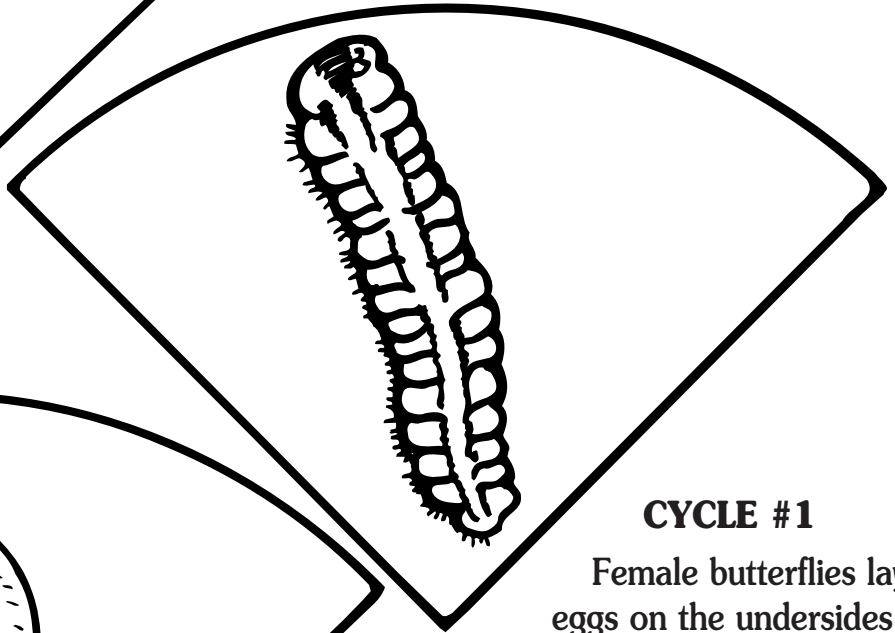
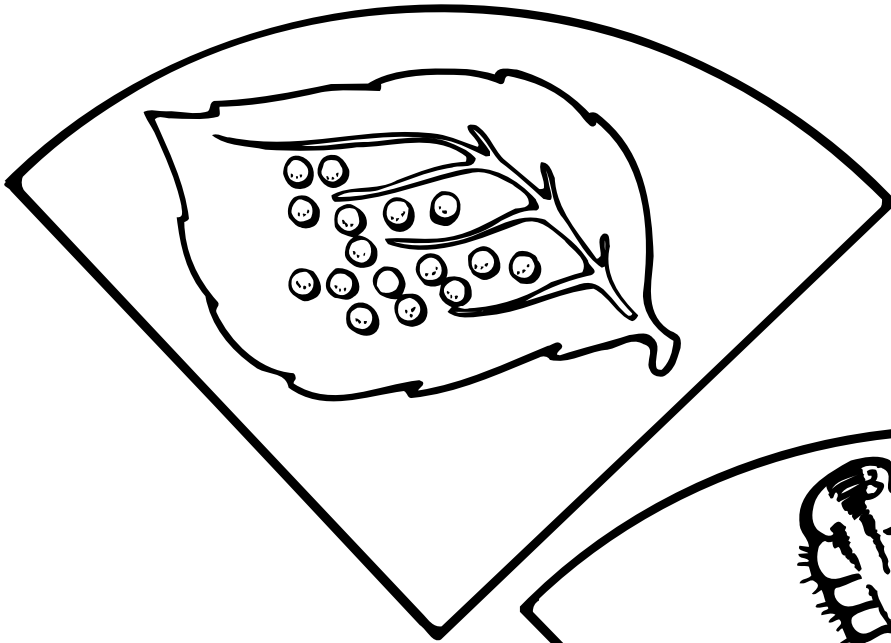
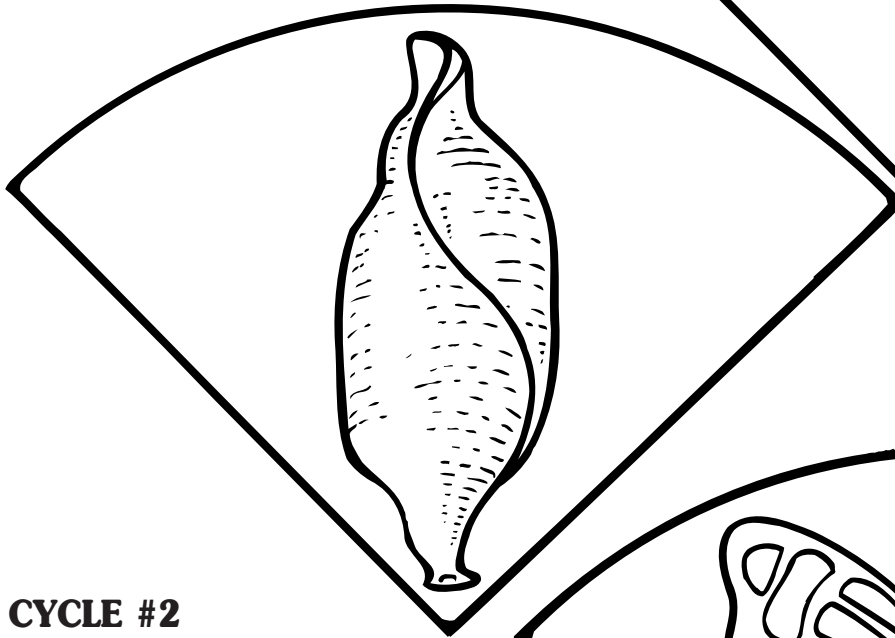


Butterfly Life Cycle



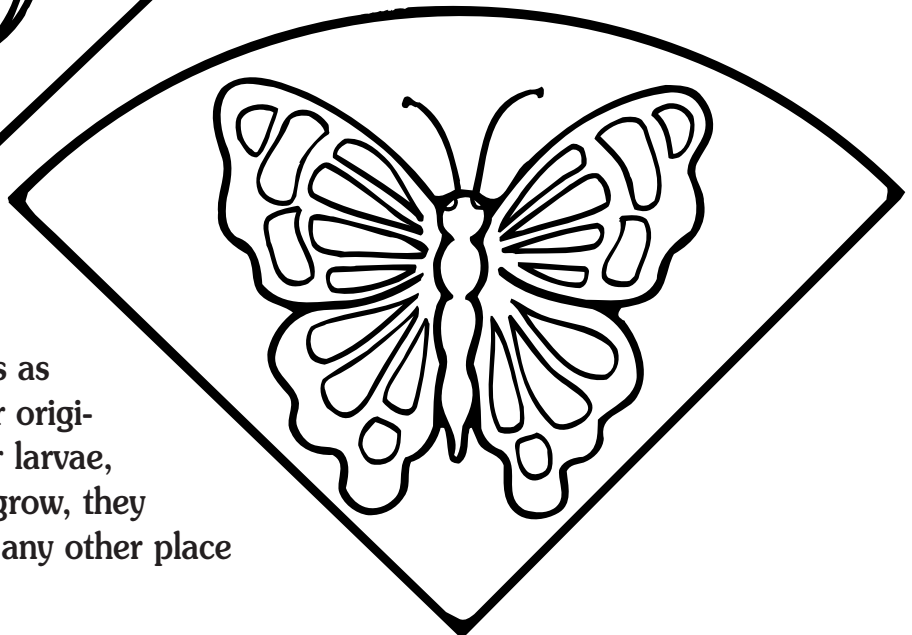
CYCLE #1

Female butterflies lay eggs on the undersides of leaves. These leaves are always the kind that the soon-to-be caterpillars like to eat.

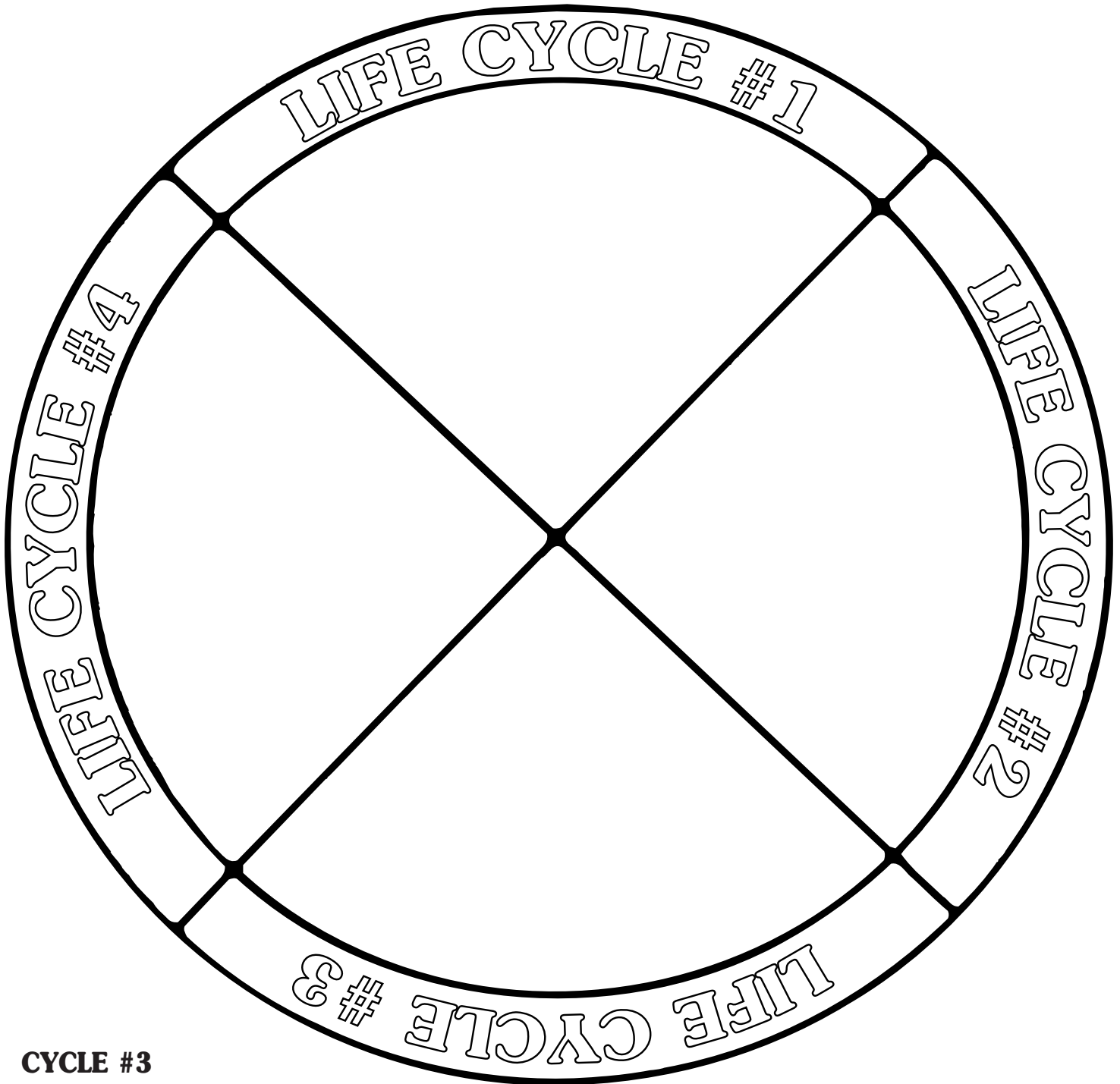


CYCLE #2

The crawling caterpillars are the larvae of the butterfly. Caterpillars eat continuously. They shed their skin several times as they grow hundreds of times their original size. When the caterpillars, or larvae, have grown as large as they will grow, they attach themselves to a branch or any other place suitable for a long rest.



Have students cut apart the illustrations on the previous page and paste them onto the appropriate sections of the wheel below.



CYCLE #3

We call the insect in this cycle of life a "pupa." The pupa develops a covering over its body called a "chrysalis." Inside this case, during the long rest, the adult butterfly is forming. When the pupa has finished its transformation, a butterfly will emerge from the chrysalis.

CYCLE #4

The adult butterfly slowly comes out of its chrysalis. The wings of the butterfly quickly grow strong in the fresh air. In a few hours the butterfly can fly away to find the flowers from which it extracts its food.