



Amazing Migrations: Butterflies, Bats, and Birds

by Cheryl Willis Hudson



AUDIO

Audio with
Highlighting



ANNOTATE

- 1 Some animals live in the same place all year long. Others move to new homes when the seasons change. These animals travel from one habitat to another. This movement is called migration.

migration the movement of animals from one habitat to another



caribou



salmon



sandhill crane



Three Animals That Migrate

- 2 Monarch butterflies, Mexican free-tailed bats, and Arctic terns all migrate. They don't look like each other, but they all fly. They live in different habitats. They travel over long distances. All three animals migrate when the seasons change.

Determine Key Ideas

Use the photos and the heading to decide what the key idea of this section is. **Highlight** the sentence that tells the key idea.



Monarch butterfly



Mexican free-tailed bat



Arctic tern



Use Text Features

Underline the heading that tells you what this section will be about.

insects animals with six legs and three main parts to their bodies

climate the type of weather in a place

Migrating Insects: Monarch Butterflies

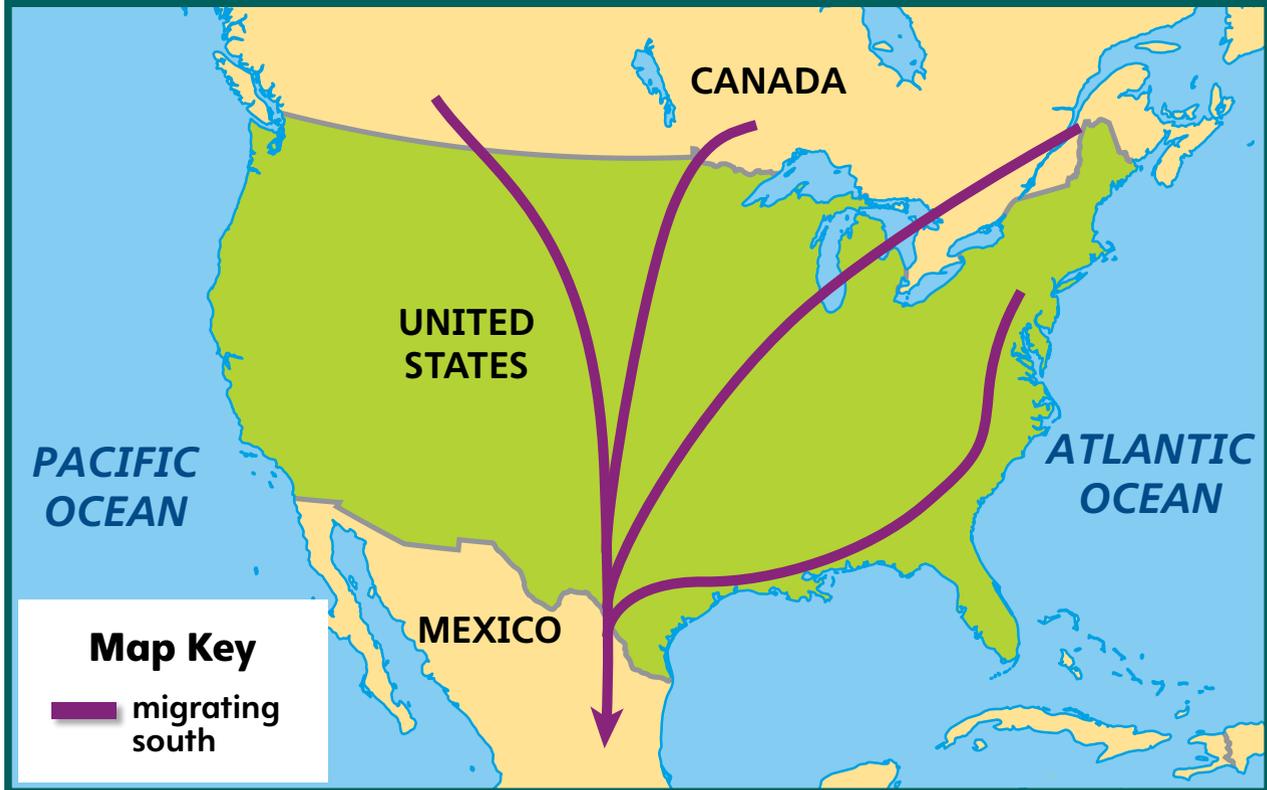
- 3 Monarch butterflies have orange, black, and white wings. During the summer, these insects live in the north. In the fall, the weather becomes cold. They fly south to a warmer climate. In the spring, the butterflies return north.



- 4 The butterflies that fly south are not the same ones that return in spring. The reason is the butterfly's life span. A life span is how long an animal lives. Most monarchs live only a few weeks. They have a short life span.



Fall Migration of Monarch Butterflies



CLOSE READ



generation a group of the same animal that is born at the same time

The Super Generation's Journey

5 Each year one generation of monarchs lives longer than the others. A generation is all of the butterflies born at one time. This generation of butterflies lives eight or nine months. In the fall, this super generation migrates. It makes the full journey south.

Spring Migration of Monarch Butterflies



Many Generations Fly North

- 6 In the spring, the super generation starts the journey north. It does not get far. The butterflies stop in the southern United States. They lay eggs and die. A new generation is born. These butterflies continue the journey. They go a little farther, lay eggs, and die. This next generation continues the journey. It takes three or four generations to reach their northern home.

CLOSE READ



Determine Key Ideas

Look at the map and the heading. Use what you learn to **highlight** a key idea on this page.



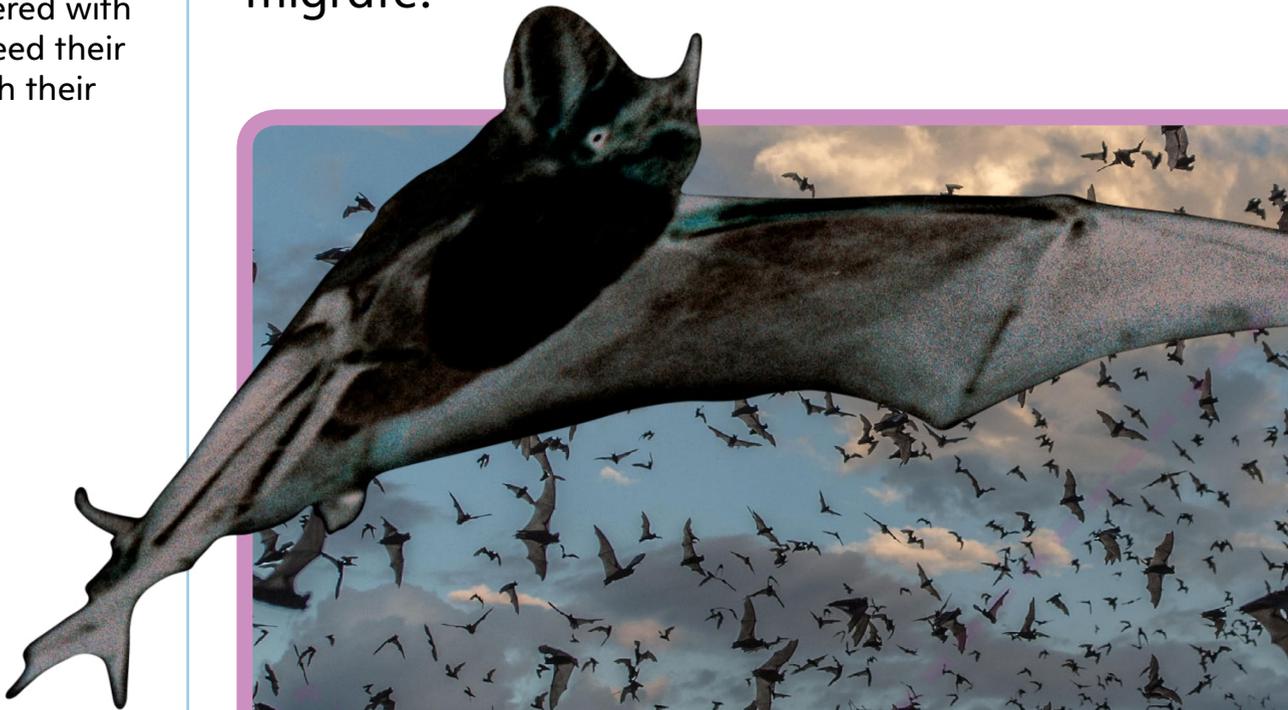
Use Text Features

Underline the heading that tells you what this section will be about.

mammals warm-blooded animals, often covered with fur, that feed their young with their milk.

Migrating Mammals: Mexican Free-tailed Bats

- 7 Many Mexican free-tailed bats live in Texas. These bats are flying mammals. Mammals are warm-blooded animals. They are usually covered in fur. Most mammals can't fly, but Mexican free-tailed bats can. These mammals also migrate.





- 8 Mexican free-tailed bats live in huge colonies. Many colonies are in caves. Sometimes millions of bats live in one cave. At night, they fly out of their homes. They search for food. They eat moths and other insects.

Vocabulary in Context

Sometimes pictures can help you understand a word better.

Underline the word for a group of free-tailed bats. Look at the photos to help you learn more about the word.





Use Text Features

Underline

information on the map that tells where the free-tailed bats spend the winter.

- 9 Like monarch butterflies, many free-tailed bats fly south for the winter. Their journey starts in the fall. It isn't quite as long as the monarchs' trip. Free-tailed bats travel hundreds of miles. They arrive in Mexico. They stay there for the winter. In the spring, they fly north again.

Migration of Mexican Free-tailed Bat



Migrating Birds: Arctic Terns

- ¹⁰ Arctic terns migrate the longest distance of all animals. They fly more than 35,000 miles round-trip! These terns actually stay in the air for most of their lives. During the summer, they live far up north. Some live near the North Pole or Greenland.

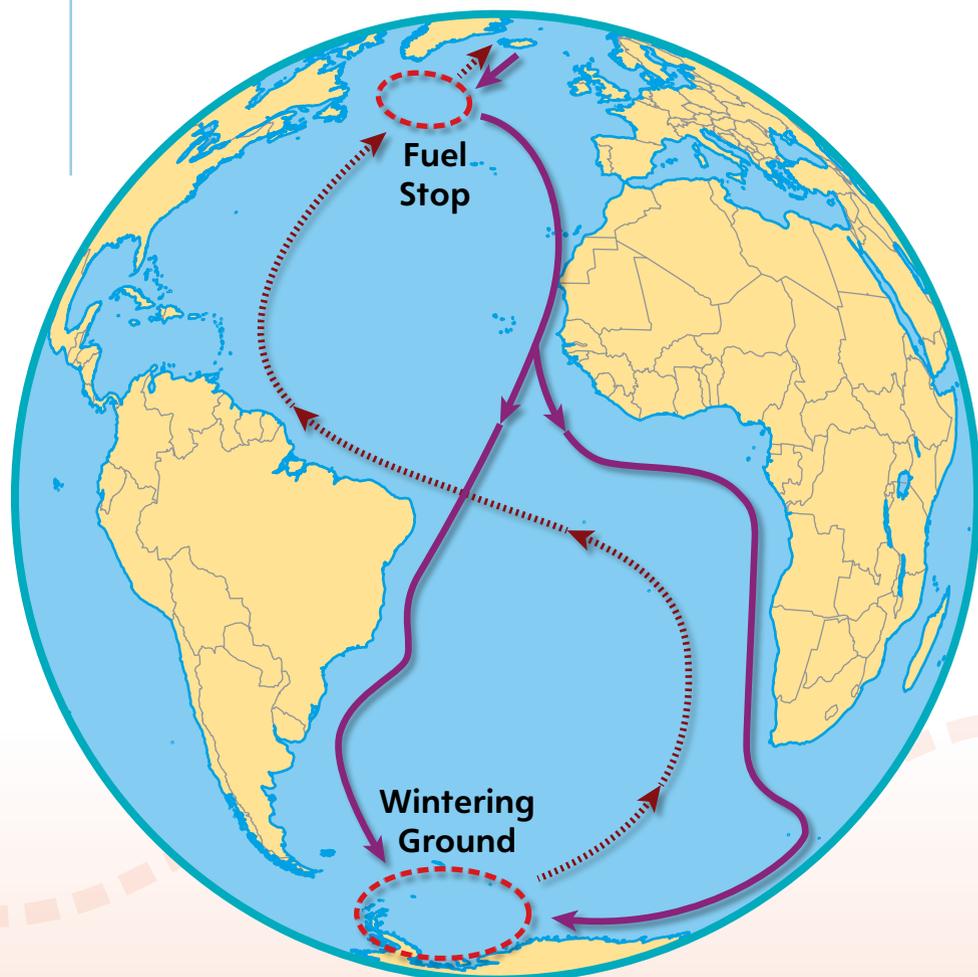




Determine Key Ideas

Highlight details in the text that help you understand the map. Use those details to figure out a key idea on this page.

- 11 Then Arctic terns migrate to the other end of the world. They fly as far south as Antarctica. This journey is unlike the journey of the bats and the monarchs. Most of the terns' journey is over water. The terns fly thousands of miles over the ocean.



Map Key

-  migrating south
-  migrating north



12 The birds arrive on the ice packs of Antarctica. When the season changes again, the terns head back north. This time, they follow a different route.



Determine Key Ideas

Read the heading and the details in the last paragraph. Use what you learn to **highlight** a key idea.

Moving with the Seasons

- 13 Bats, terns, and monarchs know when it's time to migrate. They sense changes in temperature and daylight. They use the position of the sun and stars to find their way. These special skills keep all three animals moving with the seasons.





Glossary

- 1 **climate** the type of weather in one place
- 2 **generation** a group of the same animal that is born at the same time
- 3 **insect** an animal with six legs and three main parts to its body
- 4 **life span** the time from an animal's birth until its death
- 5 **mammal** a warm-blooded animal, often covered with fur, that feeds its young with its milk
- 6 **migration** the movement of animals from one habitat to another

Fluency

Practice reading every word correctly by rereading paragraphs 7–9 aloud several times with a partner.

