

LIFE CYCLES

Mammals

1.) Gestation - An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.



2.) Young - Growth and development is independent from parents.

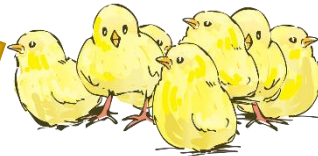
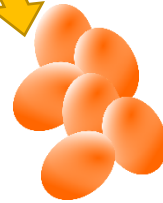
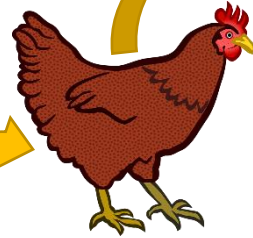


3.) Independent Adult - Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



- have hair or fur
- are warm- blooded
- feed babies milk
- give live birth

BIRDS



- Live in water and on land
- Lays eggs
- Moist, slimy skin
- Babies different from adults

- hatch from eggs
- some look like parents, shed skin and grow (the young are called *nymphs*)
- some go through *metamorphosis* where young and adult look different.

Amphibians

1.) Eggs - Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.

2.) Tadpole - After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.

3.) Jumps on Land - Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.

4.) Grows fins and hind legs - Develops lungs and its tail shrinks.

5.) Adult Frog - Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



Plants

- 1.) GERMINATION - seeds grow
- 2.) ROOTS GROW - underground
- 3.) STEM and LEAVES - over ground
- 4.) POLLEN - used to make seeds
- 5.) SEEDS SPREAD - the cycle re-starts.



Insects

1.) **Eggs** - laid by the female insect.

2.) **Larva** - Eggs hatch and larva is born. It looks different to its adult self (e.g. caterpillar/maggots).

3.) **Pupa** - When the larva moults for the last time, a pupa is formed. It acts as a camouflaged, protective shell for the larva to transform.

4.) **Adult** - The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.

