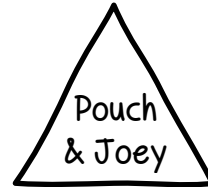
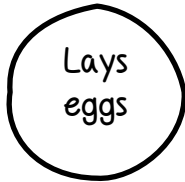
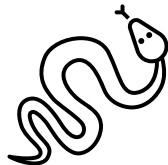


LIFECYCLES

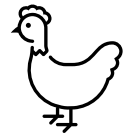
Sometimes we group animals together if they have babies in the same way. Draw the correct shape around the animals below to mark which lifecycle group they usually belong to.



Butterfly



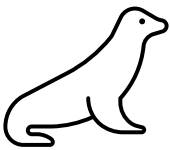
Snake



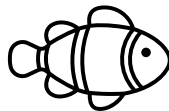
Chicken



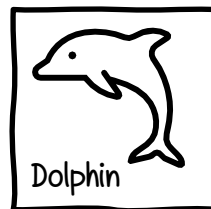
Koala



Seal



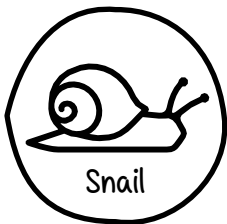
Clown Fish



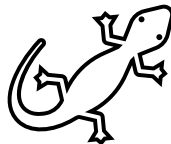
Dolphin



Human



Snail



Lizard



Penguin



Kangaroo

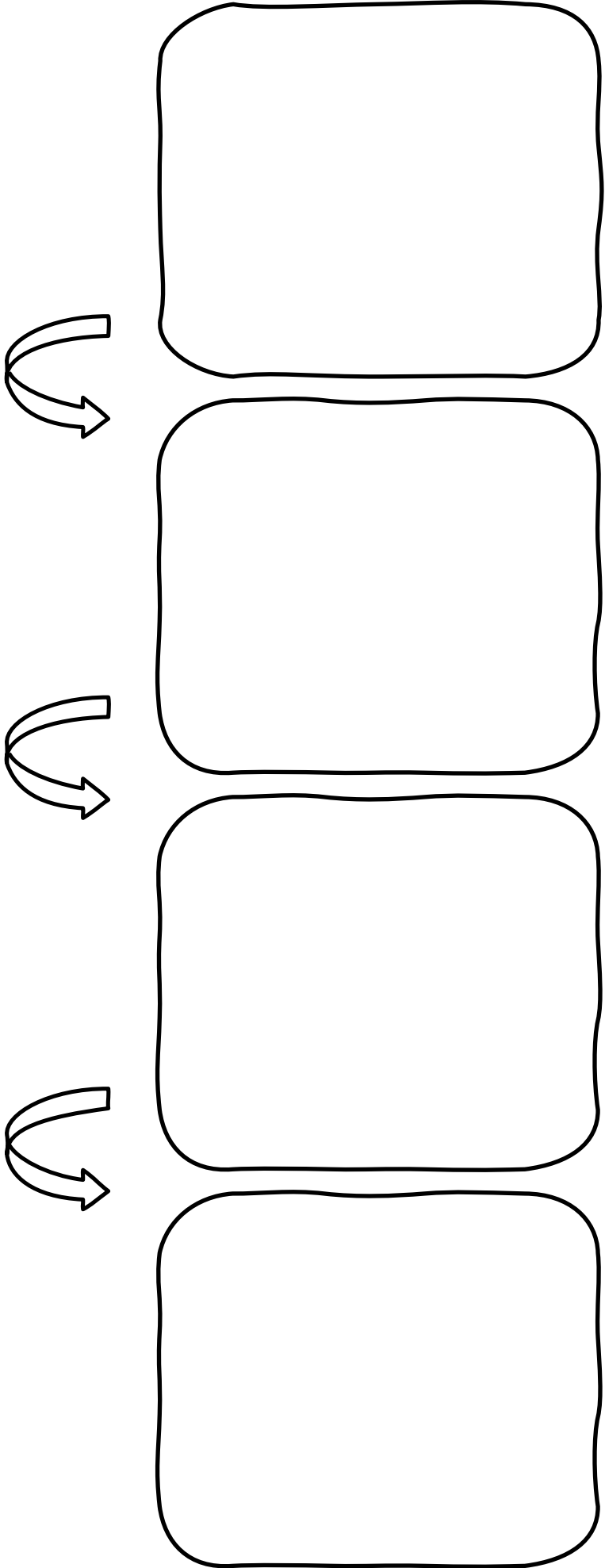


Dog



Frog

MAJOR MITCHELL'S COCKATOO LIFECYCLE



A mother and father have a lifelong bond. They need a large hollow in a tree to build a nest and will come back to the same one every year.

The mother will lay 2-3 eggs, and both the mother and father incubate them (keep warm).

After 30 days the eggs hatch and the chicks are bald and vulnerable. Both the mother and father will feed the chicks as they grow in the nest for 8 weeks. At 8 weeks the chicks are ready to fledge (leave the nest).

At 16 weeks old, a juvenile major Mitchell's Cockatoo can find their own food. They stay together with parents and siblings in a family group.

At 4 years old, the Major Mitchell's Cockatoo is mature and can leave to find their own mate or form a flock with other single birds. They may live to be 60 years old in the wild, or over 80 in captivity.

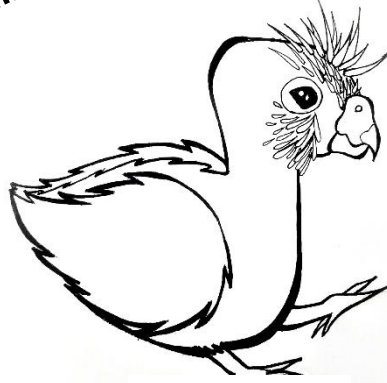
Cut out the stages of the life cycle and glue them onto the previous page in the right order.



Adult in flock



Juvenile



Eggs hatch



Find hollow and lay eggs