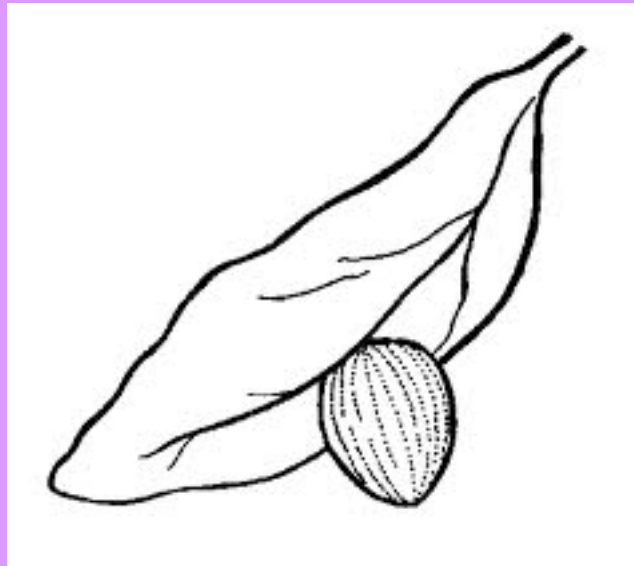


The Life Cycle of a Butterfly

S1L1: Students will investigate the basics of plant and animal life.

Stage 1: The Egg

- The egg is a tiny round object. The female attaches the egg to leaves, stems, or other objects that are near caterpillar food.



Stage 2: Caterpillar

- The caterpillar is also known as the larva. It is a long worm-like stage that has patterns of stripes or patches and can have spikey hairs. As the caterpillar grows it sheds its skin four or more times so the body can grow.



Stage 3: Chrysalis

- The chrysalis is also called the pupa. This is the transformation stage where the caterpillar becomes the butterfly. It is usually brown or green so it can blend in with the background.



Stage 4: butterfly

- *Adult butterflies can have more butterfly babies and lay their eggs on leaves. It migrates or flies to new places.*



Symmetry

- Butterflies' wings are symmetrical. They look exactly the same on both sides.



This process is called metamorphosis

- Metamorphosis is when the baby form of the animal changes into a completely different adult form.