

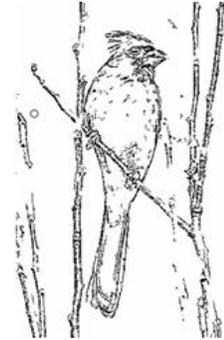


Paquete de Actividades de Maggie

Nombre _____

Contando aves

Maggie vio un pájaro rojo en lo alto de un árbol. Estaba cantando una canción fuerte. "Biri, biri, biri, chip, chip, chip". Es un cardenal.



Maggie vió dos pájaros más. Eran blancos y negros con cabezas rojas. Estaban picoteando un agujero en un tronco. "Toc, toc". Son pájaros carpinteros.

Un pequeño pájaro voló por el camino de Maggie.

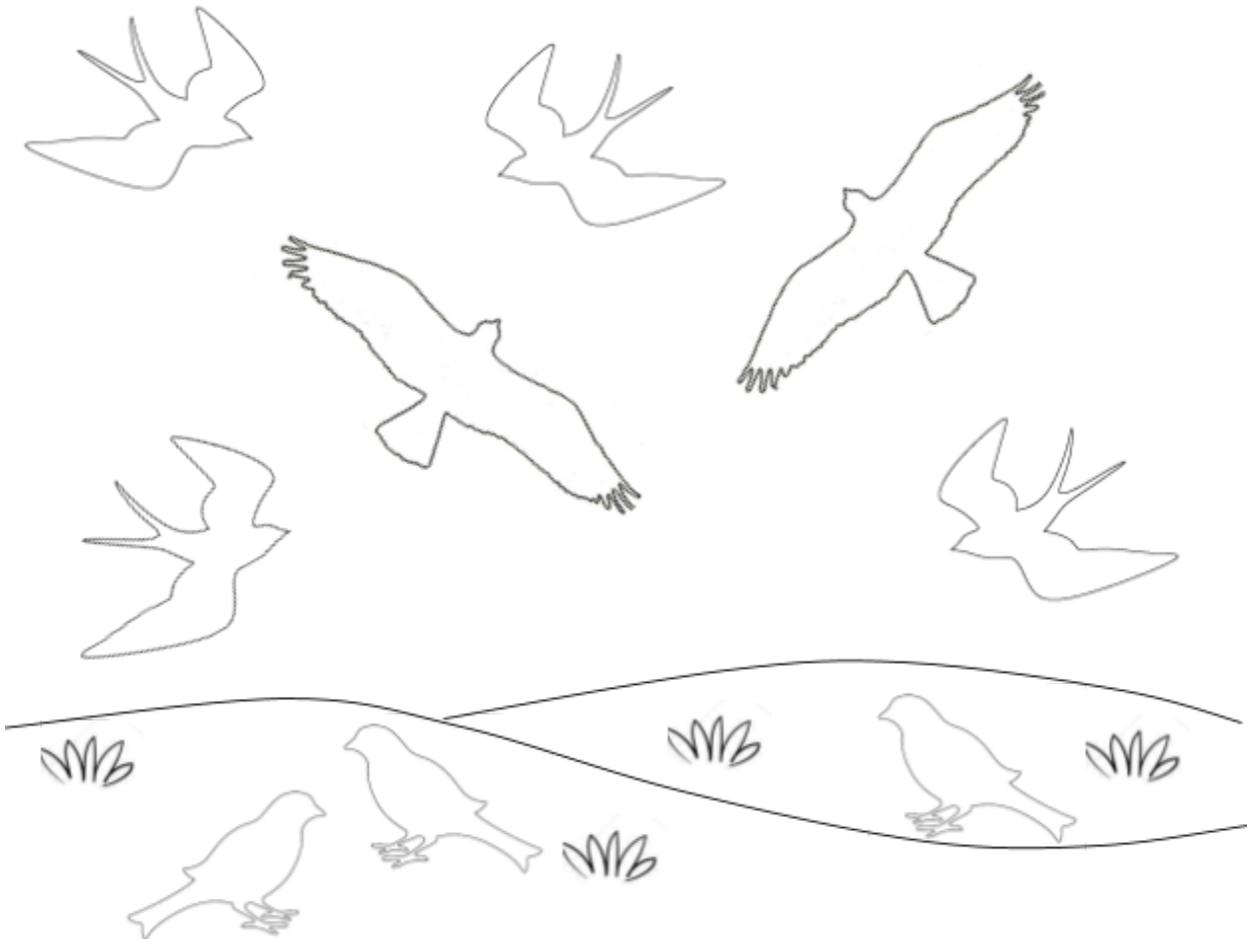


¡Era amarillo! Maggie vio al pájaro volar en un arbusto. ¡Había más pájaros amarillos en el monte! Uno dos tres CUATRO CINCO. Los pájaros amarillos son los warblers.

Maggie vio tantas aves hoy ¿ Puedes contarlos?

Actividad:

Colorea  azul. Colorea  café. Colorea  rojo.



Cuenta cada tipo de ave. Escribe el número en la línea.



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 emergent lesson reinforces basic counting skills, while introducing young students to some of the behaviors typical of birds in springtime--singing to announce breeding territories and attract mates (cardinal), preparing nest sites (woodpeckers), and foraging in stopover habitats during migration (warblers). 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):
 - 1-LS1.A Structure and Function [DCI]
- Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for ELA:
 - RI Key Ideas and Details
- Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for Math:
 - K.CC Know number names and the count sequence #3
 - K.CC Count to tell the number of objects #4-5
 - 1.OA Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction #1-2

Clave de respuestas:

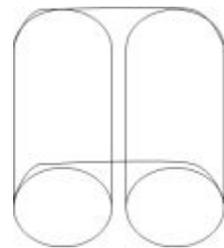


Take it Outdoors:

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

Supplies: Empty toilet paper tubes, safety scissors, stapler, markers, crayons, stickers, etc. Optional for older children: 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. Optional for older students: 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.