Paquete de Actividades de Maggie

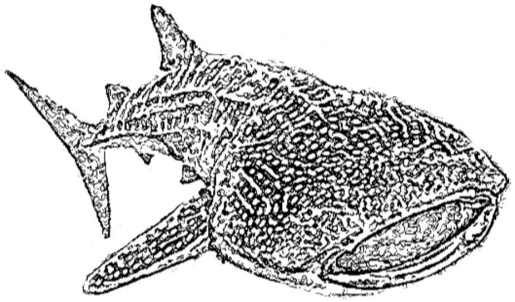
Nombre _____

Fecha _____

El pez más grande del mundo

Maggie viajó a Mozambique con su familia. Decidieron ir en un bote para ver las ballenas jorobadas. Vieron muchas ballenas durante su tiempo en el barco. Mientras regresaban a la orilla, una gran sombra apareció junto al bote. "¿Es otra ballena?", Se preguntó Maggie. Cuando el animal emergió, Maggie vio que era gris con muchas manchas blancas. El guía turístico les dijo que era un tiburón ballena.

El tiburón ballena no es en realidad una ballena. Es un pescado. De hecho, es el pez más grande conocido en el mundo. El tiburón ballena puede crecer tan grande como un autobús escolar. Por ser un pez tan grande, comen animales muy pequeños. Los tiburones ballena comen pequeños animales llamados plancton. Los tiburones ballena son alimentadores de filtro. Nadan con la boca abierta y atrapan el plancton en el agua.

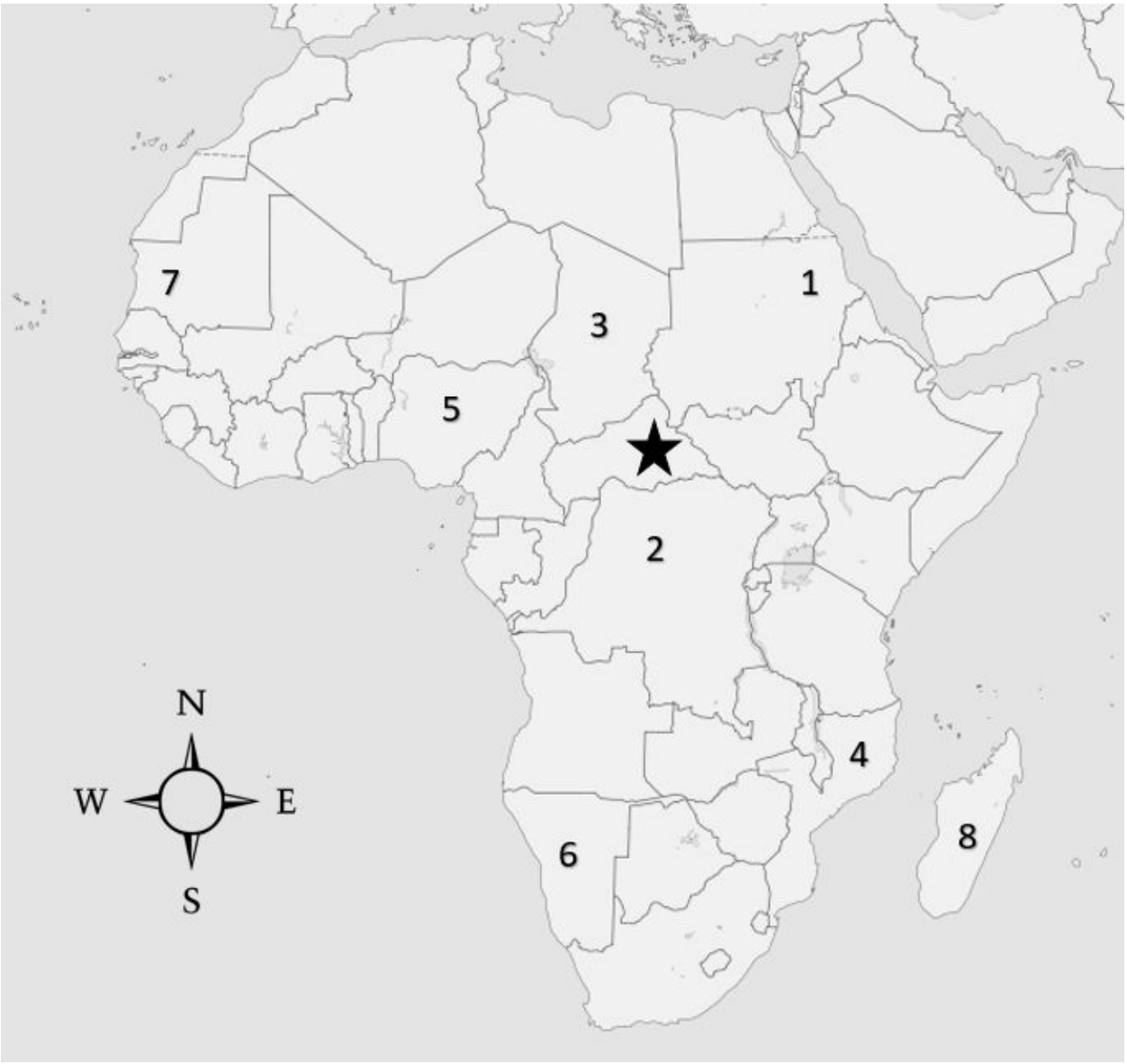


Los tiburones ballena se reconocen por nadar un largo camino a lugares con agua tibia. A el plancton también le gusta las áreas con agua tibia. Estos lugares son un hábitat importante para los tiburones ballena. En estos lugares, los pescadores usan redes para atrapar peces. Los tiburones ballena pueden ser atrapados en estas redes.

Los científicos pueden trabajar con los pescadores para encontrar diferentes formas de atrapar peces que sean mejores para el tiburón ballena.

Actividad

Mozambique es un país en África. África es un continente. ¿Puedes descubrir qué país es Mozambique siguiendo las pistas a continuación?



Mozambique es ...

-Por el océano.
-Al sur de la estrella.
-En la costa este de África.
-No es una isla.

Mozambique es el número _____.

TEACHER GUIDE

Activity At-A-Glance:
Whale sharks are the largest known fish in the world, growing up to over 40 feet long. That is as long as a school bus! Whale sharks are filter feeders who eat plankton. They use structures called gill rakers to separate the plankton from the rest of the water that they take in through their mouths (Nelson, 2011). Whale sharks inhabit warm waters across the world's oceans. They will migrate long distances to arrive just in time for large blooms of plankton (National Geographic, n.d.). In Mozambique, scientists are tagging and tracking whale sharks to see where they spend the most time. They have found that they spend time in the same area that gill nets are used. Gill nets work by snagging the gills of fishes, trapping them. These nets are a big threat to the whale shark. Scientists are working with local fishermen to come up with alternative fishing practices to help protect the whale sharks (Rohner et al., 2018).

Standards:
- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS):
    - 2-LS4.D Biodiversity and Humans [DCI]
    - 3-LS3.B Variation of Traits [DCI]
    - 3-LS4.C Adaptation [DCI]
    - 3-LS4.D Biodiversity and Humans [DCI]
- Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for ELA:
    - RI Key Ideas and Details

Clave de respuestas:
Mozambique es el número 4.

Take it Outdoors:
Materials (per each student group of 3 to 4 students) - Plastic shoebox, water, 1/4 to 3/4 cup of puffed rice cereal (use different amounts for each group), plastic comb. Tell students they are going to investigate what it would be like to be a whale shark. Take students outside. Hand out materials. Tell students to sprinkle the cup of puffed rice cereal on the surface of the water in the tub. Tell them to skim the plastic comb across the surface of the water to collect as much puffed rice cereal as possible, in one sweeping motion. (Do not scoop the prey or pin it against the sides of the tub.) Have students carefully remove the crisp rice cereal from the comb, place them on a clean paper towel, and count them. Compare numbers. Discuss: was it easy to catch their "prey"? Did some students catch more "prey" than others? Did the students that caught more start out with more? What would happen to the whale shark if the number of plankton in the ocean decreased?

References:

- National Geographic. (n.d.) Whale Shark. Retrieved from: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/fish/w/whale-shark/

- Nelson, M. (2011). WWF: Ten Whale Shark Facts. Retrieved from: https://www.worldwildlife.org/blogs/good-nature-travel/posts/ten-whale-shark-facts

- Rohner, C. A., Richardson, A. J., Jaine, F. R., Bennett, M. B., Weeks, S. J., Cliff, G., ... & Pierce, S. J. (2018). Satellite tagging highlights the importance of productive Mozambican coastal waters to the ecology and conservation of whale sharks. PeerJ, 6, e4161.