



Paquete de Actividades de Maggie

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Una Pulsera para Pájaros

Una mañana de primavera, Maggie se fue de paseo por la naturaleza con su amigo Robert. Robert es un científico. El estudia aves.

"¡Mira, Maggie! ¿Ves ese pájaro? Es una curruca. Cada primavera, vuelan aquí desde México y Sudamérica. ¡Emigran un largo camino!

"Cómo sabemos hasta dónde llegan?", Preguntó Maggie.



"Los científicos estudian y cuentan las aves en muchos lugares", dijo Robert. "A veces les ponen pequeñas bandas para rastrearlos. Esa es una de las mejores maneras de aprender sobre las aves migratorias".

Los científicos usan redes especiales para atrapar aves silvestres. Son muy suaves. Ellos también pesan y miden las aves. Luego, colocan una delgada banda de metal en la pata del ave y la liberan nuevamente. La banda es como una pulsera. El pájaro lo usará donde quiera que vaya.

Cada banda tiene un número que ninguna otra ave tiene. Ese número se envía al Laboratorio de Anillamiento de Aves. Cuando se vuelve a encontrar el ave, el Laboratorio de anillamiento de aves puede decirle a los científicos de dónde proviene. Los científicos pueden averiguar cuánto tiempo ha vivido el ave y dónde emigró. También pueden comparar el peso

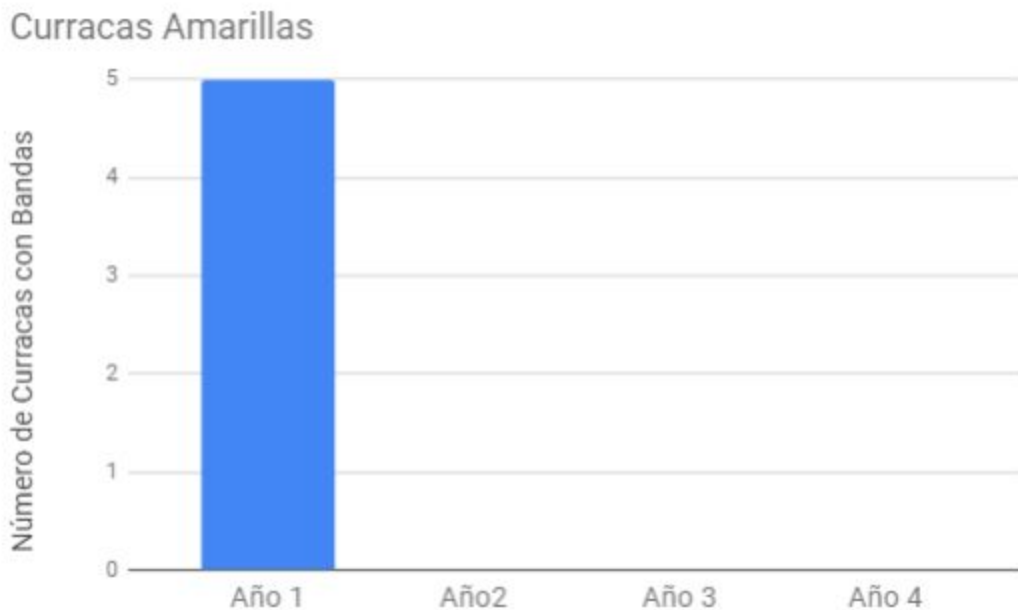
del ave para averiguar si ha encontrado suficiente para comer en el camino.

Las bandas nos ayudan a aprender más sobre la vida de las aves. También nos ayuda a aprender sobre los lugares que necesitan para detenerse en sus largos viajes hacia el norte y el sur.

Actividad:

Los científicos contaron las currucas amarillas en el mismo lugar durante cuatro años. Termina este gráfico de barras con los números de abajo. Use el año 1 como ejemplo.

Año	Número de Pájaros
Año 1	5
Año 2	6
Año3	10
Año 4	8



TEACHER GUIDE

Activity At-A-Glance:

It is springtime and migrating birds are on the move, returning to their northern nesting grounds after a long winter. In many locations in North America, May marks the peak of their return. One of the most useful ways scientists learn about these migrants is to conduct bird counts while they are on the move. Researchers are dispatched to prime migration hotspots to tally their numbers, while trained bird banders, licensed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, use fine mist nets to catch and band hundreds of thousands of birds each year with hopes of encountering them once again. Citizen scientists, young and old, are often at the front lines of these important efforts to count and track wild birds. What they learn provides invaluable information about species distribution, migratory patterns, life cycles, and habitat needs, teaching us to be better stewards of these incredible travelers and the natural places they depend on throughout their journeys.

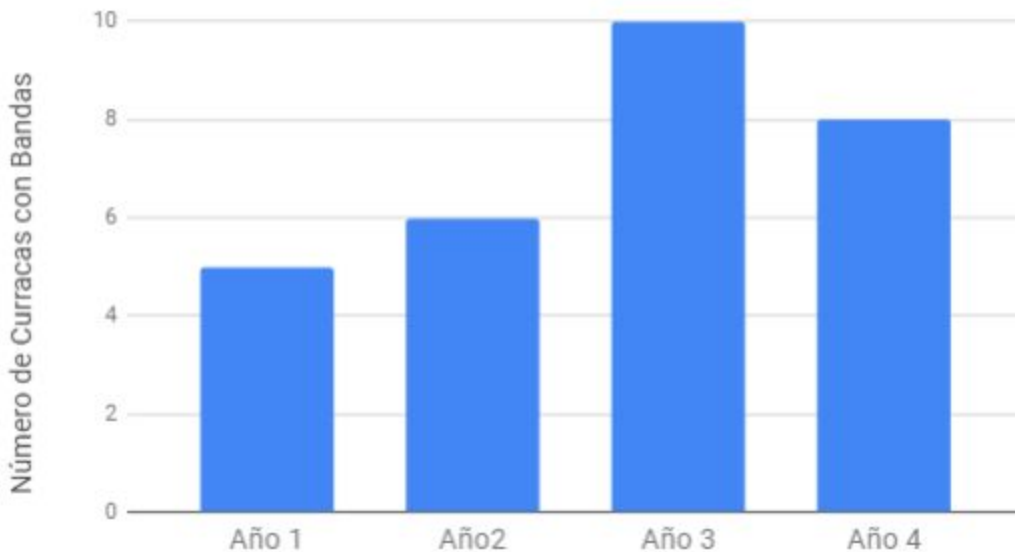
This week's activity focuses on graphing skills, while introducing students to the ways scientists use bird count data to track populations across time. Our "Take it Outdoors" activity this week further engages young students in observing and counting wild birds at this exciting time of year, laying the groundwork for future citizen scientists.

Standards:

- Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS):
 - 2-LS4.D Biodiversity and Humans [DCI]
 - 3-LS2.D Social Interactions and Group Behavior [DCI]
 - 3-LS2.C Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience [DCI]
- Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for ELA:
 - RI Key Ideas and Details
- Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for Math:
 - 2.MD Represent and interpret Data #10

Clave de Respuestas:

Curracas Amarillas

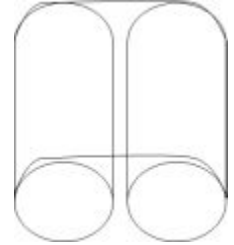


Take it Outdoors:

Take students outdoors to make and use their own binoculars for a schoolyard bird count.

Supplies: Empty toilet paper tubes, craft scissors, stapler, markers, crayons, stickers, hole punch, yarn.

Directions: Provide three tubes to each student. Have students cut one tube lengthwise for outer casing of binoculars. Have students decorate the outside of this tube. Wrap this decorated tube around two other tubes (binocular lenses) and staple at four corners to hold them in place. Punch a hole on either side of binoculars near outer edge and tie ends of a length of yarn to each hole to make a neck strap.



Take students outdoors with their binoculars to develop observation skills and conduct their own schoolyard bird count. When they spot a bird or something else they want to observe, encourage them to keep looking at it and slowly lift their binoculars to their eyes to keep it “in focus.” How many birds can they find on their school grounds? How many other creatures can they find? Discuss that scientists count birds and other creatures just like they are doing in order to learn more about them, understand what they need to survive, and monitor the health of the environment.

References:

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. (n.d.) Why do we band birds? Retrieved from https://www.usgs.gov/centers/pwrc/science/why-do-we-band-birds?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

Witynski, M. (Aug 4, 2017). Tiny warbler leaves South America, Turns up outside the Cornell Lab weeks later. Retrieved from <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/warbler-leaves-south-america-turns-up-outside-the-cornell-lab-weeks-later/>