

LEARN AT CHESTER ZOO

L.O: To compare and contrast the life cycle of mammals, amphibians, birds and insects.

LIFE CYCLE OF WALLACE'S FLYING FROG

Photocopy on to card. Cut out the individual cards with images and annotations. Keep together as a set of cards to create a life cycle.



BREEDING GROUPS

Wallace's flying frog is found in dense jungles of Malaysia and Borneo.

They form breeding groups on the ground near a body of water. The frogs get together in vegetation near forest pools or by wallows (pools created by large mammals e.g. rhinos or pigs).



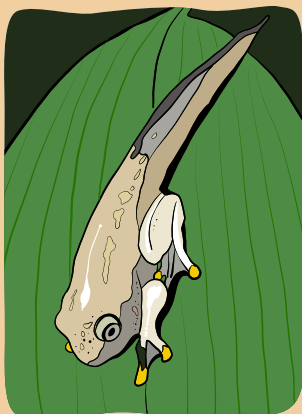
EGGS

Female Wallace's flying frogs produce a fluid which they beat into foam with their hind limbs. They lay eggs inside this bubble nest. The male fertilises the eggs with sperm as they are laid by the female.



TADPOLES FALL FROM THE EGGS

The foamy egg mass is attached to branches, leaves or other suitable surfaces over pools of water. When larvae form, the bubble nests falls apart and tadpoles drop into the water.



TADPOLES START TO CHANGE (METAMORPHOSE)

These are grey and have spotted tails. They grow to a total length of about 5 cm.



ADULT WALLACE'S FLYING FROG

The tadpoles metamorphose into one of the largest flying frogs, developing limbs and losing its tail. Its body is lighter than a non-flying frog and its hands and feet are enlarged with extensive webbing between the fingers and toes. It is capable of gliding flight, not true flight.