

Olive

UI

Line #	Audio	
1	Bug Life!	
2	Let's play Bug Life!	
3	Play	
4	My Critters	
5	My animals	
6	My animal collection	
7	Continue	
8	See what you've discovered!	
9	Tap this button to look at the animals you've discovered!	
10	Click this button to look at the animals you've discovered!	

11	Are you sure you want to remove this habitat?	
12	Remove this habitat	
13	Look at all the living things you've discovered! Tap on them to learn more!	
14	Look at all the living things you've discovered! Click on them to learn more!	

Game Intro

Line #	Audio	Take
15	Hmm I wonder what lives here?	
16	Let's take a closer look in the plants and see what we discover!	
17	Wow, there are so many plants and animals living together in this habitat!	
18	Let's make a habitat of our own!	
19	Let's start by adding some rocks and branches.	
20	Tap on the book if you want to hear about the things you can add to your habitat.	

21	Click on the things in the tray to learn about them.	
22	Tap on the things in the tray to learn about them.	
23	When you are ready to add something, tap the book again to close it.	
24	Tap the book to close it.	
25	Click the book to close it.	
26	Drag the branch to the ground.	

Level Intros

Line #	Audio	Take
28	Put something from the tray into the habitat.	
29	Let's keep going!	
30	Now we can choose a plant to add!	
31	You can always use my book to learn more information.	
32	Let's look around!	

33	Wow, this is so interesting! Let's keep going!	
34	Now we get to add animals!	
35	Lots of different animals live together here.	
36	Let's pick one and learn what happens!	
37	I notice each time we add to the habitat, new plants and animals can live there.	
38	Look, we're going up! I wonder what we'll discover!	
39	Different animals can be found living here.	
40	I wonder what we'll find!	

UI and Level Intros, Continued

Line #	Audio	Take
41	We can take a closer look at the plants and animals with this magnifying glass.	
42	Move the magnifying glass over a plant or animal and let go to observe it up close!	

43	Move the magnifying glass over a plant or animal and click it to see it up close!	
44	Ooh look at the colorful flowers! I wonder what animals like to visit them.	
45	There are even more animals to discover up here in the trees!	
46	I wonder what we'll find!	
47	We've reached the top!	
48	We finished our habitat!	
49	I love nature! Let's keep exploring!	
50	You can keep exploring, or you can make another habitat!	
51	Do you want to start a new habitat?	
52	Oooh, we can make a whole new habitat!	
53	See what happens if you try adding new plants and animals to your habitat!	

Object Names

Line #	Audio	Take
54	Branch	
55	Rocks	
56	Twigs	
57	Sticks and Stones	
58	Fungus	
59	Plants	
60	Flowers	
61	Worm	
62	Snail	
63	Roly Poly	
64	Leaf Cutter Ant	

65	Aphid	
66	Oak Treehopper	
67	Two-striped grasshopper	
68	Swallowtail Caterpillar	
69	Swallowtail Butterfly	
70	Monarch Caterpillar	
71	Monarch Butterfly	
72	Yellowjacket Wasp	
73	Honey Bee	
74	Bumble Bee	
75	Tiger Beetle larva	
76	Tiger Beetle	
77	Orbweaver Spider	

78	Praying Mantis Nymph	
79	Praying Mantis	
80	Ladybug larva	
81	Ladybug	
82	Bark Centipede	
83	Five-lined Skink	
84	Rough Green Snake	
85	Ruby Throated Hummingbird	
86	American Robin	
87	Loggerhead Shrike	
88	Coneflower	
89	Milkweed	

Summary Facts

These play after an object is placed in the scene

Line #	Audio	Take
90	These branches that have fallen from the tree make great homes for all kinds of bugs.	
91	Leafy plants are good food for lots of bugs.	
92	Flowers have a watery juice inside called nectar. I wonder what animals will drink it!	
93	Earthworms make tunnels by eating the soil.	
94	Snails crawl slowly across the ground eating plants and fungus.	
95	Roly polys are sometimes found living under rocks. I wonder where we'll see them!	
96	Ants live in large groups. They work together to collect leaves to take back to their nests.	
97	Aphids are very small and can move quickly.	
98	Treehoppers can be very colorful! What do you notice about the colors of the other bugs?	

99	Grasshoppers get around by jumping - and flying! I wonder what other ways bugs can move around?	
100	Caterpillars change into butterflies. I wonder what colors this butterfly will be?	
101	The Swallowtail caterpillar we added changed into this colorful butterfly!	
102	Caterpillars are the baby form of butterflies. I wonder what colors and patterns this butterfly will have?	
103	The Monarch Caterpillar we added changed into this orange and black butterfly!	
104	Wasps live in groups called "colonies".	
105	Honeybees tell each other where food is in a special way - they do something called a waggle dance with their bodies!	
106	Bumblebees move pollen from one flower to another. This helps make more flowers.	
107	The tiger beetle larva hunts for food by hiding underground, then catching other bugs when they come near. I wonder what it will eat?	
108	This is the adult Tiger Beetle. How has it changed since it was a larva?	

109	Orb weaver spiders build webs of strong, thick silk to catch other bugs to eat.	
110	This is a nymph or a baby praying mantis. I wonder how it will change as it grows?	
111	This is the adult Mantis. It looks similar to when it was a nymph, but now it has wings!	
112	These are larva or baby ladybugs. How will they need to change to be adult ladybugs?	
113	The ladybug is now an adult! It has a red shell with spots on it.	
114	Bark centipedes hide under rocks, leaves, and fallen branches. I wonder where we will find them?	
115	The five-lined skink lizard looks for food in the plants and trees. I wonder what it eats?	
116	The green snake's color helps it to blend in with the leaves on bushes and trees.	
117	The ruby throated hummingbird is a very small bird that flaps its wings very fast. It can fly around from spot to spot very quickly!	
118	Sometimes the robin bird hops along the ground looking for its food.	

119	The shrike bird gets its food by sitting up high, spotting it, and quickly diving down to catch it.	

Olive's Notebook

These play on demand if a player wants more info before making a choice

Line #	Audio	Take
120	Flowers have a watery liquid inside called nectar that many animals like to eat.	
121	Earthworms have an important job in making soil healthy for plants, and they're also food for other animals.	
122	Snails are food for animals like birds and snakes.	
123	Roly polies help keep soil healthy by eating things that are old and rotting.	
124	The ant's sharp mouth parts help them cut leaves into smaller pieces so they can carry them.	
125	Aphids are important food for insects like ladybugs.	

126	Treehoppers eat sap. That's a sticky liquid found in the stem of the plants.	
127	Grasshoppers eat lots of different plants.	
128	The swallowtail caterpillar eats lots and lots of plants!	
129	Monarch caterpillars only eat from one plant, called milkweed.	
130	Yellowjackets eat flower nectar and plant sap.	
131	Honeybees make honey! They collect nectar from flowers then take it back to their home to make honey.	
131	Bumblebees eat nectar and pollen from flowers.	
132	The tiger beetle larva eats all kinds of insects, like aphids, ants and ladybugs.	
133	Orbweaver spiders catch lots of different kinds of insects in their web to eat!	
134	The praying mantis nymph eats small insects like aphids and ants.	
135	Ladybug larva eat lots and lots of aphids.	

136	Bark centipedes eat small insects.	
137	The five-lined skink eats all kinds of things, like caterpillars, ladybugs and spiders.	
138	The rough green snake eats insects, spiders and snails.	
139	The hummingbird drinks nectar from flowers. It can fly in one place while it eats from the flower.	
140	The robin loves to eat earthworms, and also eats lots of different insects, fruits and berries.	
141	The shrike eats all kinds of things, including lizards, insects and even small birds.	

Magnifying Glass

These play on demand if a player looks closely at it in the scene with the MG

Line #	Audio	Take
142	This old branch makes a great place for lots of bugs to live and eat.	
143	Some animals eat fallen leaves and plants.	
144	The brown outer skin of the tree is called 'bark', which is home to a lot	

	of insects. What do you think the bark would feel like?	
145	Mushrooms only grow in wet and dark places. They are neither an animal or a plant, but a fungus.	
146	There are lots of different kinds of plants in this habitat.	
147	These plants give lots of animals food, and a place to hide!	
148	Flowers can be many different shapes and colors.	
149	Flowers provide food for many animals in this habitat!	
150	Earthworms have no arms, legs or eyes!	
151	I notice the earthworm's body is made of many parts that look like rings.	
152	I notice the snail's shell covers its soft body. What do you notice?	
153	The snail's slime, or mucus, helps them move across different surfaces.	
154	Roly polies protect themselves by rolling up in a ball.	
155	Roly polies are small and have seven sets of legs.	
156	The jaws of leafcutter ants work like a pair of scissors to cut leaves into	

	pieces.	
157	Ants are super strong for their size. They can carry 50 times their body weight!	
158	Aphids can be many different colors - yellow, orange, green, red, blue, purple, brown or black!	
159	Aphids have soft bodies and two antennae.	
160	The shape of the treehopper helps it camouflage. It looks just like a thorn or bump on a plant.	
161	The treehopper has six legs that help it move around, or jump quickly when it needs to run away.	
162	I notice the two-striped grasshopper has two lines that go down its back. That must be how it got its name!	
163	The grasshopper not only jumps - it uses these wings to fly!	
164	This swallowtail caterpillar is bright green with yellow spots on its back.	
165	If it thinks it's in danger, the swallowtail caterpillar will stick out an orange horn-like part and let out a stinky smell!	

166	I notice the swallowtail butterfly's wings have a special shape that looks like little tails.	
167	Butterflies have different wing shapes and patterns. They are not only interesting to look at, they can help camouflage them from predators!	
168	Monarch caterpillars eat a lot of food. That helps them get enough energy to turn into a butterfly later!	
169	You can spot a monarch caterpillar by it's yellow, white and black stripe pattern.	
170	Monarch butterflies feed on nectar from flowers using their proboscis, a long tube that lets them drink up the nectar.	
171	I notice the Monarch butterflies wings are orange with patterns of black lines with white dots.	
172	I notice the yellowjacket's body has a yellow and black pattern.	
173	The yellowjacket protects itself with its stinger when it feels threatened or frightened	
174	Honeybees flap their wings very fast, which is why it sounds like they are "buzzing".	

175	I notice the honeybee has two sets of wings. It has bigger ones in the front and smaller ones in the back.	
176	I notice the bumblebee's body is round and fuzzy. What do you notice?	
177	Bumblebees have a long tongue that they use to suck up nectar.	
178	The tiger beetle larva has hooks that help it hold on to the ground as it hunts for food.	
179	The tiger beetle larva have large sharp jaws that help them catch their food.	
180	The tiger beetle's long legs and thin bodies help it move very fast.	
181	There are lots of types of tiger beetles, and all of them are colorful!	
182	I notice the orbweaver has a brown body with a light brown pattern on its back.	
183	The orbweaver's webs are shaped like a wheel. They build a new web every day!	
184	The praying mantis has a very flexible neck, and can turn its head all the way around to look behind.	

185	The praying mantis folds up their front legs and can very quickly reach out to grab other insects to eat.	
186	The mantis has five eyes! It has two large eyes and three smaller eyes. It can see very well!	
187	The adult praying mantis has wings. Sometimes they open them up to make themselves look bigger to predators!	
188	I notice the ladybug larva has a long bumpy body. What do you notice?	
189	The ladybug larva is black with red spots.	
190	I notice this ladybug is red with black spots, but ladybugs can be lots of different colors and some have no spots at all!	
191	I notice the ladybug has six legs and antennae. That means it's an insect, but it's a type of insect called a beetle!	
192	I notice the centipede has lots and lots of legs! What do you notice?	
193	The shape of the bark centipede's body helps it squeeze into small spaces.	
194	I notice the skink's tail is bright blue! What do you notice?	
195	The five lined skink has lines running down its body. How many lines do	

	you see?	
196	I notice this snake has a bright green body! What do you notice?	
197	The green snake has great vision which helps it see its food.	
198	I notice a bright red patch on this hummingbird's throat. What do you notice?	
199	Hummingbirds eat by sticking their long, skinny bill and tongue into flowers to drink its watery nectar. This hummingbird likes to drink from orange and red flowers best!	
200	I notice the robin has a bright red chest. What do you notice?	
201	The robin has a bright yellow beak and white circles around its eyes.	
202	I notice a black stripe over its eye and its white throat and chest. What do you notice?	
203	The shrike's beak is thick and has a small hook at the end.	