, (22) feeding, (23) fat reserves, (24) metamorphosis.



From Spawn to Frog

Put the pictures in the right order by writing the numbers 1 to 5 in the matching circles. Write the correct headings for the texts.



Depending on the species, the female lays several thousand eggs (so-called frogspawn) in one or more spawn balls. The eggs are fertilised externally by the male. The tiny eggs are coated with a protective gelatinous cushion.

1



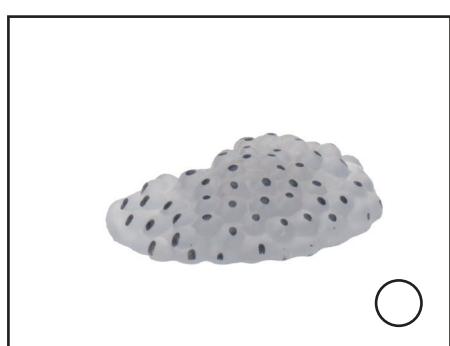
The development of the young animals is called frog larvae. The frog larvae breathe via the shaggy gills, which are still on the outside of the head. In the first period, the frog larvae feed on the supply of egg yolk on their abdomen.

2



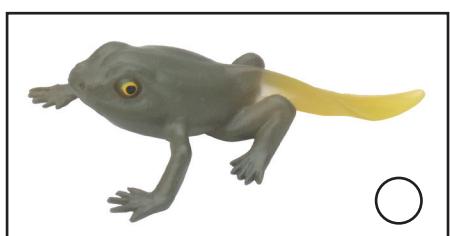
Now the frog larva takes on the shape of a tadpole. It has a fin-like tail and feeds mainly on the smallest plant particles. While the hind legs are soon visible, the front legs are still hidden at first.

3



Now the front legs also grow and the inner transformation into a frog (so-called metamorphosis) takes place. The tadpoles swim more and more often to the water surface as the lungs have formed. The tail regresses.

4



After complete metamorphosis, the small frog leaves the water. Males are usually slightly smaller than females.

5

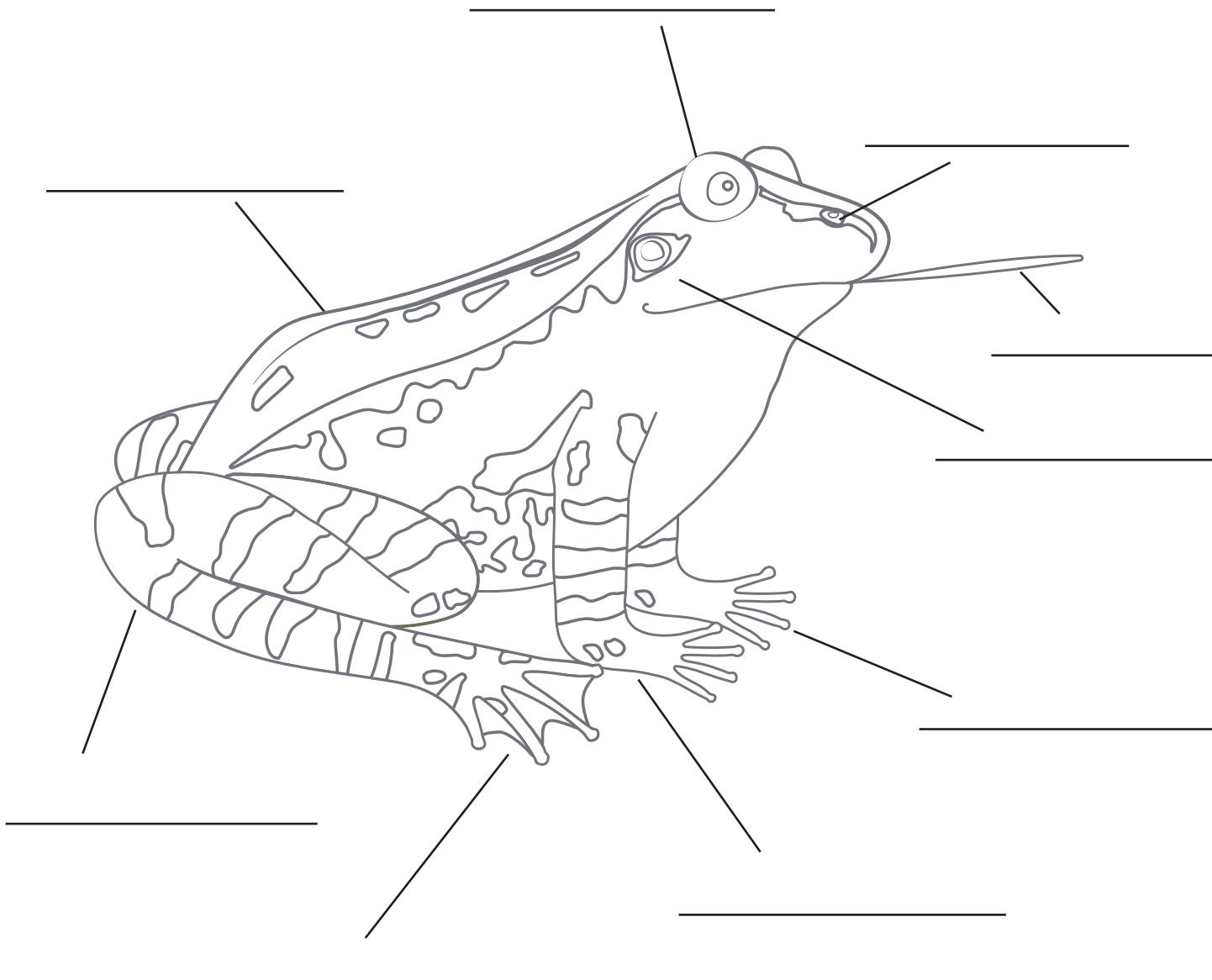
Name: _____

Date: _____



The Morphology of the Frog

Fill in the corresponding body parts.



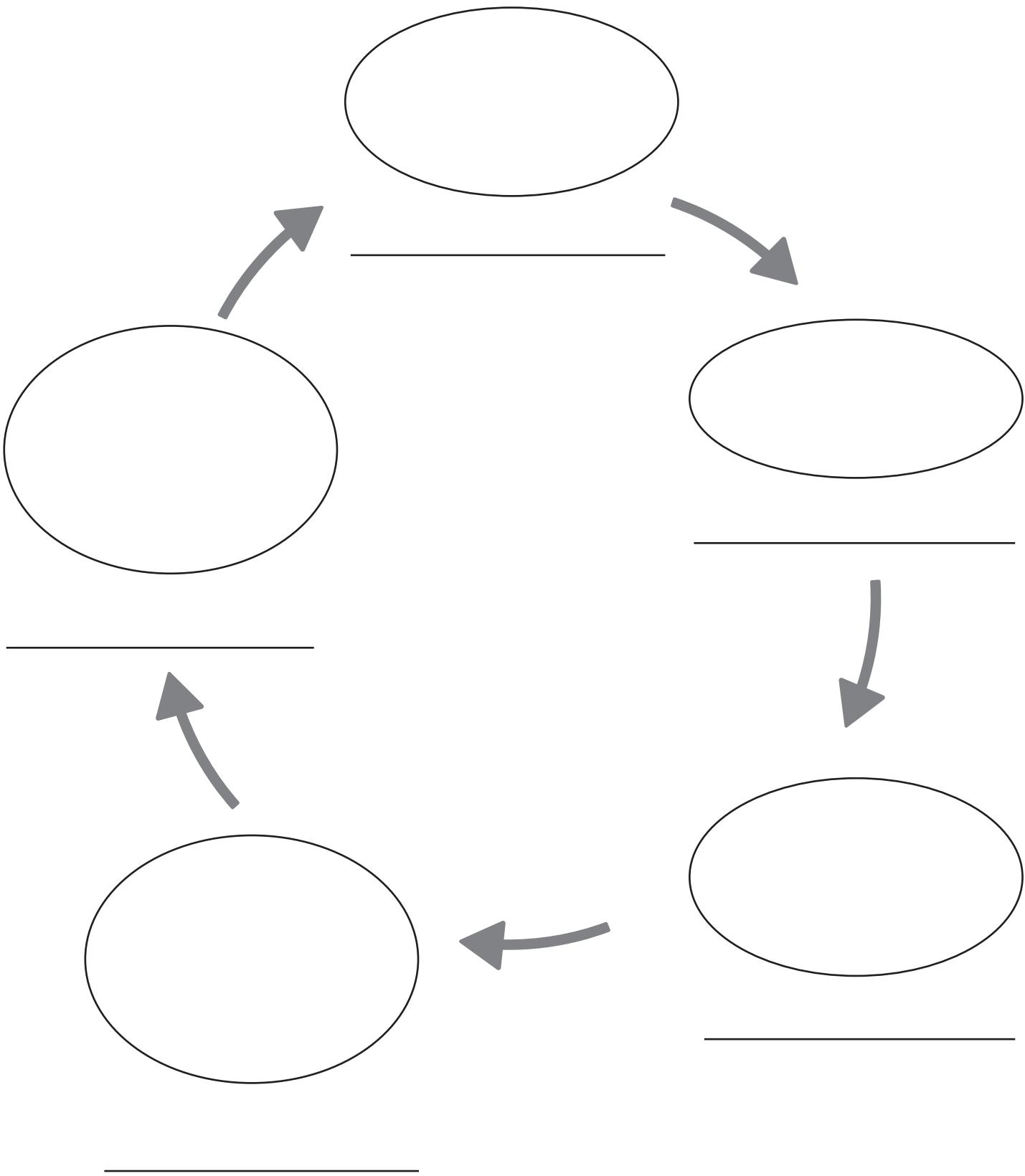
Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:

smooth skin – big eyes – nose hole – ears – front leg – webbed foot – tongue – adhesive pad – hind leg

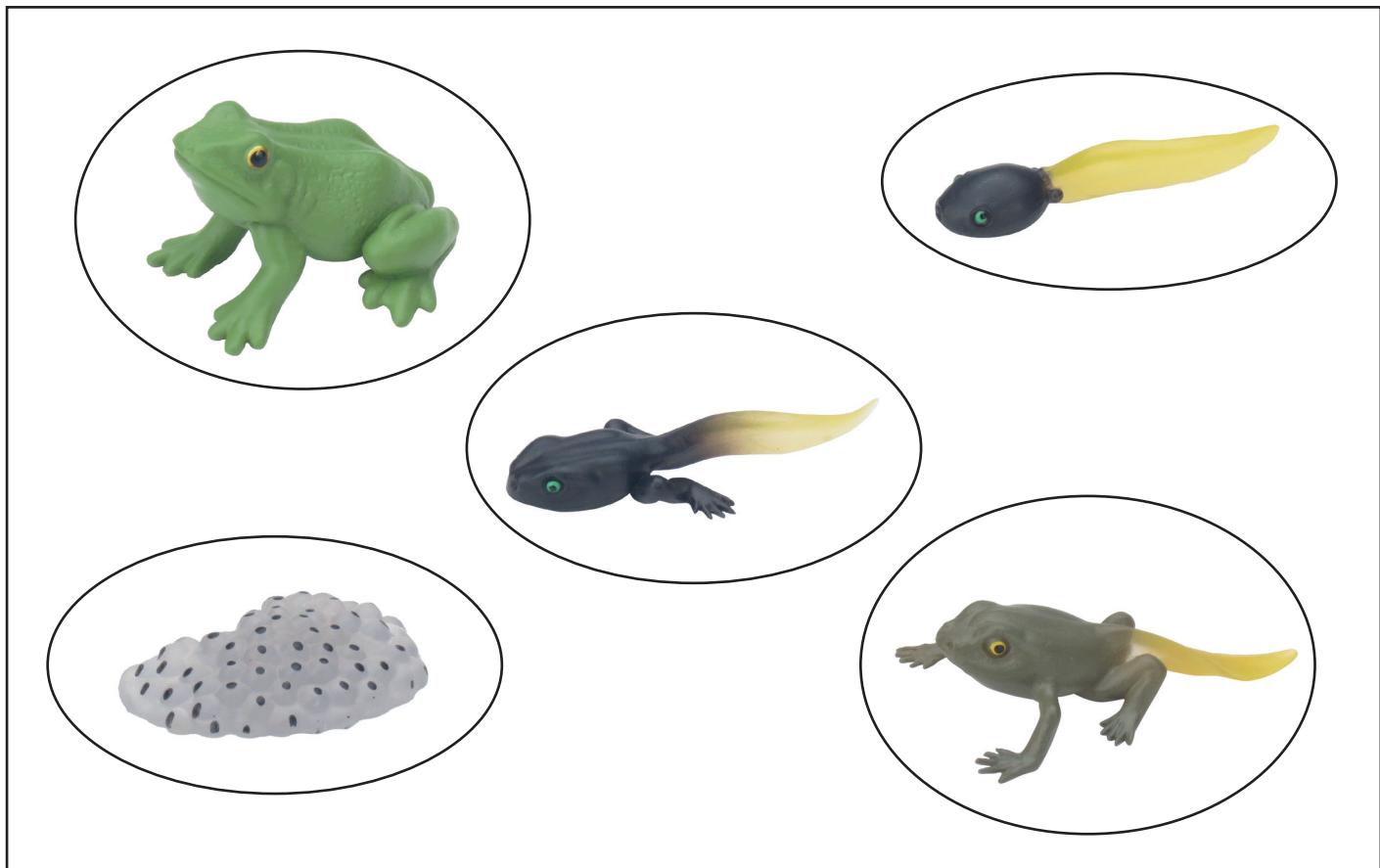
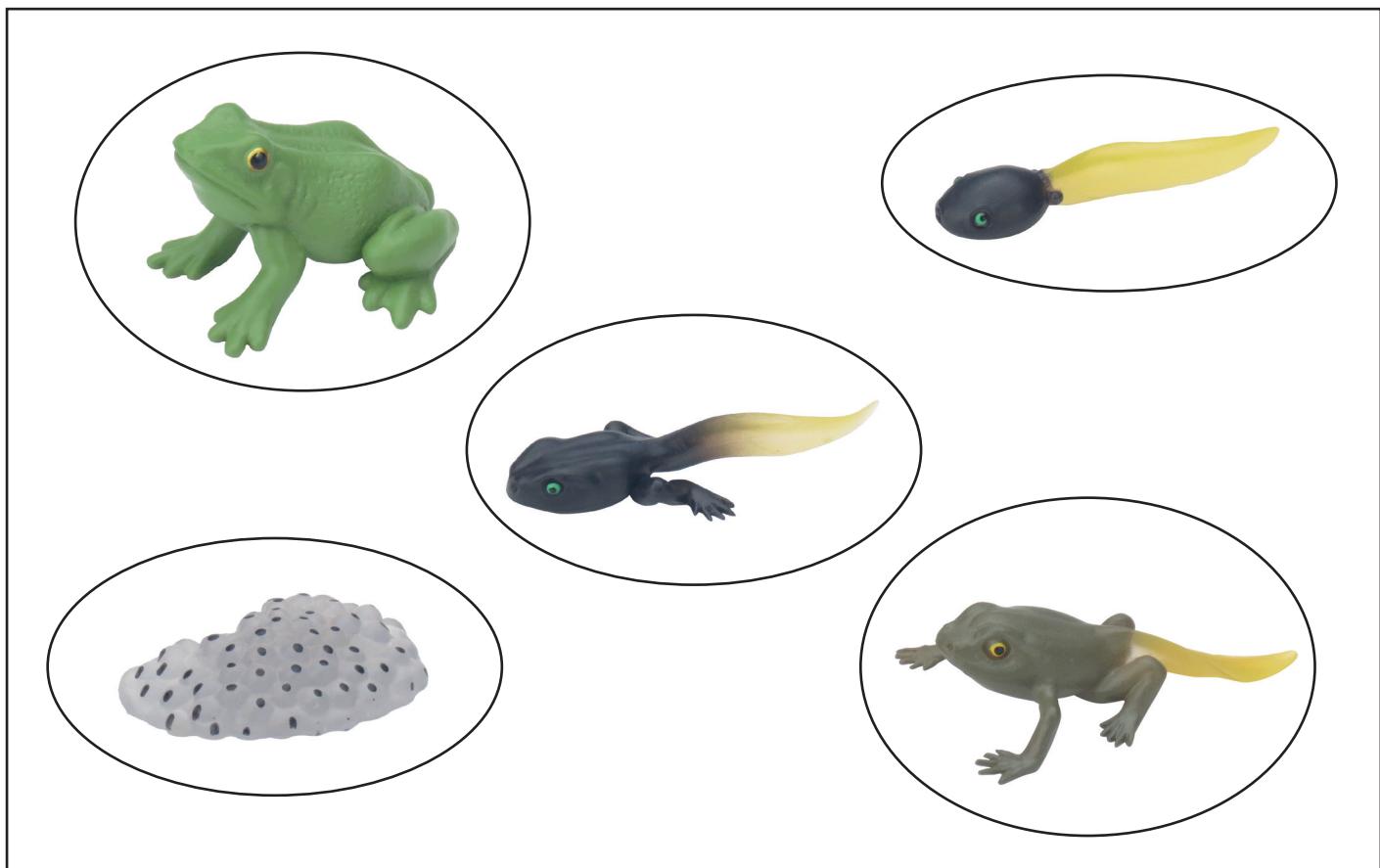


Life Cycle Frog to Cut Out and Stick On

Cut out the pictures on the next page and stick them in the correct order in the cycle below. Then label the different stages of development with their names.



Pictures to Cut Out



Name:

Date:



Frog Fact Sheet

Research the frog and fill in its profile:

Name:

Food /Prey animals:

Age / Life expectancy:

Habitat:

Living space:

Reproduction:

Size:

Enemies:

Weight:

Mating season:

Characteristics/Looks:

Sleep rhythm:

Draw a frog in its natural habitat:

