

Name: _____

Information Cards: Six Antarctic Animals

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Use the information cards to draw a life cycle for each animal.

<p>Toothfish produce eggs near the sea surface.</p> <p>The larvae hatch from the egg. When they are between 8 and 10 years old (70 cm and 95 cm long) they can lay eggs.</p> <p>Adult toothfish grow up to 2m long and weigh 100 kg.</p>	<p>A new born blue whale calf weighs about 2.5 tonnes (heavier than a car!)</p> <p>It suckles milk from its mother and can, in the latter stages of suckling, put on 100 kg a day.</p> <p>Adult blue whales can grow up to 30m in length and weigh nearly 200 tonnes.</p>	<p>Black-browed albatross lay a single egg in early October.</p> <p>Chicks are covered with pale grey down, and are fed by both parents.</p> <p>Fledglings that have grown their flight feathers leave the nest between mid-March and early April.</p>
<p>Female Antarctic krill lay up to 10,000 eggs at a time, sometimes several times a season.</p> <p>The larvae hatch from the egg.</p> <p>As the krill grows it moults.</p> <p>The adult looks nothing like the larvae.</p>	<p>Adélie penguins build nests out of the pebbles they find on dry land during spring.</p> <p>By mid-November there are two eggs in the nest. Both parents take turns to incubate the eggs, while the other goes to sea to feed.</p> <p>Chicks have a downy covering.</p> <p>Fledglings lose their down feathers and grow feathers that are waterproof so they can swim underwater.</p>	<p>Female squid release thousands of eggs, and most hatch in about two weeks.</p> <p>The tiny larvae hatch from the egg.</p> <p>The larvae grow to become young, tiny squid called juveniles. The final stage is the adult squid. Most squid complete their life cycle – from tiny planktonic juveniles to mature adults – in approximately one year.</p>

ANTARCTIC ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

