

Lebenszyklus Schmetterling

Life Cycle Butterfly



DE WICHTIG – SORGFÄLTIG LESEN. FÜR SPÄTERE VERWENDUNG AUFBEWAHREN.

Art.-Nr. 767568

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

Eggs and caterpillars

The (1) _____ of the peacock butterfly lays 50 to 200 elongated eggs, about 1 mm in size, on the underside of the leaves of (2) _____, the later food plants of the caterpillars. The (3) _____ of the various butterfly species differ in appearance. Those of the peacock butterfly are (4) _____.

Fill in: female – eggs – stinging nettles – green

Caterpillar

The caterpillars (5) _____ after 2 to 3 weeks. They are about 3 mm long, light green and have a black head. They live together on the (6) _____. Each caterpillar sheds its skin several times during its (7) _____. The first time, the small caterpillar (8) _____ after only a few days and changes colour. The now greyish caterpillars cover the plant with a (9) _____ and move to other food plants as needed. After about 3 to 4 weeks, the caterpillar is fully grown and has shed its skin three more times. It is approx. 40 mm long, black with white spots and has black pointed (10) _____.

Fill in: spines – forage plant – hatch – development – web – sheds its skin

Chrysalis

The adult caterpillar looks for a secluded, sheltered place to (11) _____, i.e. it attaches itself upside down to a stem or other suitable place (suspended pupa). After 1 to 2 days, the skin on the back (12) _____. The caterpillar (13) _____ for the last time, shedding it by wriggling back and forth. The so-called pupal dormancy begins. The pupa is slightly spotted. The ground colour is light green, later grey-green to brown and it has spines that run in two rows. The complete (14) _____ now takes place inside.

Fill in: bursts – sheds its skin – pupate – metamorphosis

Butterfly

After about 2 weeks, the (15) _____ is slightly transparent and the colour of the (16) _____ can already be seen shimmering through. The butterfly tears through the (17) _____ and the butterfly shows itself with still wrinkled, wet wings, which it dries in the (18) _____ before it can fly away. The young butterfly is soon ready to mate and lay its next eggs.

Fill in: envelope – pupal enclosure – wings – sun

Solution: (1) female, (2) stinging nettles, (3) eggs, (4) green, (5) hatch, (6) forage plant, (7) development, (8) sheds its skin, (9) web, (10) spines, (11) pupate, (12) bursts, (13) sheds its skin, (14) metamorphosis, (15) pupal enclosure, (16) wings, (17) envelope, (18) sun

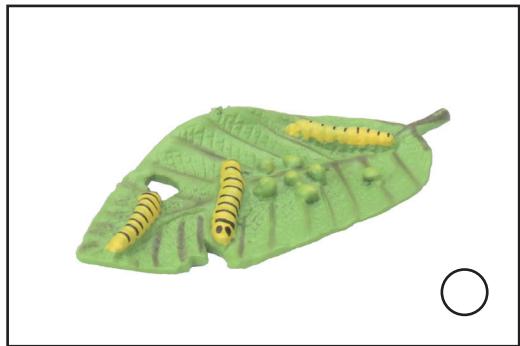


From Chrysalis to Butterfly

Put the pictures in the right order by writing the numbers 1 to 4 in the matching circles.
Write the correct headings for the texts.



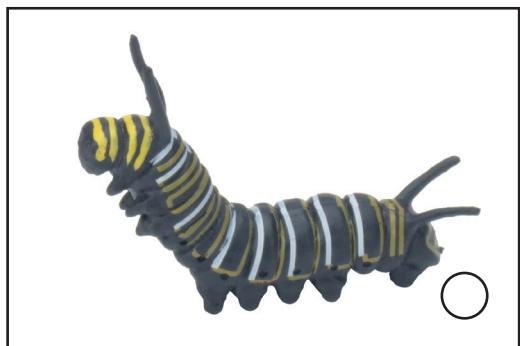
The female of the peacock butterfly lays 50 to 200 approximately 1 mm large, elongated eggs (pupae) on the underside of the leaves of nettles, the later food plants of the caterpillars. The caterpillars hatch after 2 to 3 weeks. 1



The caterpillars all live together on the forage plant. Each caterpillar sheds its skin several times during its development. The now greyish caterpillars cover the plant with a web and after about 3 to 4 weeks the caterpillar is fully grown. 2



The adult caterpillar looks for a secluded, protected place to pupate, i.e. it attaches itself upside down to a stem or other suitable place (suspended pupa). The so-called pupal dormancy begins. 3



The butterfly tears through the pupal enclosure and emerges with still wrinkled, wet wings, which it dries in the sun. The young butterfly is soon ready to mate and lay the next eggs. 4

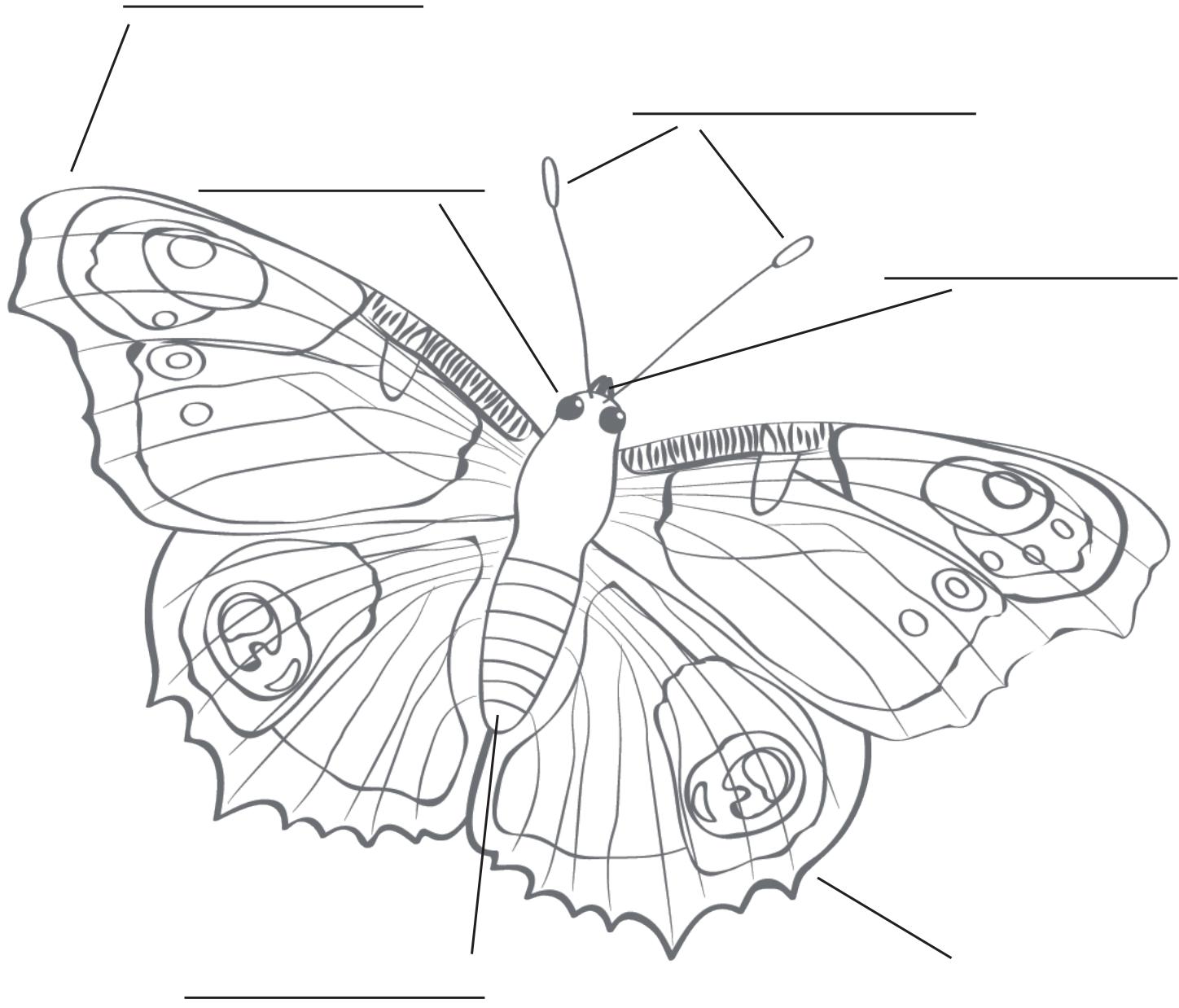
Name: _____

Date: _____



The Morphology of the Butterfly (Peacock Butterfly)

Fill in the corresponding body parts.



Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:

forewing – hindwing – proboscis – eye – abdomen – antennae

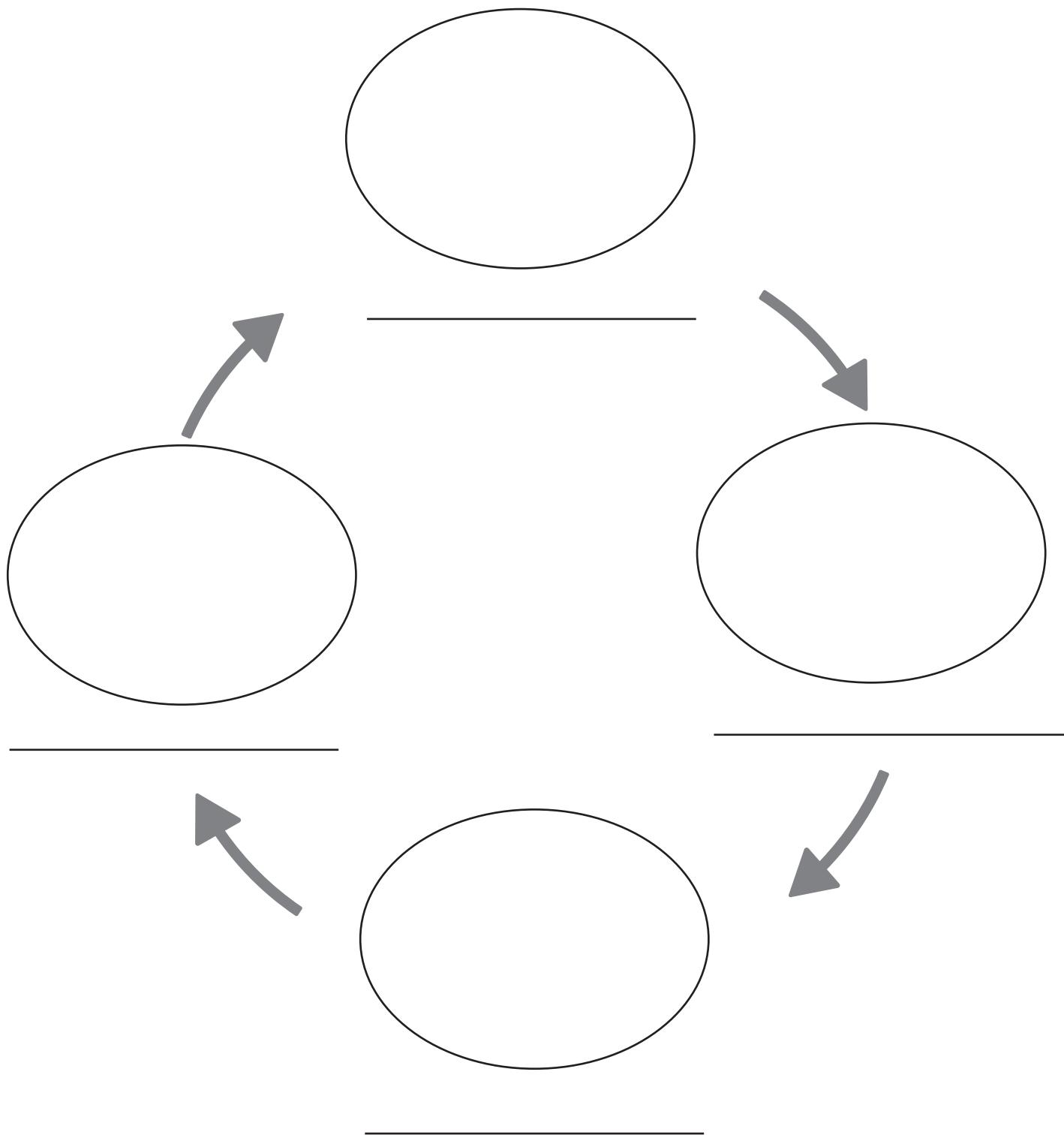
Name: _____

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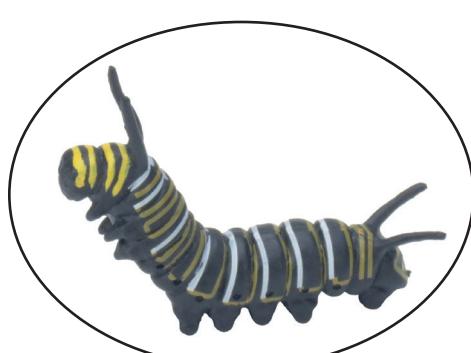
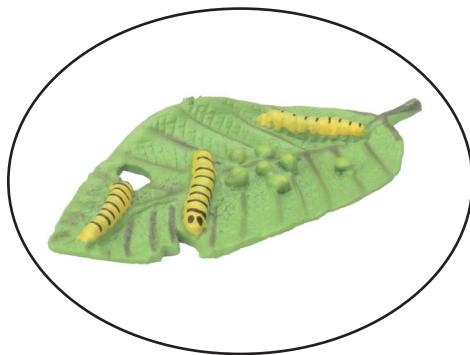
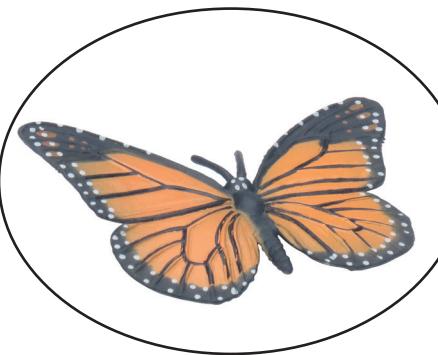
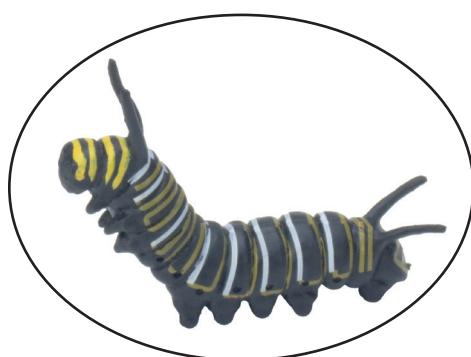
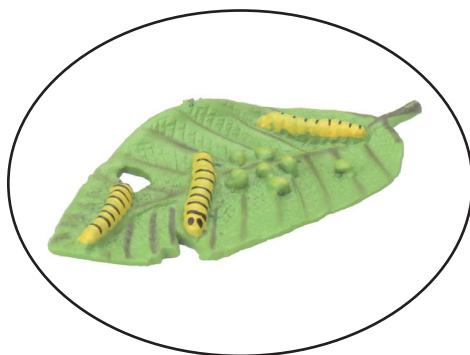
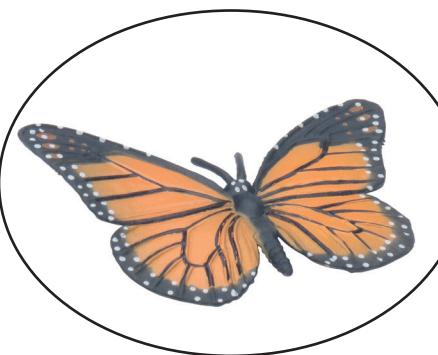


Life Cycle Butterfly to Cut Out and Stick On

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:



Butterfly Fact Sheet

Research the butterfly and fill in its profile:

Name:

Food/Prey:

Age / Life expectancy:

Reproduction:

Habitat:

Enemies:

Size:

Locomotion:

Weight:

Special features:

Appearance/Colour:

Draw a butterfly (peacock butterfly) in its natural habitat:

