**Storyboard**

**Learning Objective:**

Students will be able to correctly identify and describe:

1. The life cycle of a praying mantis

**Title of Video:** The life cycle of a praying mantis

**Materials Required:** Still photos, Movavi

**Location:** On screen

**Preparation:** Identify Design examples, practice screencast, solidify scrip

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| **Scene #** | **Images/Screen** | **Narration** |
| **1** | Title Screen | The life cycle of a praying mantis |
| **2** | Life Cycle: | Mantids undergo incomplete metamorphosis and have 4 life stages. |
| **3** | Egg: How long after a praying mantis lays eggs do they hatch? | This stage happens not long before winter. After fertilization, the adult female praying mantis lays between 100 and 400 eggs. Safely, the eggs are laid on a firm leaf or stem with a liquid that hardens into an ootheca, a protective sac structure. The eggs will spend the winter inside the ootheca, a hard protective shell that can withstand extreme weather conditions. When the egg cases crack in the middle of the spring, when the temperatures are warm, the nymphs will hatch. |
| **4** | Nymphs | The newly hatched nymphs spend some time in the egg casing at first. The mantis attempts to feed on one another during this time. In the wake of fanning out, they will start to chase after little bugs, for example, natural product flies. In their development, nymphs go through a series of repeated growth stages known as instars. At each stage, the sprites shed off their exoskeleton through a cycle called shedding to permit the improvement of body fragments prompting an expansion in body size. Before they can move on to the next stage of their lives, they must molt six times. Not all nymphs survive this stage because they are vulnerable as prey to other large predators like bats, birds, and spiders. |
| **5** | Adolescents | Adolescents’ mantises are bigger in size than nymphs. They differ from adult mantises in that they occasionally shed their exoskeletons. Before they molt, mantises typically behave slowly and rarely consume food. Because the mantis stays in one place for a few hours during molting, they are more vulnerable as prey. When it has matured into an adult, the molting process comes to an end at the beginning of summer. |
| **6** | Adult | Full-grown mantises typically measure between 1 and 6 inches in length, though the size varies by species. You can differentiate female mantises from male, as they have heavier midsections. Mantises will consume small nesting birds, mice, lizards, and tree frogs in addition to small insects. When praying mantises mate, an interesting behavior occurs in which the female consumes the male after mating. After laying eggs, the female mantis usually dies |
| **7** | Credits | End with credits- Play Another One Bites the Dust  Song by Queen |