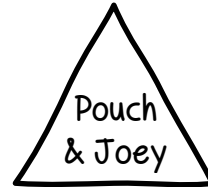
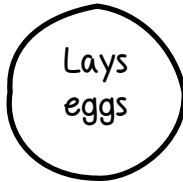
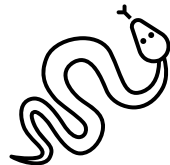


# LIFECYCLES

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.



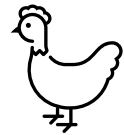
Butterfly



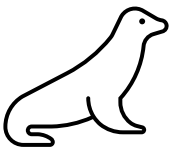
Snake



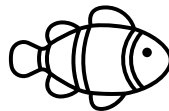
Koala



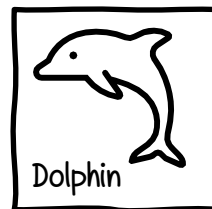
Chicken



Seal



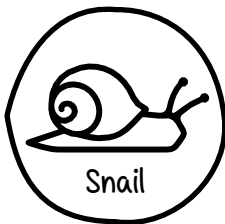
Clown Fish



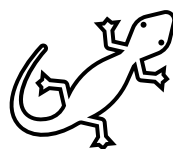
Dolphin



Human



Snail



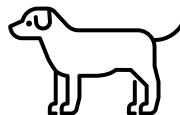
Lizard



Penguin



Kangaroo

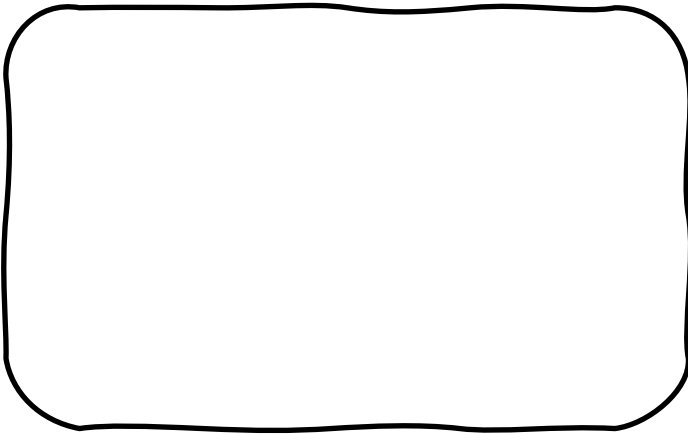


Dog

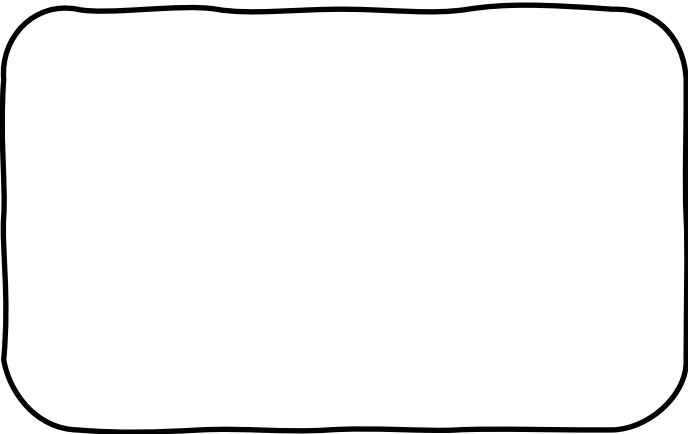
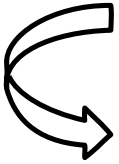


Frog

# SHINGLEBACK LIZARD LIFECYCLE

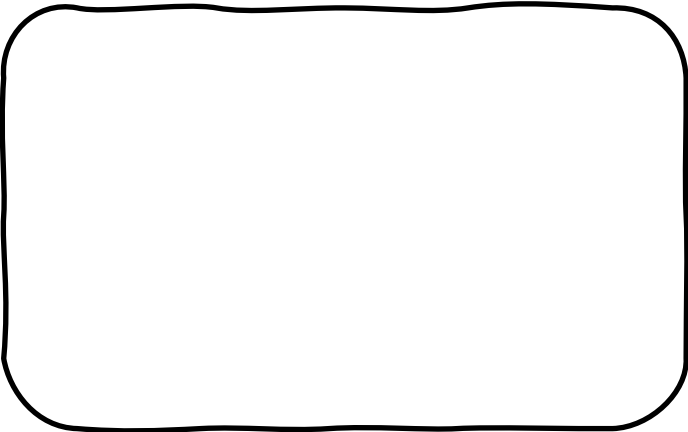


A Shingleback lizard Mother and father form a bonded pair. They will find each other to mate once every 2 years.

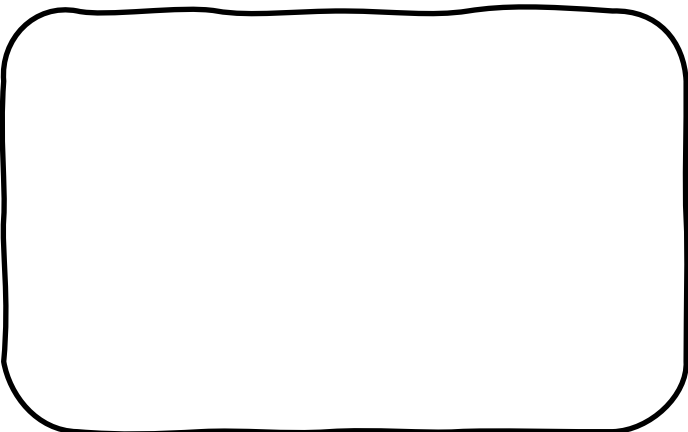
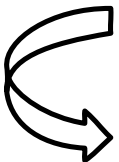


Most reptiles lay eggs, but the shingleback Lizard mother will give birth to 1 or 2 live young. These young are very large.

Their first meal will be their own birth sack.



3 days after birth Shingleback Lizard can live on their own and find their own food. They may share habitat with their mother for a few months.

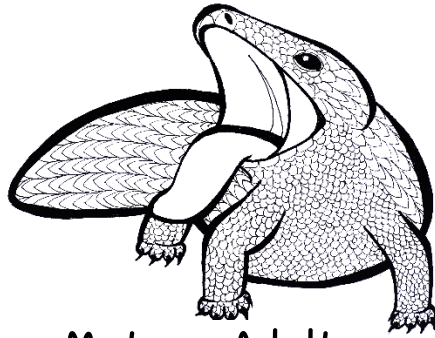


A Shingleback will continue to grow over its long life and become better at protecting itself.

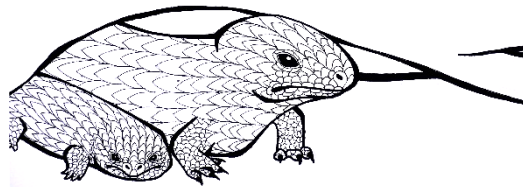
They can have their own young once mature at 5 years old.



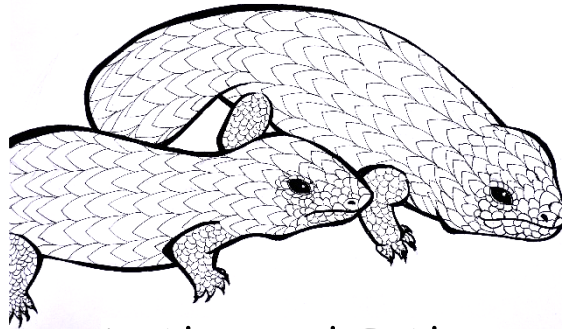
Cut out the stages of the life cycle and glue them onto the previous page in the right order.



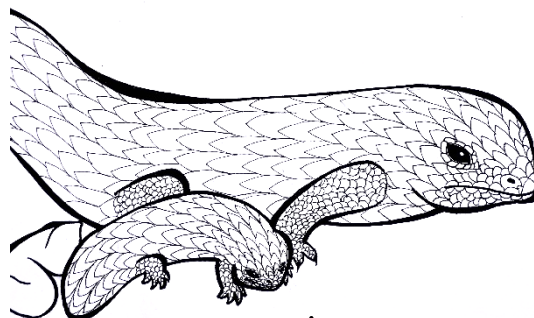
Mature Adult



Juvenile with Mother



Mother and Father



New-born