

FLYING ANIMALS - SCAVENGER HUNT

For Teachers

Curriculum Connections:

- Grade 1 Science - Needs of Animals and Plants
- Grade 2 Science - Small Crawling and Flying Animals
- Grade 3 Science - Animal Life Cycles

** This activity supports numeracy appropriate for Division 1.*

Objective:

- Students consider where flying animals live in their neighbourhood
- Students identify the habitat features and diet of flying animals (insects, bats & birds)
- Students go outside!

Materials:

- Student instruction sheet

Time: 60 minutes

This activity challenges students to learn about the types of flying animals that live in their neighbourhoods, and explore their habitat, diet and characteristics. It is designed to be given to students to work on outdoors with a parent or older sibling.

For Students

Instructions: With an adult or older sibling, head outside and complete the scavenger hunt!

FLYING INSECTS

Find:	How many did you find?	Notes:
A Flying Insect		<i>If it's cold out, you might not find any!</i>
Tree bark		<i>Some flying insects, go under tree bark to lay their eggs.</i>
Wetland (pond, marsh, etc.)		<i>Many insects start their life cycle underwater. For example, a dragonfly lives most of its life underwater as a nymph!</i>
Rock		<i>Some types of beetles and other insects survive through the winter underneath rocks and logs.</i>
Garbage bin		<i>Some insects lay their eggs in moist, decaying organic material - sometimes garbage bins, grass clippings, or even feces!</i>
TOTAL		<i>Add up the insects you found.</i>

BATS

Find:	How many did you find?	Notes:
Mammal (squirrel, dog, cat, etc.)		<i>Bats are the only type of mammal that can fly!</i>
Bridge		<i>Roosts are places that bats use to rest when they're not out flying. Bats sometimes roost under bridges.</i>
Tree Hollow		<i>Some bats, such as the Silver Haired Bat, roost in tree hollows that can be old woodpecker holes!</i>
Old tree		<i>Bats tend to select old, large decaying trees for their roost.</i>
House		<i>Bats sometimes roost in the rafters, awnings, or walls of houses.</i>
Moth		<i>Moths are a main part of the diet of bats in Alberta. *If it's cold out, you might not find any!</i>
TOTAL		<i>Add up all the places you found.</i>

BIRDS

Find:	How many did you find?	Notes:
Bird <i>*count how many you see</i>		<i>Some of Alberta's birds migrate south for the winter, but some stay year round.</i>

		<i>The birds that stay year round are called 'resident birds'.</i>
Bird of Prey		<i>Birds of prey include eagles, hawks, owls, falcons, and vultures. They are carnivores (they eat meat) and have sharp talons.</i>
Songbird		<i>Common songbirds include chickadees, robins and jays.</i>
Waterfowl		<i>Common waterfowl are ducks and geese.</i>
Bird feeder		<i>Many people have a bird feeder filled with nuts and seeds. It is important to frequently clean your bird feeder so it doesn't develop mold and harm the birds!</i>
Bird nest		<i>Birds use materials such as twigs, grasses and mud to build their nests.</i>
Bird tracks		<i>Birds often leave tracks when they walk on mud, sand or snow!</i>
TOTAL		<i>Add up the birds you found.</i>