

*www.nxgvision.com Blog. 40 Names of Baby Animals and Their Parents. By. 8 Simple Animal Idioms That Will Make You a Better Communicator.*

View image of Credit: Caecilians look like huge worms but are in fact amphibians. They are found in almost every rainforest but these extraordinary animals spend most of their time in underground lairs. And in a more gruesome twist, she lets her babies, which have sharp tiny teeth, tear off and eat her fatty, nutrient-rich skin. She re-grows her skin every three days to keep feeding them. But other self-sacrificing animal mums go even further. Adelie penguin *Pygoscelis adeliae* View image of Credit: First, males, after returning from a 5,km about 3, mile journey since leaving the colony the previous year, must travel over ice to a bare rock nesting site " their eggs would perish on frozen ground. A successful nest must be built using stone piles to keep the egg off the ground. When the females finally arrive and lay eggs, parents take it in turns to keep their egg continuously incubated: Mums and dads rotate fishing expeditions until their ravenous babies grow almost as large as them. If the father goes missing, the mother will abandon the nest because it is impossible for her to raise her chick alone. Clownfish *Amphiprioninae* Clownfish, the starring animal of the animated film about paternal love *Finding Nemo*, make brilliant parents in real life. They do this by working together. Before the arrival of their young, they meticulously clean an anemone to transform it into a perfect nursery, covering their own skin with protective mucus to prevent paralysing anemone stings. Once the eggs are laid and fertilised, clownfish dads clean them until they hatch, and both parents fan the developing babies with their fins to provide them with a constant supply of oxygen-rich water to increase their chances of survival. Strawberry poison-dart frog *Oophaga pumilio* View image of Credit: Dirk Ercken Another super parent pair of the animal world is the diminutive strawberry poison dart frog. After females lay their eggs on the rainforest floor, the finger-nail-sized frog dads keep guard from predators and urinate on them daily to keep them moist. But the action really starts when the clutch hatches into tiny tadpoles. If they are left together the babies will eat each other. So to keep them all safe, mother frogs transport each and every baby, individually, on her back up into trees to find a safe pool of water in which to deposit them separately. She then visits each individual nursery pool every day for about 50 days to lay an unfertilised egg in the pools to keep her babies fed. Meanwhile, father frogs continuously guard the territory to stop rivals finding the babies. Johan Swanepoel In elephants, entire family groups bring up the tiniest members of the herd. African elephants roam savannahs as herds of females, led by a matriarch. Elephants live for up to 70 years and females produce a new calf every three or four years. Their pregnancies are incredibly long " almost 2 years. In times of danger group parenting comes into its own as all the older elephants form an outward-facing circle when under threat, keeping the vulnerable calf protected in the middle. Occasionally baby elephants are kidnapped by females from other groups. Mothers are part of his harem but benefit because they have plenty of time to feed. Caribbean flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* View image of Caribbean flamingo Credit: Both mother and father flamingos feed their little one with red "milk". But flamingos and a few other birds the others being pigeons and male emperor penguins can make a nutrient rich substance in a part of their digestive tract called the crop " a muscular pouch near the gullet or throat. The nutritious liquid is full of fat and protein " just like normal milk. This allows chicks to feed before their bills are ready to filter crustaceans and algae out of the water to eat. Both sexes can make milk because both male and female produce a hormone called prolactin. And the unusual food contains chemicals which give the baby its pink colouration. The process, meanwhile, leaves its parents pale and washed out. So dedicated are these mothers to their eggs, carefully caressing them to keep them clean and supplied with oxygen, that they have no chance to feed or look after themselves. After six months of dedicating themselves solely to safeguarding their eggs, the mothers die once the eggs hatch. The giant Pacific octopus, however, is not the record holder for dedicated brooding. One deep-sea octopus was recorded guarding her eggs for four years and five months , in a Pacific Ocean canyon off the Californian coast in the US.

### Chapter 2 : BBC - Earth - 10 astonishing animal parents

*As humans we like to think of ourselves as being special and above all the other wonderful animals of the Earth. These amazingly adorable photos of cute baby animals with their parents goes to show that we're much more like these other animals than we like to think.*

In the explain section I want my students to share their observations with their turn and talk partners. I want my students sharing their observations and explaining their thinking as well as engaging in high levels of student discourse and reasoning. Thank you for meeting me on the carpet. Do all animal babies look exactly like their parents? What did you see when you looked at the elephant parent and its baby? What did you observe when you looked at the baby lion, the baby cheetah and the baby lynx? How did you know which animal baby went with which parent? What differences did you notice today? Please try to answer these questions with your turn and talk partner. I bring them back together have a discussion: Just like us, animal babies are similar but do not look exactly like their adult parents. Some differences are size, fur, size of the nose, etc. I use the book *Animal Babies* By Harry McNaught and ask my students to use the text to answer questions and make observations about the animal parents and their offspring. Together we compare similarities and differences as well as look for patterns within nature. I find that my students are familiar with the words baby and parent so using this book I am able to introduce the words adult and offspring. At the K-2 level this involves students collecting, recording, and sharing observations. In this lesson the students are recording information, thoughts and ideas in their science journals. I send my students back to their science journals and ask them to: How is it similar to its parents? This activity allows students to explore animal babies and animal parents. Answers may be as simple as just matching animals in their journals with a few labels. Science Journal - In this example this child has labeled many of the different common parts that the animal parent and baby share.

## Chapter 3 : Baby Animals - Animal Facts Encyclopedia

*Baby animals are always cute, but Judge's illustrations are especially appealing. For those readers who want to know more, each of the animals mentioned in the book are further described in notes at the end of the book along with a source list and recommended websites.*

Animal Babies by Eric Carle Learning objectives Students will be able to identify animals and their offspring by their images and names. Introduction 10 minutes Call your students together as a group, and ask them to identify the names of a baby cow, baby cat, and baby dog. Inform them that cows have calves, cats have kittens, and dogs have puppies. Explain to your students that animals have babies that they take care of. Tell your students that today they are going to learn about animals and their babies. Show students images of a duck and duckling, a chicken and a chick, a cow and a calf, and a whale and its calf. Pair the images together. Read Animal Babies by Eric Carle. Direct the students to imitate the sounds that the animals make. Ask a student to come up and find a matching pair. Allow each student to have a turn. Read the instructions to the students. Give the students time to complete the worksheet. Collect the worksheets to grade. Give students a blank sheet of paper, and instruct them to draw as many animal baby pairs as they can remember. Have students identify baby pairs in Animal Babies and verbally describe them. Assessment 10 minutes Grade the independent worksheets, ensuring that your students are matching parent animals to their babies accurately. Review and closing 10 minutes Ask students to identify the the mother of a chick, a kitten, a puppy, a calf, and a bunny. Take responses by raised hands. Related learning resources Workbook Letter Formation Build a better writer with this series of tracing and fine motor exercises. Small hands will get strong drawing curvy and diagonal lines, and zigzags, plus real letters.

### Chapter 4 : 25 Of The Cutest Parenting Moments In The Animal Kingdom | Bored Panda

*Baby animals also have ways to signal their needs to their parents. Many baby birds have bright spots in their mouths that scream "place food here" to the parent. Some baby animals have to be scrappier than others to survive.*

This makes oohing and aahing over leggy lambs or tiny tadpoles and other baby animals a perfect segue into several related science topics, including life cycles, survival strategies, and inherited traits. Life Cycles All living things on earth have one thing in common—a life cycle that starts with birth, continues with growth and then reproduction, and ends with death. What I like about this topic is that it can be accessed by very young children, who might explore very simple life cycles like puppies and ladybugs, but it can be made very challenging for older students, who can explore the unusual life cycles of creatures like cicada and jellyfish.

**Baby Matching** You will need: Mix up the cards. Pass out the cards, one per student. Have students move about the room until they locate their matches. You might want to designate an area for students to go after they have located their matching cards. Tailor these to your audience—easy matches for young students, harder ones for older students. See links at the end of the article for image resources.

**Life Cycle Posters** Assign each student an animal or have them choose. Invite them to create a poster showing the life cycle of that creature. Younger kids can tackle the classics, like frogs and ladybugs. Have older students challenge themselves a bit and choose a less common animal. Some animal parents have unusual or extraordinary strategies for protecting their young. For example, Arowana fish fathers are mouth brooders. They protect their young from predators by holding them in their mouths. Baby animals also have ways to signal their needs to their parents. Some baby animals have to be scrappier than others to survive. Baby komodo dragons climb trees to avoid predators that may include their own parents! Have students choose either an amazing protective parent or a surprising tough baby and share about it in a short report, a poster, or a presentation to the class. You might want to have a list of possible choices to direct students to some of the more interesting creatures.

**Inherited Traits** Most babies are not exact copies of their parents, which means they have some differences, however slight. By the middle of elementary school, students can begin to tackle more challenging topics, like dominant and recessive genes. Have students study the pictures of animal babies and their parents. You could pair this activity with the Baby Matching activity. The focus of this activity is inherited traits, not stages in a life cycle, so limit the photo selection to young that do look like their parents, just not exactly alike.

## Chapter 5 : Baby Animals : A Science Lesson - Kids Discover

*"Judge offers an intimate study of the lives of animal babies and their parents, accompanied by her typically tender, naturalistic illustrations."*

As the juveniles grow into adulthood, they lose their festive markings. Of course, one can always find the family resemblance in the nose. Tapirs use their short but nimble trunks to grasp branches and pluck delicious fruit. Even though adult tapirs around the world differ in appearance, the juveniles all have those white stripes and spots. When hatched from their avocado green shells the babies look very little like the giant birds they will one day become. They are, in fact, one of the largest birds on the planet, second only to the ostrich. And within just moments of hatching, these little guys are already walking around. A fully grown emu is much less colorful. The feathers lose their pattern and become a dusty brown. Wikimedia Commons These cute bears may have the word giant in their name, but the only word to describe the babies when born is miniature. For the first week of life, the baby is just pink. Then, black patches start to show up on the skin around the eyes, ears, shoulders and legs. Take him or her down to your local pond, look for tadpoles and then come back each week to watch them as they grow legs and arms, and lose their tails. However, in what likely makes them one of the cutest species on the planet, the babies are covered in fluffy white fur for about their first three months on earth. Their white coats help them blend into their snowy surroundings to ward off predators. However, these white coats, meant to protect them, have also made them a target for hunters. As adults, the harp seals have a variety of patterns, many with dark spots on their bodies. The babies can appear as a dirty grey. That is, until they grow up to be the elegant snow-white birds we are all familiar with. But if you ask us, the babies are still darn cute. When born, a mola is covered by a star-shaped transparent casing. That shell disappears and the fish grows up to become a creature you might mistake for a shark from the surface. The heaviest bony fish in the ocean, the mola can grow to more than 5, pounds. A mola at the Monterey Bay Aquarium grew two pounds a day for 15 months, rounding out at pounds during that time. The mola moves through the water using the dorsal and anal fins since the back fin never grows outwards, giving the fish that strange unfinished appearance. The king vulture goes a step further. They have bright faces with shocking jolts of yellow, pink, red and orange. The babies on the other hand, have white feathers and bald heads all the way down to their necks.

## Chapter 6 : Names of Animals, Babies and Groups- [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Baby Shower Games: Baby Animals We all know that a baby cow is a calf, but what about a baby goose? Challenge your guests to match adult animals with their babies in this fast-paced and fun baby.*

## Chapter 7 : Mommy & Baby Animals ~ Matching Printables {free} - 1+1+1=1

*View photos of animal mothers and their babies from National Geographic.*

## Chapter 8 : Animals and Offspring | Lesson Plan | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) | Lesson plan | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Baby Animals: A Scavenger Hunt Using the Little Explorers Picture Dictionary This is a dictionary "scavenger hunt," a simple activity for children who are starting to be familiar with the alphabet and the sounds the letters make.*

## Chapter 9 : First grade Lesson Who's Your Animal Parent? | BetterLesson

*Ecologists tend to separate animals into two groups based on their parenting - the r and K categories. The K category includes animals like elephants, cats, and us - animals that have relatively few offspring with longer gestational periods.*