

Lebenszyklus Huhn

Life Cycle Chicken



DE WICHTIG – SORGFÄLTIG LESEN. FÜR SPÄTERE VERWENDUNG AUFBEWAHREN.

Art.-Nr. 767569

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

Clutches of eggs

During the so-called moult, the hen loses (1) _____ on her belly so that she can better keep the eggs warm through skin contact. (2) _____, she digs a hollow in a sheltered spot under bushes or between stones and builds a (3) _____ with grasses and straw. Cell division of the fertilised egg takes place before it is laid. Between laying and (4) _____, development rests. The hen only starts brooding when there are 10 to 20 eggs in her clutch. She keeps the incubation temperature at 37 °C and turns the eggs several times a day with her (5) _____.

Fill in: incubation – in the wild – nest – beak – feathers

Development in the egg

Already on the first (6) _____, the central nervous system and the brain as well as the head with the eyes develop. Between the second and third day, the (7) _____ begins to beat. Nose, wings and legs as well as the (8) _____ develop in the following days. From about halfway through the incubation period, the embryo looks more and more like a small (9) _____. Only in the last days of incubation does the beak (10) _____. The complete (11) _____ of the chick from fertilisation to hatching takes 21 days.

Fill in: chick – day of brooding – development – harden – organs – heart

Hatching chick

As early as day 20, the chicks begin to (12) _____ without the hen's help. Before hatching, the (13) _____ already communicate with each other and with the hen. The chick carves a (14) _____ in the shell with the egg tooth on the top of its beak by moving its head. Hatching takes about 24 hours. The chicks freshly hatched on the 21st day look wet because the (15) _____ is still stuck together. After (16) _____, however, they soon have their typical fluffy appearance.

Fill in: drying – hole – chicks – fluff – hatch

Chick

The newly hatched chicks are (17) _____, but they are fixated on the hen and only follow her. They recognise her by her voice and her (18) _____.

This imprinting is important for the little chicks because the mother shows the chicks all the important behaviours, e.g. scratching, (19) _____ or sharpening the beak. She also teaches them what they can (20) _____. In case of danger, the mother hen calls for her chicks.

The chicks develop very quickly. At about (21) _____ weeks, the hen no longer leads her chicks, but pecks at them and thus (22) _____ them away.

Fill in: eat – pecking – drives – nidifugous birds – 8 – appearance

Hen

Depending on the breed, the pullets are already (23) _____ at 12 to 16 weeks. At 4 to 7 months, they lay their first (24) _____, which are still small at the beginning. Then they also have to fight for their rank in the (25) _____ or are „pecked out“. If kept in a species-appropriate manner, a hen can live for an average of 5 to 10 (26) _____, in some cases even up to 15 years.

Laying hens are (27) _____ after only one year, as their laying performance decreases significantly from the 2nd (28) _____.

Fill in: eggs – years – flock – slaughtered – year of life – sexually mature

(27) slaughtered, (28) year of life

Solution: (1) feathers, (2) in the Wild, (3) nest, (4) incubation, (5) beak, (6) day of brooding, (7) heart, (8) organs, (9) chick, (10) harden, (11) development, (12) hatch, (13) chicks, (14) hole, (15) fluff, (16) dryling, (17) nidifugous birds, (18) appearance, (19) pecking, (20) eat, (21) 8, (22) drives, (23) sexually mature, (24) eggs, (25) flock, (26) years,



From Egg to Chicken

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 clutch normally consists of 8 to 12 eggs, which are incubated by the chicken for 21 days. During this time, the chicken turns the eggs regularly and provides the necessary warmth and moisture for the eggs to hatch successfully.

1



From day 20, the chicks begin to hatch without the help of the hen. The chick carves a hole in the shell with the egg tooth by moving its head. The hatching takes about 24 hours. Afterwards, the chicks still look very wet, but after drying they are fluffy.

2



When the chicks are a few weeks old, they start to develop faster. They grow quickly and get feathers. At this stage, they learn to walk and fly, and look for food. The mother still supports them, but they start to become more independent.

3



The adult chickens are sexually mature after 12 to 16 weeks, depending on the breed. They lay their first eggs at 4 to 7 months. They have to fight for their rank in the flock. If kept in a species-appropriate manner, a chicken can live for an average of 5-10 years.

4

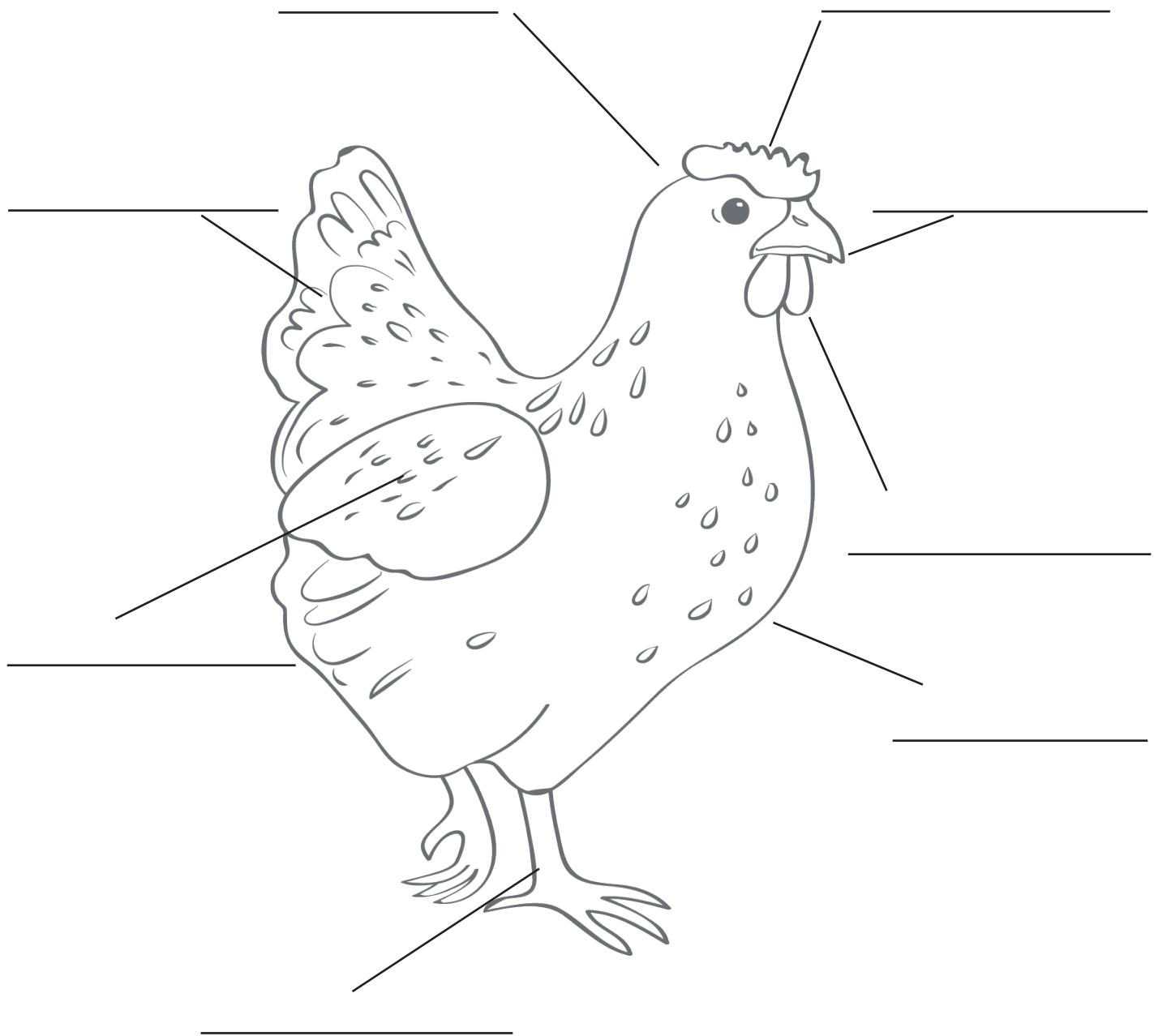
Name: _____

Date: _____



The Morphology of the Chicken

Fill in the corresponding body parts.



Choose the correct word to fill in the blank:

head – breast – wattle – wing – legs – tail – comb – beak

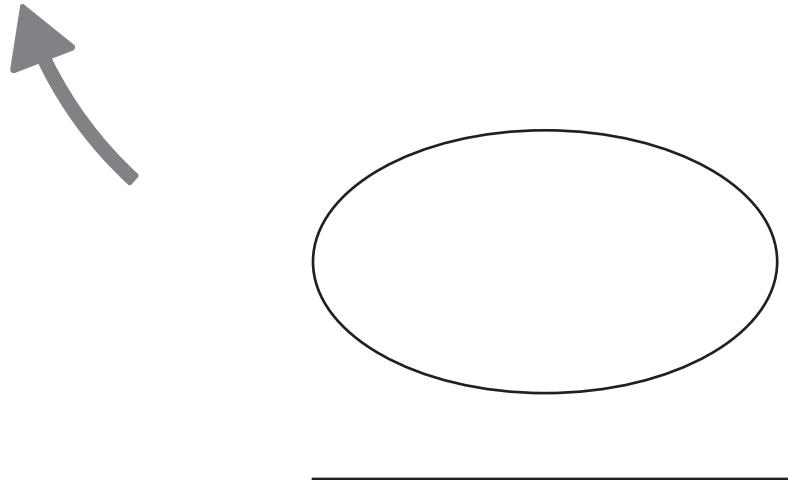
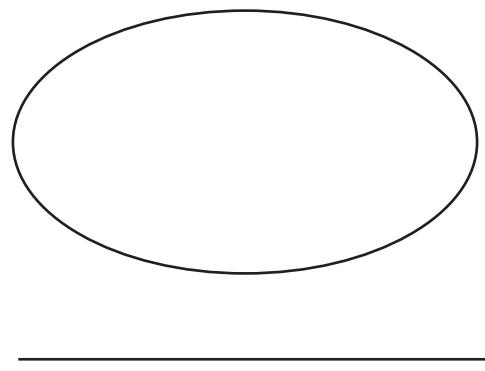
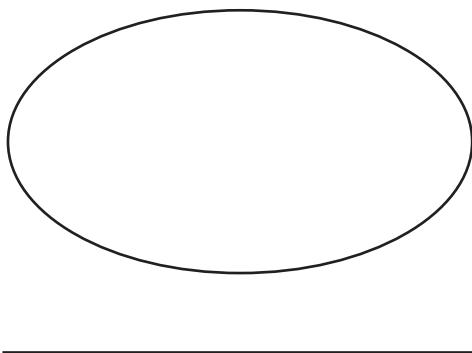
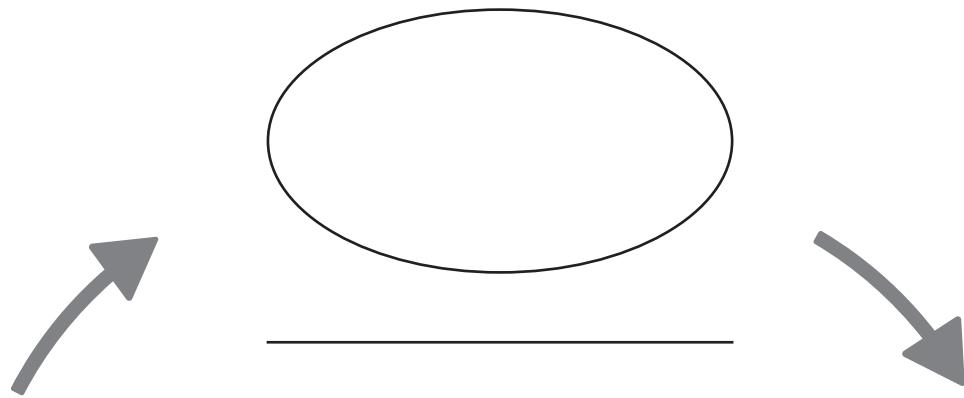
Name: _____

Date: _____



Life Cycle Chicken 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:



Chicken Fact Sheet

Research the chicken and fill in the fact sheet:

Name:

Food:

Age / Life expectancy:

Reproduction:

Habitat:

Enemies:

Size:

Breeding season:

Weight:

Start of laying:

Features/Appearance:

Draw a hen in her natural habitat:

