

Die Tierklassensymbole auf S. 25 und 26 ausschneiden und jeweils auf die Rückseite der Textkarten (jede zweite Karte) kleben. Anschließend alle Seiten laminieren, ausschneiden – jeweils die Wort-Karten auf die Text-Karten legen und links mit durchsichtigem Klebeband »binden«. Die Mini-Büchlein – mit 2 Leseneiveaus – werden dann sternförmig zu den Pfeilen der jeweiligen Lebenskreise gelegt.

Reptiles: Marsh Turtle

to mate

In early summer, the turtles mate.

to lay eggs

The female looks for a sunny spot.
It digs a hole in the ground.
It lays up to 30 eggs inside this hole.

to cover with soil

The female covers the eggs with soil.
Then it crawls away.

to ripen

If it is warm,
the young ones can grow independently
in the ground.

to hatch

The following year in April
the young one breaks the eggshell.
Then it hatches.

to eat and grow

The marsh turtle mainly eats snails and other animals. Adult turtles can live up to 120 years.

Birds: Blackbird

to mate

It is spring.
A male blackbird and a female blackbird mate.

to build a nest

The female builds a nest out of grass, moss and a mixture of soil and small sticks.

to lay eggs and incubate

The blackbird lays three to five eggs into the nest.
The female incubates the eggs for two weeks.

to hatch

Then the young hatch from the eggs.
They are naked and blind at first.

to warm and feed

The blackbird parents warm the young ones.
They feed them with insects, worms and spiders.

to fly, eat and grow

After two weeks the young one leaves the nest.
Two weeks later it flies away. Blackbirds can live
up to ten years.

Mammals: Rabbit

to mate

Female and male mate in spring.

to dig a burrow

The female digs a chamber in her burrow.
She cushions it with pulled belly wool.

birth

Here the female gives birth to four to twelve young ones. The baby rabbits are naked and blind.

to nurse

The mother nurses the young ones.

to see

After ten days the young rabbits can see.
They get a coat of fur.

to eat and grow

The young one grows.
In the following year it will look for a partner.

to dig a pit

In winter the female digs a pit in the gravel with her tail fin.

to lay eggs and fertilize

The female lays more than 1 000 eggs into the pit. The male immediately fertilizes the eggs.

to grow

Larvae develop inside the eggs.

to hatch

Larvae hatch out of the eggs.
They feed off of the yolk sac at first.

to leave the shelter

After one week the little trout leave their shelter.
They feed on insects, larvae and freshwater
shrimp.

to eat and grow

After two to three years the brook trout is grown
up. It jumps for mosquitos and catches fish.
It can live up to 18 years.

Mollusks: Garden snail

to mate

Two snails awake from their winter dormancy.
They mate.

to dig a hole and lay eggs

Weeks later the snail digs a hole in the soil.
She lays 60 to 70 eggs into this hole.

to warm the eggs

The snail warms the eggs.

to grow

The little snails grow inside the egg.

to hatch and leave the hole

After several weeks the young ones hatch.
They are transparent.
The little snails crawl out of their ground burrow.

to eat and grow

The snail grows.
It can live up to seven years.

Insects: Peacock butterfly

to mate

The female and the male butterfly mate.

to lay eggs

The female lays 200 to 300 eggs.

to hatch

Caterpillars hatch out of the eggs.

to molt

The caterpillars molt several times,
because their skin cannot grow.

**to pupate, transform
and hatch**

The caterpillar begins to spin itself into a pupa.
After about two weeks a butterfly hatches.

to fly and eat

The butterfly flies from blossom to blossom and
feeds on nectar.
The butterfly will only live for several months.

Insects: Ladybug

to mate

In spring the ladybugs mate.

to lay eggs

The female ladybug lays it´s eggs on a green leaf, where it is teeming with aphids.

to hatch and eat

After seven days the larvae hatch.
Rapidly they eat the aphids.

to grow and pupate

The larvae grow fast.
They pupate and hang on the underside of the
leaf.

to transform and hatch

The pupae transform.
After eight days a yellow ladybug climbs out of it`s shell. A few hours later it turned shining red with black spots.

to fly and eat

The ladybug climbs and flies from leaf to leaf.
There it eats aphids.
It only lives for several months.

Amphibians: Water frog

to lay eggs and fertilize

The female carries the male frog to the breeding ground in spring. It lays spawn balls with about 300 eggs. The male fertilizes the eggs.

to hatch

After a few days tadpoles hatch out of the eggs.

to swim and eat

The tadpoles swiftly wiggle through the water
with their tail fins.

legs grow

After several weeks the back legs grow before the
front legs do.

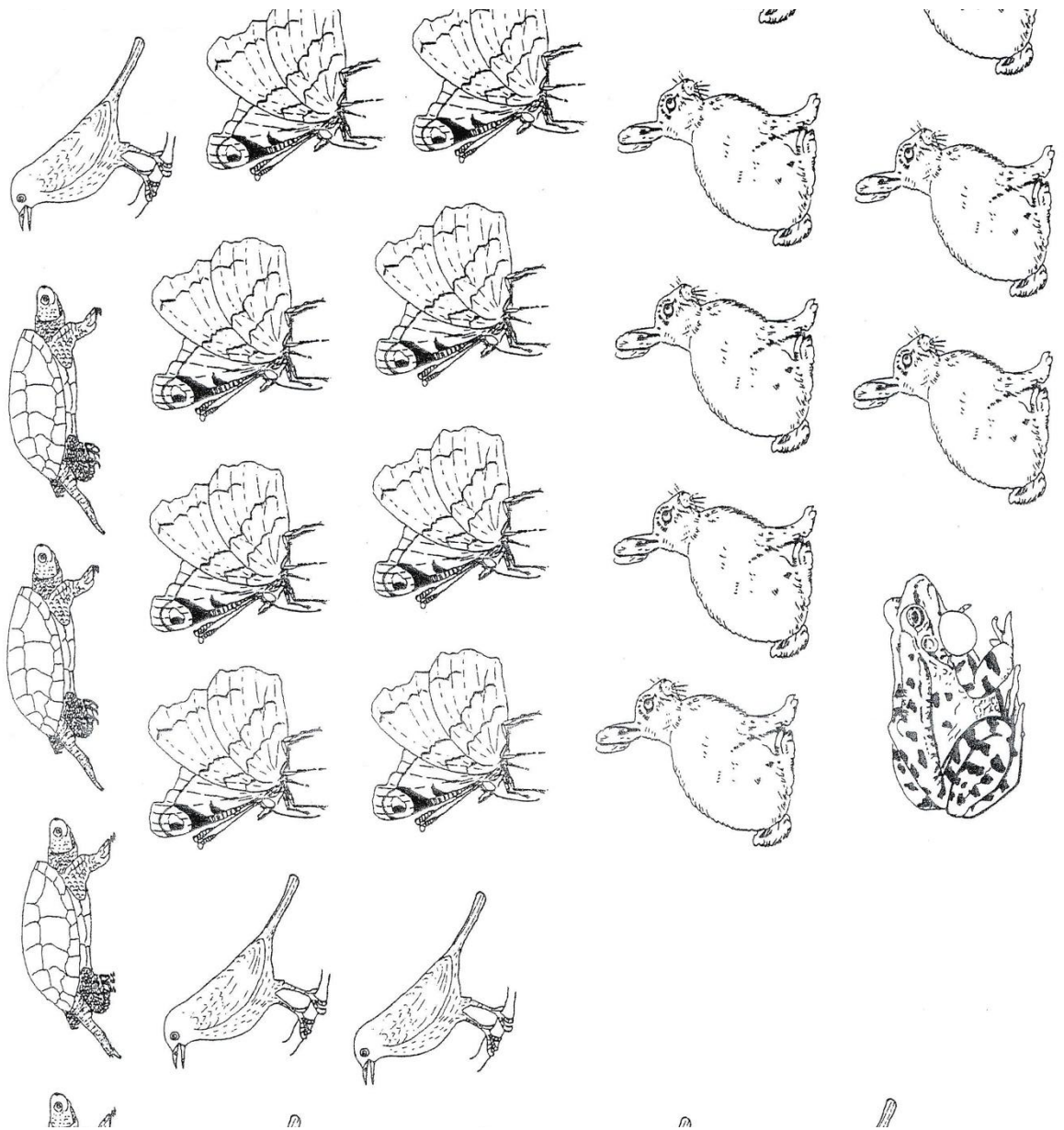
to climb on a leaf or onto the shore

The tailfin is absorbed.

The aquatic animal has become a terrestrial animal.

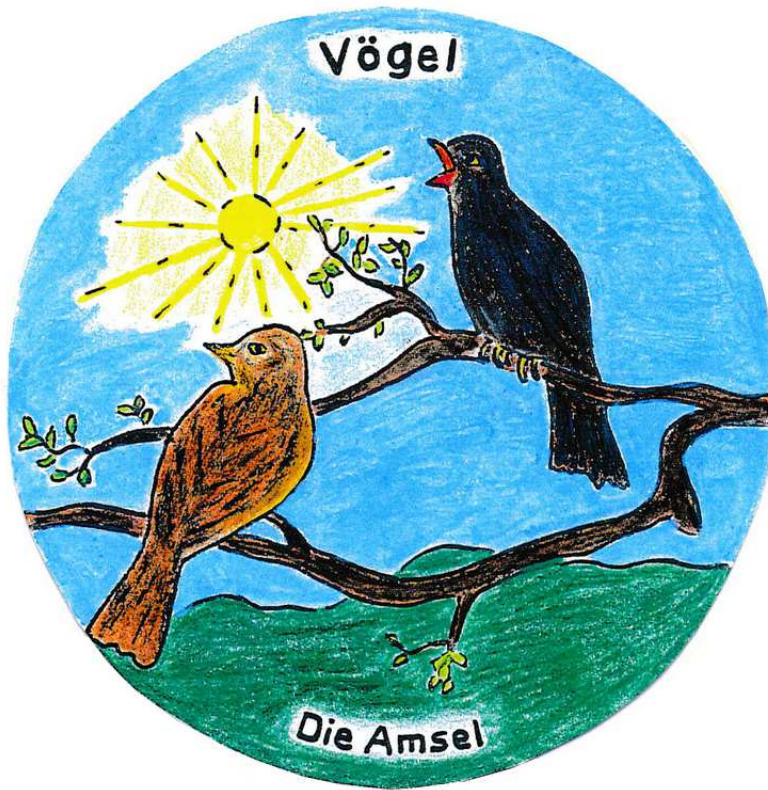
to eat and grow – sleep

The water frog catches insects and feeds on them. When fall arrives, the winter dormancy begins. The frog can live up to 20 years.





Vögel



Die Amsel



Fische



Die Bachforelle



Säugetiere



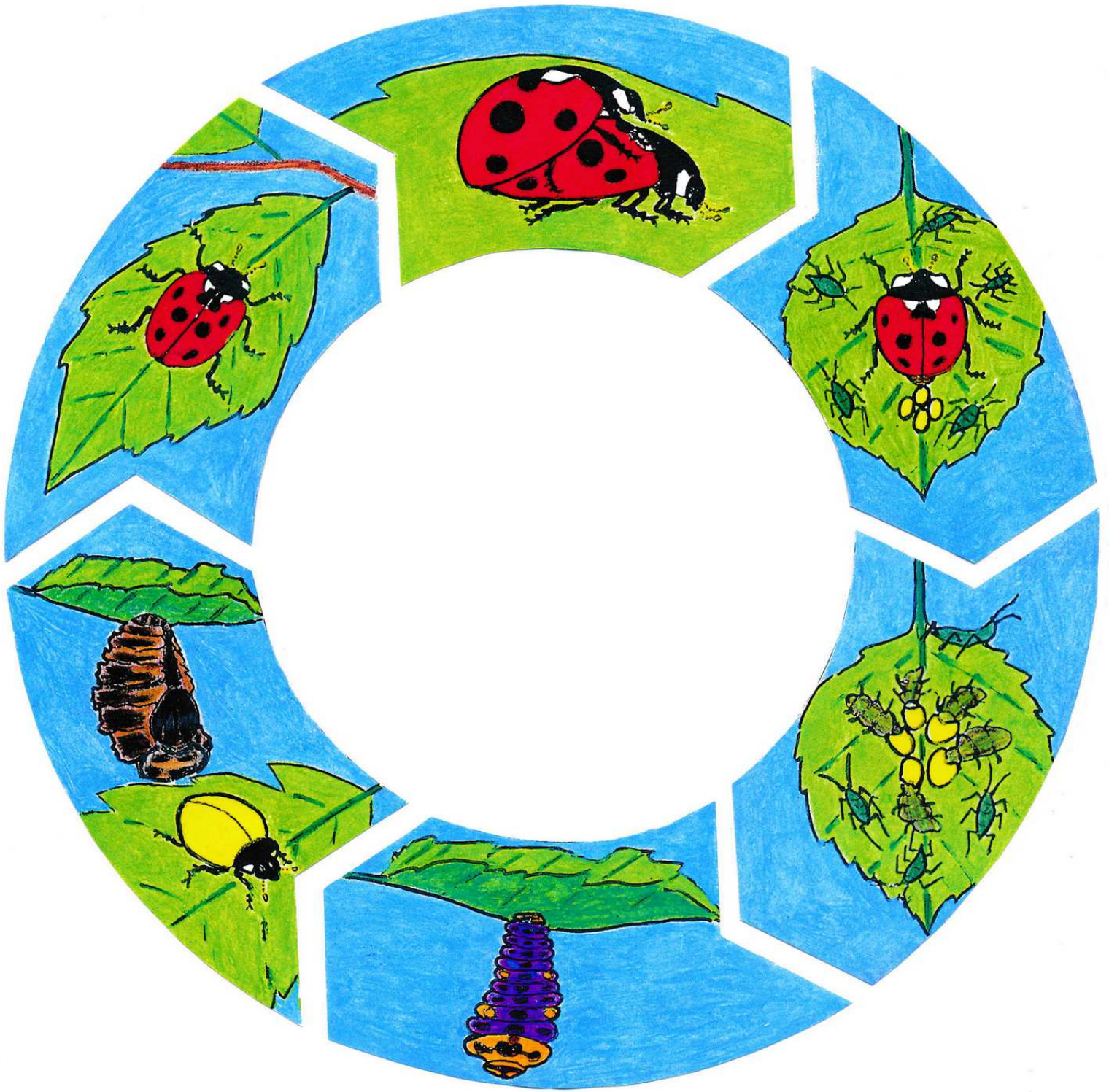
Das Kaninchen



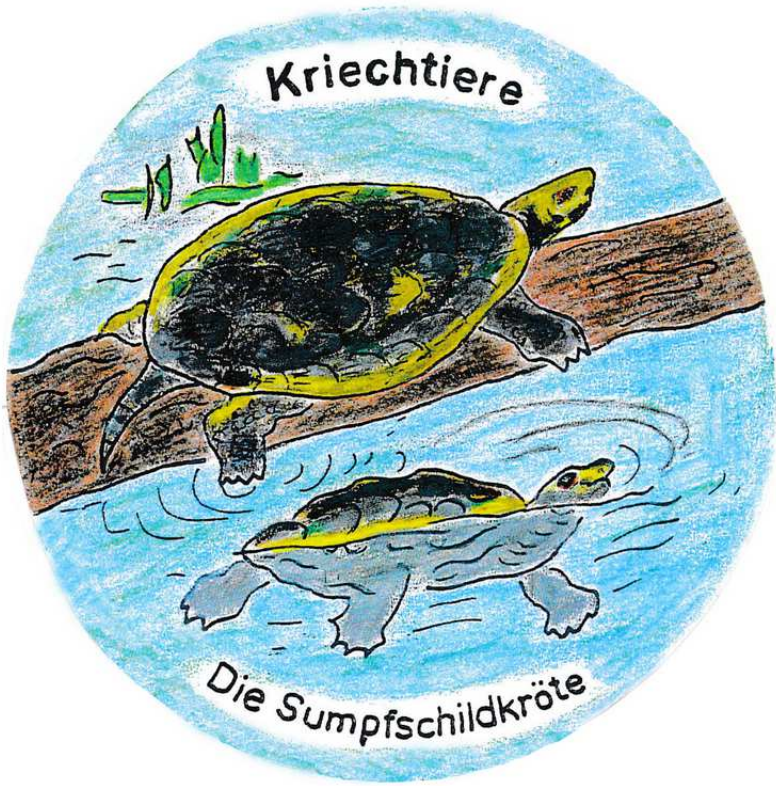
Insekten



Der Marienkäfer



Kriechtiere



Die Sumpfschildkröte



Insekten



Das Tagpfauenauge



Lurche



Der Wasserfrosch



Schnecken



Die Weinbergschnecke

