

Your task is to organise the parts of the shearwater's life cycle. Please cut these out and place them into the correct order, then draw a picture to show what that part of the the cycle means.

<p><b>Shearwaters go on long migration journeys</b> - Shearwaters fly to the coast of Japan or Korea to feed on tasty fish.</p>	
<p><b>One single egg is at the bottom of the nest</b> - It takes a lot of energy to make an egg. Shearwater eggs are large.</p>	
<p><b>Adults fly in search of food</b> - Daily fishing trips are needed to keep the baby well fed. Fishing off-shore takes energy and adults must catch enough for both themselves and their baby.</p>	
<p><b>A baby with fluffy feathers squawks for food</b> - A shearwater chick grows fast on regurgitated fish. Rich in oils the babies become too big to fit out burrow openings.</p>	
<p><b>Black feathers start to grow</b> - The soft down feathers have started to go. Long black feathers take their place.</p>	
<p><b>Sitting down deep in the burrow waiting for the egg to hatch</b> - Parent take it in turns to sit on the egg to keep it warm for 60 days until it hatches.</p>	
<p><b>It's time to fly for this little one, off on an ocean adventure</b> - The instinct of a shearwater is strong. They fly their first migration by the time they are a few months old.</p>	
<p><b>Returning to the island that is our home. Finding the burrow on the forest floor</b> - Shearwaters return to the same burrow each year. They need to clean the burrow and find fresh material to lay their egg on.</p>	
<p><b>The shearwater is old, and has flown for 30 years around the oceans</b> - Shearwaters can live up to 30 years old.</p>	
<p><b>Shearwaters are old enough to become parents</b> - Shearwaters are 4-10 years when they can make a burrow, find a mate and have chicks of their own.</p>	