

School Work Sheets



BLOCK 3:

IN THE BIRD PANTRY





Block 3: IN THE BIRD PANTRY

Context: place a bird feeder on the wall of the room, in which there will be illustrations of birds recognized by children and their food. Make a place where bird food will be stored.

DETAILED PROBLEMS	IS OUR ENVIRONMENT A PANTRY FOR BIRDS? WHAT SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS SHOULD BE PLANTED FOR BIRDS IN THE GARDEN?	WHAT FOOD TO PREPARE FOR WINTERING BIRDS? WHAT YOU CAN AND CAN'T FEED BIRDS? HOW TO PREPARE BIRD FEEDERS, WHERE TO PLACE THEM?	WHAT BIRDS HAVE COME TO THE FEEDER? WHAT BIRDS FLOCKED TO OUR COUNTRY FOR WINTER?
<p>Activities in the field</p>	<p>If you have not had the opportunity to do this before, check whether your housing estate and garden are bird friendly? Use the observation card from block 5.</p> <p>During field work, observe the birds and their behavior. Perhaps it will be possible to see how they search for food.</p> <p>Conduct an inventory of plants that can provide food in autumn and winter. Use the observation card (S3 / A / 1), or prepare it with children based on materials from the Internet.</p> <p>Plan and make new plantings.</p>	<p>It's time to prepare feeders (S3 / B / 1) and plan their distribution in the garden. Don't wait until winter to place food out. Birds have to get used to places, in which there will be delicacies.</p>	<p>Place the feeders so that you can watch it freely from windows, this can provide many valuable insights (S3 / C / 1). In table (S3 / C / 2) the most common species found at the feeder are listed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - learn to recognize them. <p>A trip to wintering places of birds (water reservoirs in the park, rivers, coast) (S3 / C / 3). During the trip pay attention to bird watching - what do they do, how do they manage?</p>
<p>Observations and experiments in rooms</p>		<p>Food for birds - prepare bird's pantries (S3 / B / 2). Collect various products that can feed birds during the winter (S3 / B / 3). Look carefully at them. Check their size and hardness. Consider the shape of birds beaks and how it affects what they can eat?</p>	<p>If we provide birds with suitable food, observation of the feeder will provide many interesting insights about the appearance and preferences and behaviors of our winged friends. Presentation (S3 / C / 4) is photographic documentation from A Bird's canteen.</p>
<p>Artistic tasks</p>	<p>Let the children use the knowledge from field observations. Create a bird-friendly garden design.</p>	<p>Help birds find delicacies (S3 / B / 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combine the silhouettes of birds with delicacies. 	<p>Prepare the album - birds from our feeder. Collect photos, drawings and descriptions in it.</p>



School Work Sheets

Literary tasks	Write or draw a request to the school headquarters or other chosen institution regarding the purchase of plants that are an attractive food for birds.	(S3 / B / 5) - check what stocks are hidden in the pantry. Choose only those that can feed birds.	Prepare a staging (scenario, set design) in which the main roles you entrust to birds from your feeder. Use your insights and messages read in other sources. The following publication may help in the preparation of the staging: Mineyko B. „Improvisations in classes I-III, „W-wa, 1986.
Math tasks	Design a garden; rich in fruits that are bird delicacies (S3 / A / 2). Repeat the tree names and shrubs and the concepts of parallel, in a row and equally spaced planting as well as adding, dividing spaces.	Use mass metering and measure bird treats (S3 / B / 6).	Prepare for a childrens puzzle with bird silhouettes - ask them to arrange and recognize them. On the board, place a schematic drawing of the feeder and a few birds, including species that do not occur with us in winter (eg swallow, cuckoo, lapwing). Tell the children a story about a cartoonist who made a mistake and ask about finding errors in the drawing.
Games and competitions	For the discovery of children's personal concepts or to use the knowledge gained, run a field game - (S3 / A / 3).		Arrange a shadow theater in which the actors will be the silhouettes of birds from the feeder you are following.









LET'S LOOK FOR BIRD'S FAVOURITE FOOD

Birds love eating fruit and plant seeds. Check if these plants grow near your school garden. Remember that many plants edible for birds are harmful for humans. Do not pick them and do not eat their fruit!

 (iM)	 (iM)	 (iM)
ROWAN	HAWTHORN	WILD ROSE
 (iM)	 (cK)	 (iM)
BLACK CHOKEBERRY	BARBERRY	SPINDLE
 (iM)	 (iM)	 (iM)
HAZELNUT	WALNUT	APPLE
 (iM)	 (iM)	 (iM)
GUELDER ROSE	WILD CHERRY	COMMON SEA BUCKTHORN



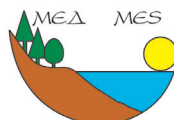
 (iM)	 (iM)	 (iM)
SUNFLOWER	TEASEL	THISTLE
 (ck)	 (px)	 (ck)
GRASSES	GOOSEFOOT	SORREL

How many different species of plants, that birds like, have you found on the grounds around school?

Is there enough for the birds?

Which plants could be planted to the garden?

Where and how can it be done?





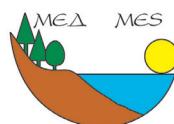
LET'S DESIGN A GARDEN – FEEDING GROUND FOR BIRDS



Picture – The garden is a 10X15 cm rectangle.

Objectives and questions:

1. There are 5 dogwood bushes, 8 barberry bushes and 7 wild rose bushes. Place them parallel to one another in a way so that in each row there would be the same number of bushes from the same species. How many bushes will not fit in your garden? Which ones?
2. The second grade decided to plant rowan trees along a fence that is 10 m long. The distance between two trees is to be 2 m. How many trees do they need?
3. Design your own bird-friendly garden.
 - a. Give its dimensions.
 - b. Propose the plants.
 - c. Order the plants in your garden.





Field game “A Bird’s House”

Place: a fenced area by a school or kindergarten

Number of participants: between 11 and 19 people

Necessary objects: stickers or cards with bird names or pictures

The game’s rules: Let’s divide the participants into bird families (no more than 4 people per family). Each family draw lots with a bird species’ name (great tits, sparrows, swifts, magpies, lapwings, mallards, woodpeckers, owls). The bird families’ objective is to find the best house for them, the best place of living. The place should fulfil these 4 conditions:

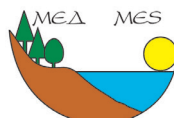
- with a possibility of shelter
- there is lots of food in the area
- with access to water
- safe (the farthest away from people and enemies possible)

The players have 10-15 minutes to complete the objective. Next, everyone comes back to their teacher who announces a competition for the best place chosen. The whole group walks from one house to another and marks them according to the rules.

It is an opportunity for talking about different bird species’ life strategies.

The final mark should determine how useful the chosen “house” is for the given species to live in.

For kindergarten pupils we propose to give up the part in which the chosen places are marked according to the criteria.





HOW TO MAKE A BIRDFEEDER?

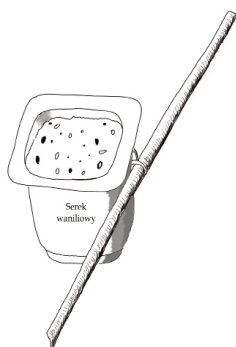
You will need: a big cardboard juice box (it has to be coated on the inside and outside), plastic bottle tops, wooden sticks, non-toxic paints, wire or cord

Objectives and questions: Cut holes in the cardboard box so that at the bottom of it there would be a several centimetre deep space. Pierce a hole in the front of the cardboard box. Put a stick in. By the upper edge of the box, pierce another hole, reeve and tie a wire. Let the children decorate the birdfeeder as they wish.



Usage: the birdfeeder can be used for giving seeds, cereal seeds and dried fruit.

(M)



(M)

You will need: a plastic cottage cheese or yoghurt pot, wire or cord, scissors

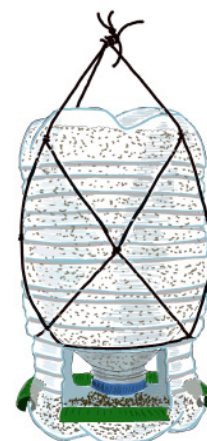
Objectives and questions: Make 3 holes below the upper edge of the container. Reeve the cord and tie it.

Usage: You could fill the birdfeeder up with fat or seeds and hang it under a roof.

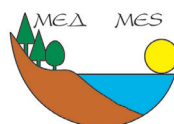
You will need: a big water or milk bottle, waterproof markers, scissors, wire or cord

Objectives and questions: Mark the place in which the opening of the birdfeeder will be. Match its size to a bird's size. Cut the opening. Unscrew the bottle top, coil the cord around the tip of the bottle and put the bottle top back on. Tie the cord making a kind of a hanger out of it. You may decorate your new birdfeeder.

Usage: You could fill the birdfeeder up with cereal, seeds and fruit



(M)

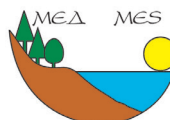




MENU IN A "BIRD CANTEEN". WHAT DO BIRDS EAT?

Prepare a menu for a "Bird canteen". Study food preferences of birds that you can observe near your school or that are known to children. Use information that can be found on the Internet. Think about the differences in feeding of birds that stay in the country during winter and of the ones that fly away to other regions of Europe or to Africa and Asia. Prepare menus for a "Bird canteen". Decide which food you can accumulate to prepare reserves to place in a birdfeeder.

BIRD	SUMMER FOOD	WINTER FOOD
Great tit	Insects, caterpillars, spiders	Sunflower seeds, eggs and pupae of insects hidden in branches' crevices, beech seeds
Blackbird	Earthworms and beetles, snails, centipedes.	Berries and soft fruit
Sparrow	Oats, wheat, plant buds, germinating leaves, insects	Plant seeds, fruit, spoilage from kitchens
White stork	Beetles, grasshoppers, earthworms, frogs, voles, moles, fish	Beetles, locusts, crickets, mice, small reptiles
Barn Swallow	Small insects (wasps, bees, ants, beetles, flies)	Same as during summer
Starling	Insects and their pupae, earthworms, snails, berries, seeds, juicy fruit	Same as during summer
Magpie	Beetles, spiders, earthworms, lizards, frogs, snails, cereal seeds, carrion, spoilage found in bins	Weed seeds, different berries and fruit, spoilage or road kill










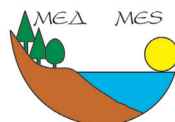


MENU IN A "BIRD CANTEEN".

ATTENTION! ALL FOODS ARE SERVED WITHOUT SALT, SUGAR AND OTHER PRESERVATIVE SUBSTANCES! WHY?

Collect plants that are eaten by birds in winter in your classroom. Use them to make goodies for birds for winter.

	<p>Sunflower seeds – great food for great tits, blue tits, greenfinches, sparrows, nuthatches, yellowhammers, hawfinches and collared doves.</p>
	<p>Linseed – sparrows and greenfinches can manage eating these seeds. Other birds that come to the birdfeeder also learn to eat the seeds.</p>
	<p>Cereal seeds – wheat, maize and oats are foods for sparrows, bullfinches, greenfinches and hawfinches but only when they cannot find anything else to eat in the birdfeeder. In order to help the birds, the seeds can be grinded with a hammer. Rice and oats (millet, buckwheat and barley) can also be given to birds.</p>
	<p>Millet – a great addition for sparrows, greenfinches and hawfinches.</p>
	<p>Fruit – both the ones that grow on trees and bushes and the ones that are given in birdfeeders are eaten by fieldfares, mistle thrushes, blackbirds and waxwings. Sparrows, tits and hawfinches will also not refuse fruit. Rowan fruit, wild rose fruit, chokeberries, barberries, hawthorn and spindle fruit are all great for birds. During frostless days birds will gladly eat apples</p>
	<p>Nuts – may be given in shells (hazelnuts, walnuts and peanuts) or without shells. Woodpeckers and jays will manage to crack the shells and eat the nuts. Nuts without shells should be ground up a bit. If they are prepared like that, the nuts will be eaten by all birds that come to the birdfeeder</p>
	<p>Fat, lard, fat balls, fatback – are foods that are mostly used by tits. These insectivorous birds need a lot of energy because of their active life also during winter. Fat balls are much better than fatback as they do not get spoiled as quick.</p>



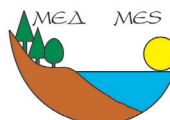


HELP THE BIRDS TO FIND THEIR FAVOURITE FOOD

Birds can eat only some produce. Colour the ones that you can place in a birdfeeder in winter. Which ones must not be given to birds? Why?



(MK)





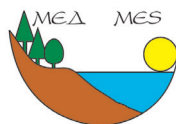
WHICH RESERVES ARE THERE IN THE PANTRY?

Someone mixed humans' and birds' reserves of food in the pantry. Search and circle only the ones that can be given to birds.

G	C	U	K	I	E	R	N	U	T	S
A	U	G	A	R	W	K	I	A	N	P
F	D	E	J	A	A	R	E	C	N	I
R	L	O	L	U	H	R	O	W	A	N
U	W	N	A	D	M	T	O	W	A	D
I	U	Z	K	D	E	E	S	N	I	L
T	N	E	L	G	Y	R	A	L	Z	E
N	H	A	W	T	H	O	R	N	A	E
A	T	H	B	X	T	H	Y	O	N	E
C	E	R	E	A	L	S	R	T	S	D
S	L	O	M	I	L	L	E	T	K	E

Edible by humans; Linseed, fruit, nuts, cereals, millet, walnut

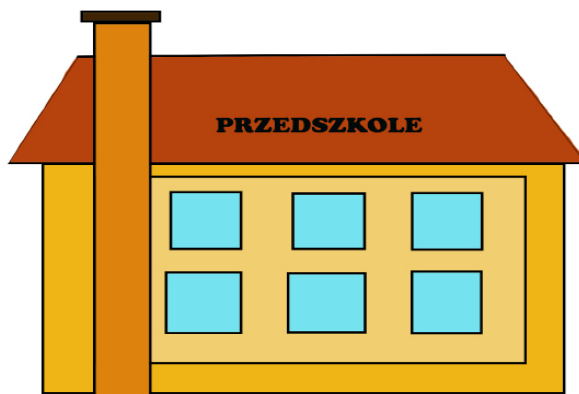
Edible by birds; Guelder rose, rowan, hawthorn, spindle





WE FEED BIRDS

Tasks and questions:



Students made 10 fat balls with seeds. They wanted to hang the same amount in each window. How many balls do you need to make?

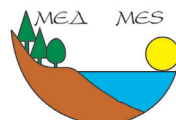
2. Prepare bird treats.

What you need?

- pine or spruce cones with a piece of string to hang on a twig
- aluminum foil
- bowl
- sunflower seeds
- cereal grains or oatmeal
- crushed nuts
- lard

Tasks and questions:

1. Measure:
 - a. 3 scoops of sunflower
 - b. 2 scoops of cereal grains or oatmeal
 - c. 1 measure of crushed nuts
 - d. 1 measure of lard
2. Place all products in a bowl and mix well.
3. Fill the prepared cone thoroughly with pine cones.
4. Wrap each prepared pine cone with food for birds in aluminum foil.
5. Put the prepared portions in the fridge.
6. How can you use the prepared stocks?





BIRDS IN A KITCHEN

Watching birds at the feeder is a great job. After some time, you will already recognize individual species, and maybe even individuals and tell interesting stories about them.

1. How many types of birds do you see?

Day 1	Day 2	...							

2. Recognize with the help of the attached table which birds have come to the feeder.

Day 1	Day 2							

3. Observe how birds feed.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?	they enter the feeder	they hang on the edge of the feeder	they are looking for food on earth	otherwise ... how? (draw)
What birds?				
WHERE DO THEY EAT?	in the feeder	on the ground under the feeder	they are moving food and they eat in a different place	hang on a ball or basket with food
What birds?				



4. Which bird arrives at the feeder first (in the morning)?
5. How do the birds in the bird feeder behave?

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?	They are peaceful	They're going crazy	They do not allow other birds into the feeder	They attack feeding birds in the feeder	Otherwise....
WHAT BIRDS?					

Does any bird have a colour ring on its leg? If so, try to read it by looking through binoculars, what the inscription is on the colour ring. An attempt to read a ring takes a long time and requires patience.

You can try to take a picture of the bird, and the ring number can be read later on the computer screen.

If you can read the information - send a message to BirdWatch Ireland.

Email: info@birdwatchireland.ie

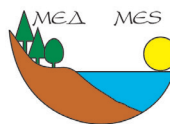




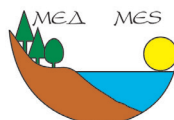


TABLE OF DIFFERENT BIRD SPECIES

Birds on the feeder			
small sized birds			
 <p>SPARROW (iM)</p>	 <p>TREE SPARROW (iM)</p>	 <p>GREENFINCH (iM)</p>	 <p>SISKIN (iM)</p>
 <p>GREAT TIT (iM)</p>	 <p>BLUE TIT (iM)</p>	 <p>COAL TIT (iM)</p>	 <p>LONG TAILED TIT (iM)</p>
 <p>BRAMBLING (iM)</p>	 <p>CHAFFINCH (iM)</p>	 <p>REDPOLL (iM)</p>	 <p>NUTHATCH (iM)</p>
 <p>GOLDFICH (iM)</p>	 <p>ROBIN (iM)</p>	 <p>WREN (iM)</p>	 <p>YELLOWHAMMER (iM)</p>



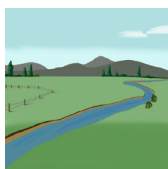
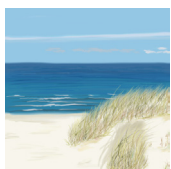
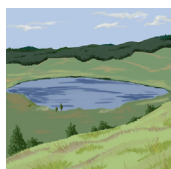
Birds on the feeder		
BIRDS LARGER THAN A SPARROW		
		
BULLFINCH (iM)	HAWFINCH (iM)	BLACKBIRD (iM)
		
JAY (iM)	FIELDFARE (iM)	SPARROWHAWK (iM)
		
COLLARED DOVES (iM)	GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER (iM)	





OBSERVATION CARD OF WATER BIRDS

1. Habitat type: Lake, Sea, River



2. What does the water look like?

- It's frozen
- It flows
- Partly frozen

3. Look around - do you see birds?

What are they doing?	swimming	they walk along the shore	they walk in shallow water	they are flying	they are eating
	They stay in a flock	they walk / sit on their own	they are cleaning their feathers	they're milling about	other behaviour

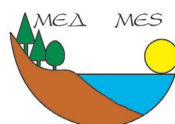
4. How many species of birds do you see?

5. Where do they gather?

6. Scatter, do you see any clues?

How many types?

Draw tracks:





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This material has been prepared as part of the project „We live in harmony with nature. Educational program for teachers of pre-school and primary education „. The project involved selected non-governmental organizations involved in the protection of birds associated as part of the international BirdLife International federation. In addition to the National Society for Bird Protection, which ran the project, he was involved in the Spanish Ornithological Society (SEO), the Slovak Ornithological Society (SOS), the Macedonian Ecological Society (MES), the Czech Ornithological Society (CSO) and BirdWatch Ireland (BWI). The University of Gdańsk became the substantive partner of the project responsible for creating materials for teachers.

BirdWatch Ireland is a non-governmental organization with a public benefit status, dealing with the protection of wild birds and the places where they live. The aim of the organisation is to preserve the natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. BWI is the Irish partner of the global federation of bird protection societies - BirdLife International.