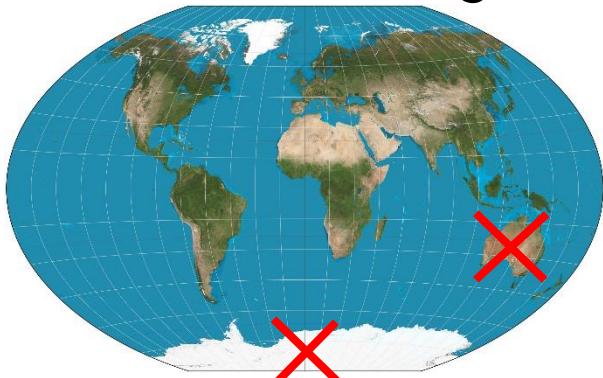


Painted Lady Butterflies

Have you seen any butterflies lately? If you have, it may well have been a Painted Lady!



Where do they live?



Painted Lady butterflies can be found all over the world except for Australia and Antarctica. They live in many different places, like wet **swamps**, dry **deserts**, shady **forests**, cold **mountains** and even in cities! They are **insects** so they are **cold-blooded**,

which means they are about the same **temperature** as the air around them. They can't put on a coat when it's cold so they need to move to live where the temperature's just right. They **migrate**, just like lots of birds do.



Characteristics

Painted Lady butterflies are common, medium-sized butterflies. They get their name from their colourful wings which are orange, black and white on top and brown, black, grey and pinkish on the bottom. Their **rear wings** have a row of five black dots. All these markings are its **camouflage**.

Food

The **thistle** is this butterfly's favourite food. The caterpillars eat the leaves and the butterflies eat the nectar. They also really like **sunflowers**! Like other butterflies, they also eat fruit and like to drink sugar water.



Predators

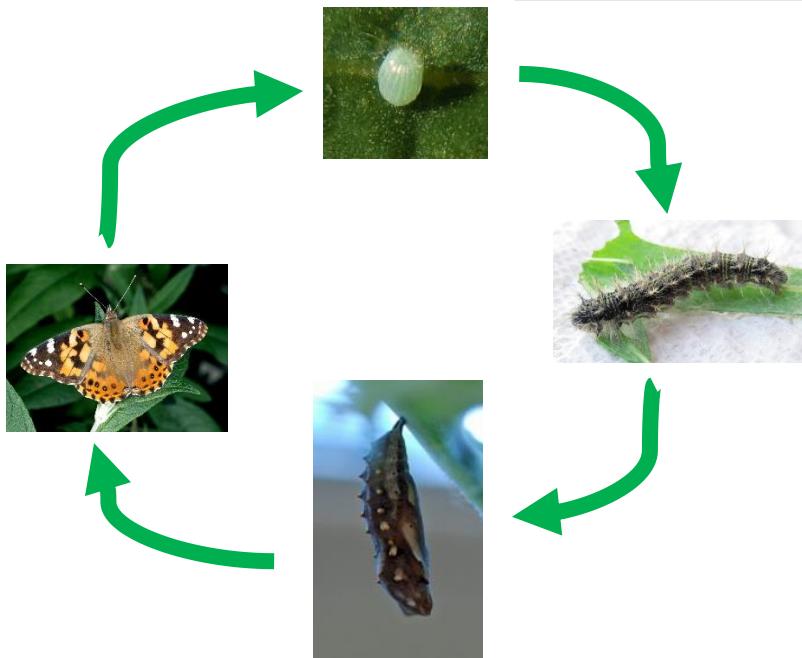
Like most butterflies, wasps and birds are the main predators. They will eat the eggs, caterpillars and the butterflies.



Life cycle

Painted Lady butterfly life cycle from start to finish is about a **month** long.

The butterfly
When the butterfly has **emerged**, its wings are wet and folded so it hangs up to stretch and dry out. The butterfly will only live for two weeks.



The Eggs

The eggs are light green and as small as the head of a pin. When the tiny caterpillar **hatches**, it eats its egg as its first meal then eat the plant its egg was laid on.

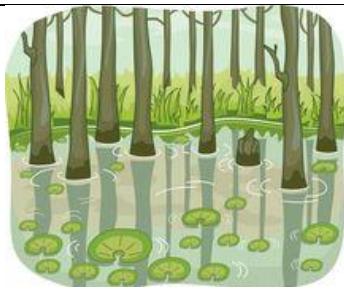
The caterpillar
The caterpillars **shed** their skins four times as they grow then hang upside down in a j-shape when they are ready to **pupate**.

The chrysalis

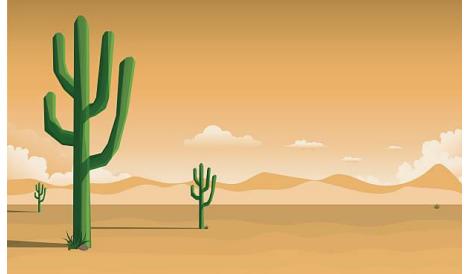
They use the 4th skin shed to make their chrysalis. The chrysalis can shake to scare off predators. Inside the chrysalis, most of the caterpillar mixes up and re-forms as butterfly.

Did you know?

1. Butterfly blood is clear.
2. They breathe through tiny holes in their body
3. They only use 4 of their legs as the front two are too small to use.
4. The red stuff on the butterfly when it emerges is the leftover bits of caterpillar it didn't need!



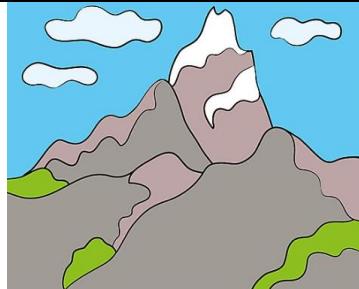
swamp



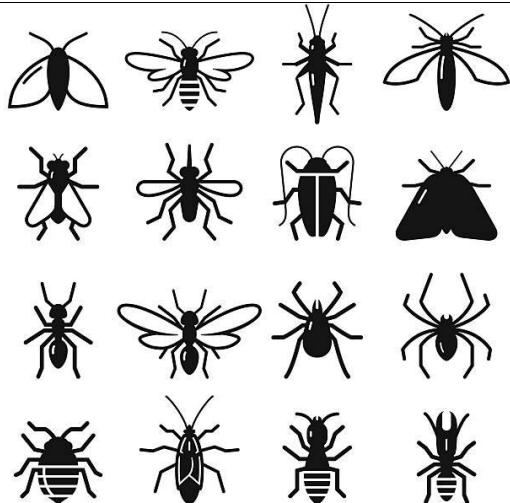
desert



forest



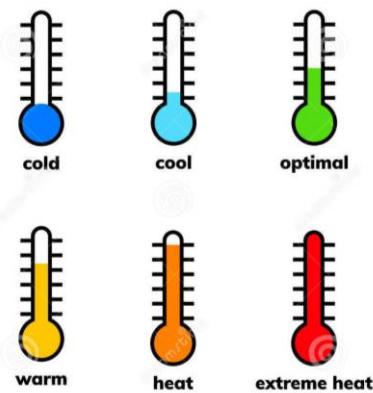
mountain



insects



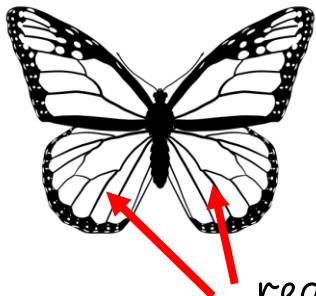
cold-blooded



temperature



migrate



rear wings



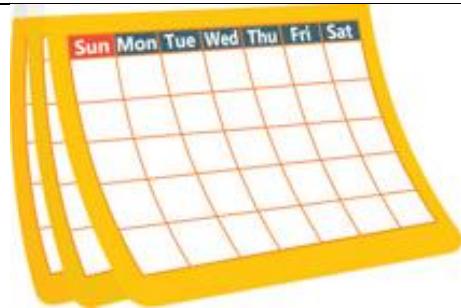
camouflage



thistle



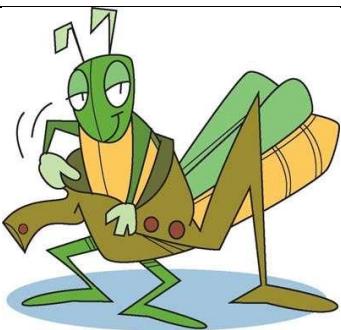
sunflowers



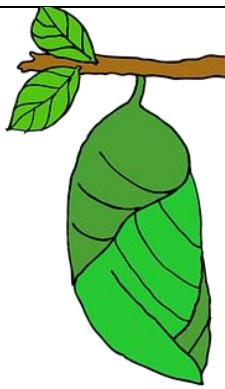
month



hatch



shed its skin



pupate



emerge

predators



Predator

Prey

Common Frogs

Do you have a pond in your garden? If you do, you may well have a small, green, Common Frog as a neighbour.



heading

Where do they live?



Frogs can be found all over the world except for Antarctica. The Common Frog lives in Europe and prefers ponds, lakes, and marshes. During winter they hibernate under rocks, in compost heaps, or underwater buried in mud and plants.

non-fiction

real!

scientific words

Characteristics

F

Frogs come in many colours, patterns and sizes. However, Common Frogs are usually an olive-green or brown colour with dark patches on their back and stripes on their hind legs. They grow to be about 10cm long. All frogs are cold-blooded so they must lay in the sun to warm up and go into the water to cool off.

Food



Like all frogs, Common Frogs are carnivores. Being small, they eat insects such as flies, mosquitoes, moths and



dragonflies. A frog's tongue is attached to the front of its mouth rather than at the back like humans. To catch an insect, it throws its sticky tongue out of its mouth, wraps it around its prey, then snaps it back and throws the food down its throat.

drawing

adjectives

Predators

sub-heading



Like most frogs, Common Frogs have many predators including birds, fish, snakes and lizards. They are very good at camouflaging themselves because this makes it harder for predators to find them. Like other frogs, they can change the colour of their skin to be lighter or darker to help them stay hidden.

photos

because
conjunctions

Did you know?

1. Did you know that a group of frogs is called an 'army'.
2. Frogs don't drink water as they absorb it through their skin.
3. Some frogs don't use camouflage. Instead, they are brightly coloured to scare away any predators.

List



generalisers

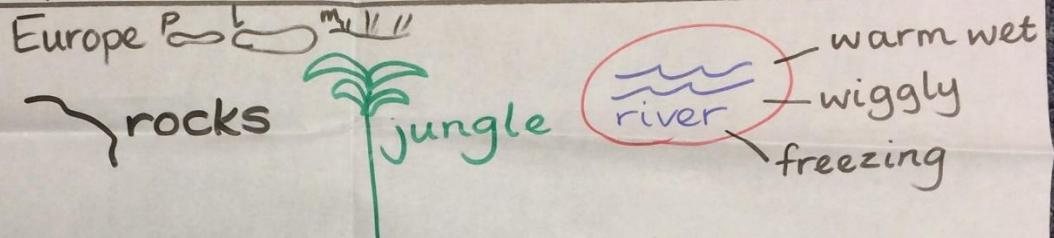
Introduction

CF

blue
purple

5,000

Where do
they live?
Stick figure
house?



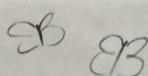
Looks like



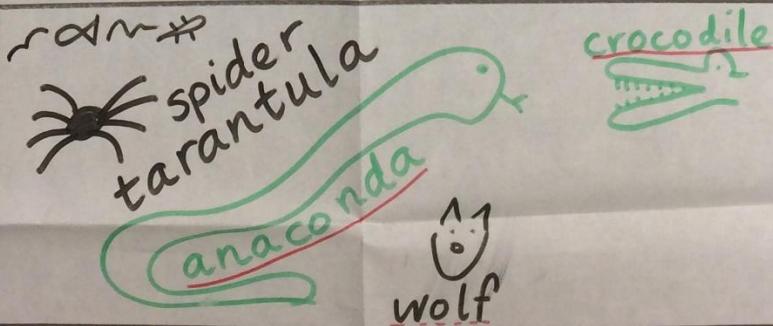
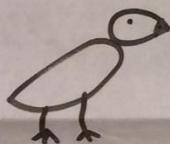
Food



f m m d



Predators



Did you know?

