



ABOUT BAREFOOTCHILD

WHERE YOU'LL FIND US

WWW.BAREFOOTCHILD.INFO



@BAREFOOTCHILDCO

@EMBRACETHEWILDLING



HI THERE IM SKYE -LEE ,AND THANKYOU FOR DOWNLOADING OUR RESOURCES! IM A UNSCHOOLING MUM TO THREE WILDLINGS, TRYING TO LIVE A MORE SIMPLE LIFE ON A SMALL ISLAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE OCEAN. I CREATED BAREFOOTCHILD AS I HAD A PASSION ABOUT WANTING TO ENTWINE MORE NATURE CONNECTIONS INTO CHILDRENS EDUCATION AND LEARNING SPACES,TO HELP KEEP KIDS WILD! HEAD OVER TO OUR WEBSITE WHERE YOU WILL FIND MORE OF OUR WILDSCHOOL PRINTABLES,INFLUENCED BY REGGIO EMILLIA,CHARLOTTE MASON AND FORESTSCHOOL, OUR NATURAL LEARNING BLOG AND OUR BIG VARIETY OF FREEBIES . WE LOVE HELPING OTHERS MAKE MONEY TO, SO DONT FORGET TO CHECK OUT OUR AFFILIATE PROGRAM, WHERE YOU EARN 50% COMMISSION (LEARN MORE OVER ON OUR BLOG) :)

WHAT WE LOVE

Affilaite links

FOR THE LOVE OF HOME-SCHOOLING

[homeschool virtual conference 2024](#)

[-nature study clubs and freebies from fortheloveofhomeschooling](#)

-if your looking for a extremely affordable way to home-school then don't forget to checkout their [lifetime unlimited download schoolhouse membership plans](#)

HARBOUR & SPROUT

[-whole nature study curriculums from harbour and sprout -](#)
use code BarefootChild to save 10% off , download their free samples to.

Dont forget to check out their [nature handicrafts ebooks like their NEW SPRING EDITION ebook](#)

MY MEGA BUNDLES

affordable learning printables and a range of freebies



OTHER HOMESCHOOLING THINGS WE LOVE

[-mel science-](#) science boxes delievered to your door

[-our favourite gift ideas for a wild child from small shops](#)

[-spring learning bundle by small etsy shop fiddlesticksED](#)

[-online home-school cooking lessons by kids cook real food](#)

[-science through nature](#)

[-Tree house school house nature studies -](#) use code EMBRACETHEWILDLING to save 10% off

[Silo & Sage - home-school courses ,workshops& more](#)

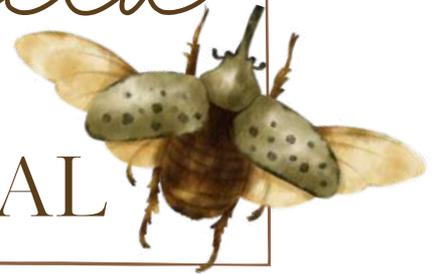
THANKYOU FOR DOWNLOADING OUR

BarefootChild



step into spring

NATURE JOURNAL



Here at BarefootChild we believe strongly in entwining Nature into children's educations and getting children outside, observing and learning alongside a force as wild as they are!



**AND OUR SPRING NATURE JOURNAL WAS
CREATED FOR JUST THAT !**

This pack contains pages to help kids observe their natural environments, from keeping track of weather and temperatures researching and learning about animals and plants they choose! Observing and reporting their bird watching, collecting and observing nature specimens, learning about lifecycles of various animals and much more!

LIKE ALL OUR PRINTABLES WE TRY TO CREATE THEM PRACTICAL AND EASILY ADAPTABLE FOR EVERYONE- NO MATTER WHAT PART OF THE WORLD YOU'RE FROM, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO INCORPORATE OUR NATURE JOURNAL PACK INTO ANY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, THERE IS NO STRICT WAY TO USE IT, YOU CAN EASILY MOULD IT INTO YOUR EXISTING STUDIES AND JOURNALS, WE HAVE ADDED DIY QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEETS FOR YOU TO CREATE YOUR OWN QUESTIONS USING OUR NATURE INFORMATION TO SUIT YOUR INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN/DIFFERENT AGES :)



WHATS INCLUDED IN OUR

Barefoot Child

step into spring

NATURE JOURNAL



Important

**THIS PACK IS TO BE PRINTED ON A4 SIZE PAPER!
DOUBLE PRINT OBSERVATION PAGES AS NEEDED-
DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY OR WHENEVER YOU
CHOOSE, AS SOME TASKS CAN BE AS OFTEN AS
YOUR CHILD LIKES - YOU CAN CHOOSE TO GET
YOUR JOURNAL BINDED, ADD TO A PLASTIC SLEEVE
PORTFOLIO OR PUNCH HOLES AND ADD STRING OR
STAPLE TO CREATE YOUR JOURNAL BOOK**

We have created this pack to be able to be used by different aged children, the lessons are created by their own individual observations and curiosities. Use google search/web browser and/or books to help further their investigations on the reporting sheets



THIS PRODUCT IS FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY,
STRICTLY NOT FOR RESALE. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
WWW.BAREFOOTCHILD.INFO

WHATS INCLUDED IN THIS 50+ PAGE PACK



-journal front page cover

-journal second page cover/for name with quote

-1x weekly nature observation page(double print as needed for weekly use)

-1x weekly recap page to add a photo and brief description of you amongst nature (double print as needed for weekly use)

-nature visual observation page (this is for your child to sketch what they are seeing in nature) (this page can be printed as often as needed)

-1x specimen observation report- this is for your child to collect nature specimens/finds on their nature walks and to observe and report a great way to START A NATURE SHELF(this page can be printed as often as required)

-1x bird watching observation report- get your child bird watching, use google search or a book on birds to research and answer the questions (this page can be printed as often as required)

-1x animal in the spotlight report page - get your child to pick any animal they choose, research using google web or a book and fill in the questions on that animal (this page can be printed as often as needed)

-1x environment report observation page - this page is for your child to head outdoors and report on what they observe in any environment (garden,forest,beach,ect) - print as often as required

-1x plant observation page - get your child observing and reporting the plants they see around them,use google search or a book on plants to answer the questions (print this page as often as you require)

-4x nature learning quote journal page fillers

-1x things that happen in spring poster/journal filler page

-1xtree budding information poster/journal filler page

-1x life cycle of a tree poster/journal filler page

1x tree fact poster/journal filler page

-1x reproduction in plants information poster/journal page filler

-1x common plants collection poster

1x photosynthesis information poster/journal page filler

1x flower structure information poster/journal page filler

1x types of leaves information poster/journal filler
1x anatomy of a simple leaf poster
1x anatomy of a compound leaf poster

2x simple and compound leaf pages for your child to
sticky tape the leaves they find for their journal

Various lifecycle posters and information on a few insects
including ,bees,frog,snail,spider,praying mantis
some include activities.

-1x metamorphosis information poster/journal page filler
1x plants and their parts poster

1x hibernation information poster/journal page filler
1x hibernation report page(get your child to pick a
animal that hibernates use google search or a book and
fill in the questions)- print as often as required

-1x springtime to do list

1xwe are gatherers poem poster/journal page filler
1x look what i found specimen page(stickytape specimen
your child found to it, for there nature journal)

1x notes page-this page is blank and for whenever your
child needs to take notes

1x my nature poem page (these pages are blank and for
when your child wants to create poems inspired by nature

3x DIY QUESTION SHEETS- we have added 3 different
style questions sheets for YOU to CREATE YOUR OWN
questions, using any of our information poster, flashcards
or anything else you and your child have done- these are
great so you can tailor the learning experience for
different age children,and continue to further your nature
journaling.

1x weekly weather report - get your child to mark the
weather and temp each day, we have also included a little
drawing activity to this - print these page sas required
for weekly use

bonus's

-we have included some flashcards of some lifecycles
-some lifecycle puzzles
-some posters
and colouring pages also!!



**WE HOPE YOU ENJOY OUR JOURNAL,
AND HOPE IT HELPS BRING YOU AND
YOUR CHILD CLOSER TO NATURE**

THIS JOURNAL
BELONGS TO

This journal helps brings me
closer to nature ,as I study and
observe all the wonderous
things outside.

I GO TO LEARN , WHERE
THE WILD THINGS

grow

-BarefootChild



YEAR:



WEEKLY

Nature observations

THINGS I HAVE NOTICED THIS WEEK IN NATURE.



WEEK OF:

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

Notes





WEEKLY RECAP



This Week out amongst nature, I have been busy exploring, observing and investigating

STICK PHOTO
HERE

In this photo I am

WEEK OF:

MY NATURE VISUAL OBSERVATION SKETCH

Head outdoors and find a beautiful, enchanted spot out amongst nature, where you can sit and draw what you are seeing. Maybe its under the blossoming apple tree? or next to a duck pond? or it could be what you are seeing in the rock pool? sketch with as much detail as you can your surroundings, and what you are observing !

LOCATION OBSERVATION

WAS SKETCHED: _____

OBSERVATION DATE: _____



SPRING TIME

specimen observation report

Go for a nature walk and collect a natural item to observe and bring back to put on your nature shelf (e.g, flower, bark, bird nest, shell, leaf). Complete the following questions.

MY ITEM: _____

FOUND AT: _____

COLLECTION DATE: _____



Draw and label a diagram of your item:

WHAT DOES IT FEEL LIKE?



WHAT DOES IT SMELL LIKE?

WHAT PURPOSE DOES THIS ITEM PLAY IN ITS ENVIRONMENT? WHAT IS IT ?

WHAT WOULD BE THE CONSEQUENCE IF YOUR ITEM CEASED TO EXIST IN ITS ENVIRONMENT , IF ANY?

SPRING TIME

My bird observation report

Take some binoculars and go for a nature walk, observe some birds flying high, or in their nest – research your findings and fill in the questions below

BIRD SPECIES SEEN _____

SITE SPOTTED: _____

OBSERVATION DATE: _____



Draw and label a diagram of your bird:

DESCRIBE WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE:



RESEARCH WHAT
TYPE OF FOOD IT EATS



RESEARCH AND WRITE 2 COOL FACTS
ABOUT YOUR BIRD SPECIES

RESEARCH AND WRITE WHAT TYPE
OF NEST YOUR BIRD SPECIES CREATE:

Draw a diagram of the type of bird
nest



TODAYS ANIMAL IN THE SPOTLIGHT REPORT



pick any animal you choose! research and report your findings

What animal have you chosen to learn about today? Why have you picked this animal?

What animal family group is your chosen animal from?

How many species of this animal is their know in the world?

Is it a Vertebrate or invertebrate?

where in the world does your animal live? What climate does your animal prefer?

What is the main food source/s that your animal likes to eat?

Describe your animals characteristics

Draw your animal, in its main habitat !

list 3 fun facts about your animal

DAY OF



Environment Report

observe and report

DATE REPORT
TAKEN _____

LOCATION _____

Environment observation

Give a brief summary of the environment you explored ?
Was it a beach, forest, garden, nature reserve eg: ? What
was the weather like ?



reflection

list any man made structures
you observed

reflection

What did you see, smell, hear
and touch in it?



a closer glance

Step closer into your natural environment, pay close attention , what
animals can you see ? Is there any changes you have noticed since last
time you visited?



PLANT OBSERVATIONS

Head outside and report your findings

OBSERVATION DATE:

LOCATION TAKEN:

What different types of plants do you see?

(trees, grasses, flowers)

-take note if any of them are budding



Choose one plant you see and describe it in detail:
Describe the shape, colour, smell- anything you notice.

Draw and label your plant

Research your chosen plant using
google or a book on trees and
list 4 facts you have learnt!



“NATURE IS THE
GREATEST
CLASSROOM, WHERE
EVERY LEAF, EVERY
BIRD, AND EVERY
RAY OF SUNSHINE
HOLDS A LESSON
WAITING TO BE
LEARNED.”

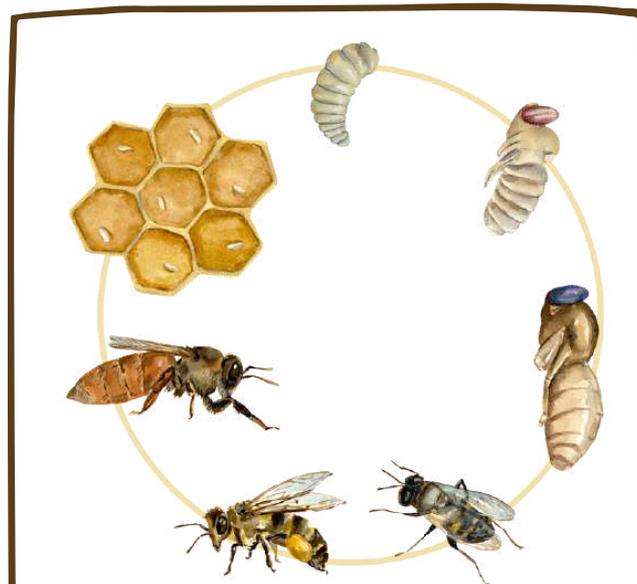
THINGS IN NATURE THAT HAPPEN IN SPRING TIME



Some animals
come out of
Hibernation



The sun brings on plant
growth, budding, and
Photosynthesis



spring time is a means to
a beginning to many
animals and plants
lifecycles



The weathers warming up
outside! Spring brings on
time for
observations

SPRING OBSERVATIONS

trees begin to bud and develop flowers

BUDDING



The arrival of spring is a time of new beginnings, and for many trees, it also marks the beginning of a new growth cycle. As the days get longer and the weather warms up, trees begin to bud, or produce new leaves. This process is a sign that the tree is preparing for the upcoming growing season. Throughout winter these buds remain closed and dormant, surviving the cold until their time comes to thrive in the spring. The first signs of bud break are often swelling of the buds and a change in colour. The buds will begin to swell as the tree begins to take up water and nutrients. The colour of the buds may also change from green to red or purple. Once the buds grow and break, they will eventually open and leaves will begin to emerge. The leaves will initially be small and pale green, but they will gradually grow larger and darker in colour.

BENEFITS OF BUD BREAK

Bud break is a critical stage in the growth cycle of trees and shrubs. It marks the transition from dormancy to active growth, and it is a time when trees are most vulnerable to damage. However, bud break also has a number of benefits for trees, including:

- **Increased photosynthesis:**
When buds break, the leaves begin to photosynthesize, which is the process by which plants use sunlight to create food. This food is essential for tree growth and development.
- **Improved plant growth:**
Bud break also leads to increased plant growth. This is because the leaves that emerge from the buds provide the tree with the energy it needs to grow.
- **Increased resistance to pests and diseases:**
When trees are actively growing, they are more resistant to pests and diseases. This is because the leaves produce chemicals that help to protect the tree from infection.



LIFE CYCLE OF A TREE

1

SEED



Every tree starts life as a seed. And every seed comes packed with all the nutrients it needs to survive and grow into a tree. Seeds come in all shapes and sizes and get dispersed in different ways. They can be carried by the wind or animals, BUT cross-pollination by insects is much more common. Once a seed finds and settles in an environment that has suitable conditions, it can move on to the next phase of its growth.

2

SEEDLING



The next stage in the life cycle is the process of germination, where the plant begins to grow inside the seed. The first root bursts through the seed and secures itself to the ground. It acts as an anchor and allows the seed to start absorbing water. Before long, a shoot will push its way up through the soil. The stem will emerge and you will start to see leaves. That means our seed has become a seedling.

3 SAPLING



A seedling becomes a sapling when it reaches a height of roughly one metre. We think of the sapling stage as the tree's teenage years. It may grow quickly, but there is some way to go before it reaches full maturity. Its trunk is still flexible and its bark is smooth to touch. A sapling also cannot grow fruit and flowers, which means it is unable to produce seeds.

4 MATURE TREE



When a tree reaches maturity and can be considered fully grown, it is able to produce its very own fruit, flowers or nuts. That means it can reproduce and its seeds disperse for the life cycle to begin all over again. A mature tree typically has a wide trunk and lots of branches and leaves. Trees reach maturity at different rates, from 10 to 40 years or more.

TREE

Fact File

A tree is a woody perennial plant with a single main stem or trunk, supporting branches and leaves. It typically has roots for anchorage and absorption of water and nutrients, playing a vital role in ecosystems.

Types of trees

EVERGREEN

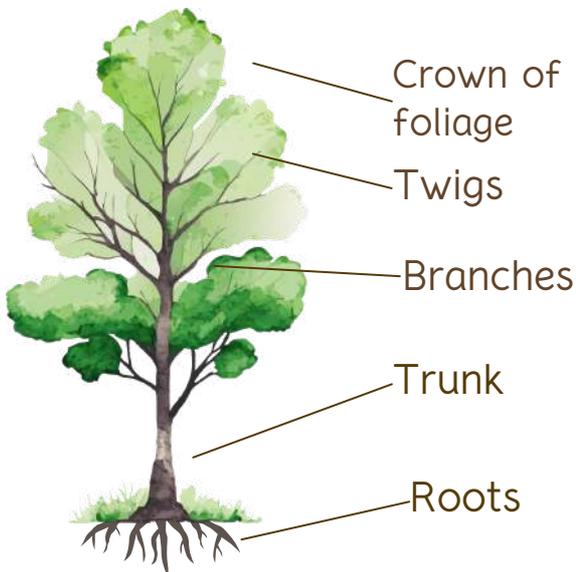
Do not lose their leaves all at once and stay green year round.



DECIDUOUS

Leaves change colour in Autumn, before falling to the ground.

STRUCTURE



TREE USES

- Produce oxygen and clean the air
- Shade
- Shelter
- Animal homes
- Fuel for heating
- Timber for construction
- Source of food – seeds, nuts, fruit, bark, flowers, sap and pollen



Lifecycle of a tree



Seed



Sprout



Seedling



Sapling



Mature tree

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

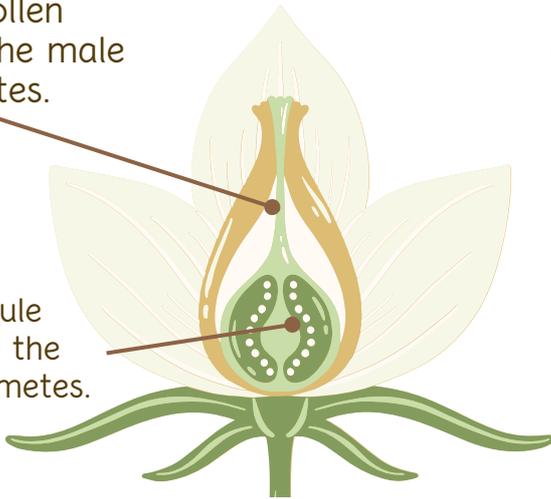
Lets investigate

HOW DO PLANTS REPRODUCE?

Living organisms produce offspring with similar genetic characteristics.
A plant is an organism that produces offspring in two ways.

The pollen
contains the male
gametes.

The ovule
contains the
female gametes.



Plants like rose, hibiscus, cucumber, apples, and other flowering plants reproduce sexually.

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION



Sexual reproduction happens when male and female gametes fuse, producing a seed. This seed develops into a new plant.



ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION



This happens when some parts of the parent body can create a new organism. Leaves, stems, roots, and other specialized parts are involved in reproducing plants.

Plants like bamboos, ferns, and bananas can reproduce asexually.



Budding

A small bud grows in the parent plant. It detaches when ready and forms a new plant.

Fragmentation

The parent breaks into small pieces or fragments, which each can form a new organism.

Spore Formation

The plant produces spores that are usually dispersed away through the air. These spores develop into a plant.



“LET NATURE
BE YOUR GUIDE,
AND YOU’LL FIND
THAT LEARNING
BECOMES AN
ENDLESS JOURNEY
OF AWE AND
discovery”

COMMON PLANTS



Field Maple



Ash



Silver Birch



Sycamore



Horse Chestnut



Alder



Hazel



Rowan



Aspen



Hawthorn



English Elm



Hornbeam



Common Oak

SPRING TIME BRINGS ON

Photosynthesis



Photosynthesis is the process where plants transform light energy into chemical energy. Plants use this energy to make their own food. The light energy they captured is used to convert carbon dioxide, water, and minerals into oxygen.

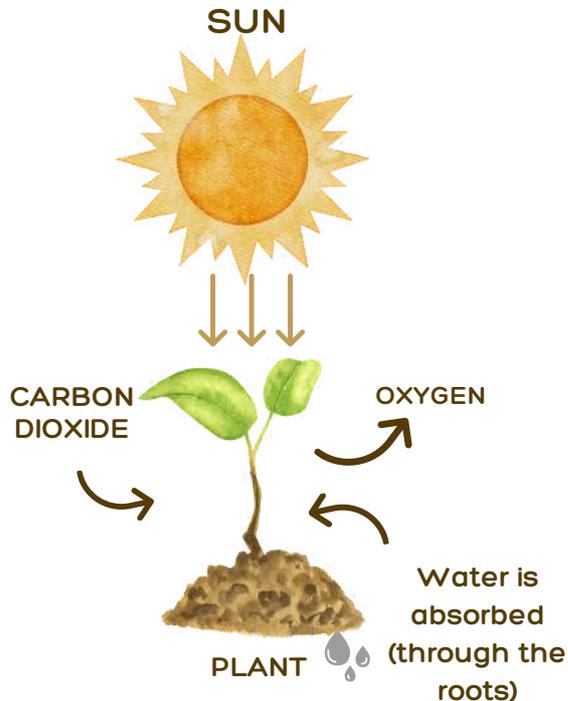
CHLOROPHYLL

The pigment that gives plants their green color and helps in the process of photosynthesis.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are organisms other than plants that can undergo photosynthesis. These include algae and the emerald green sea slug.

THE PHOTOSYNTHESIS PROCESS



Plants take in water and carbon dioxide and use energy from the sun to turn them into food.

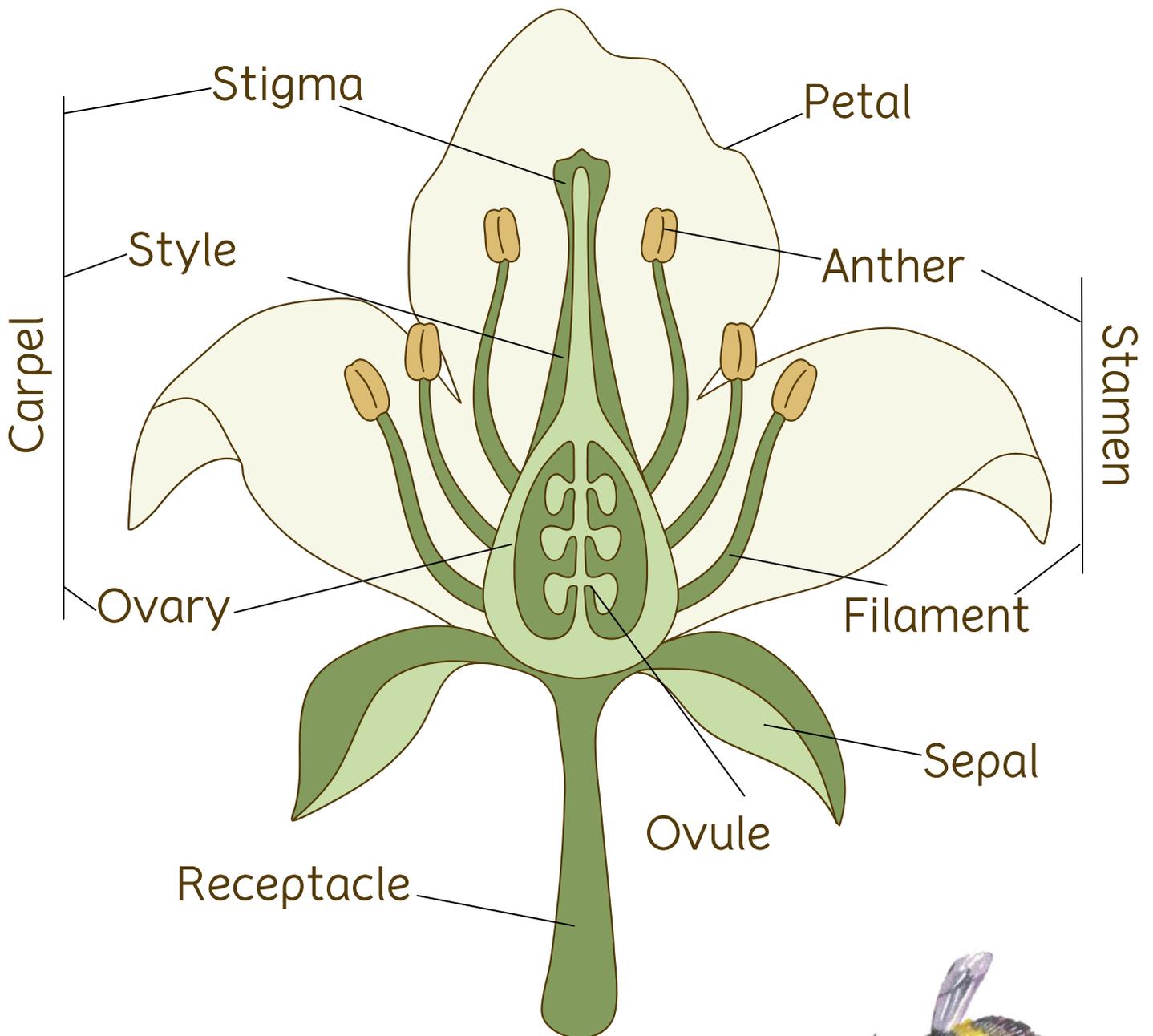
Within the plant cell, water is oxidized, loses electrons, and is changed into oxygen. Carbon dioxide is reduced, gains electrons, and turns into glucose.

Oxygen is released, and glucose is stored within the plant as energy.

THE PHOTOSYNTHESIS FORMULA



FLOWER STRUCTURE



Petal: Attracts insects and birds to the flower.

Sepal: Protects the developing flower.

Stamen: The male reproductive organ which produces pollen. Includes anther (containing male sex cells and produces pollen), and the filament (holds the anther in place).

Carpel: The female reproductive organ including the stigma (sticky end that receives pollen), style (holds the stigma in place), and ovary (contains the ovules which includes egg cells).



TYPES OF LEAVES

when trees begin to bud and grow they form leaves

THERE IS 2 TYPES OF
PLANT LEAVES

Simple



unlobed



Pinnately
lobed



Palmately lobed

Compound



Pinnate



Palmate



Trifoliate

What is a Simple leaf?

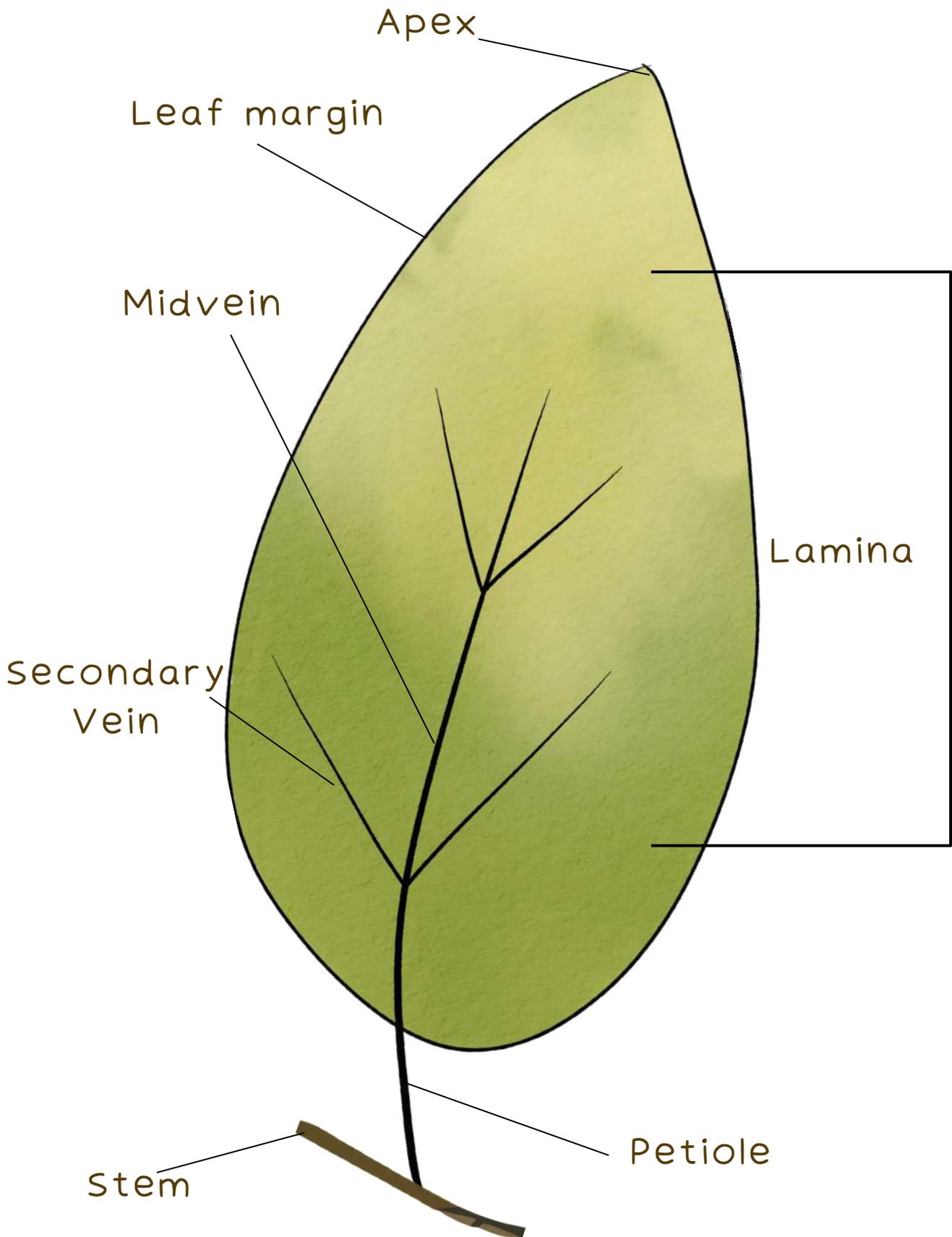
A simple leaf is a single leaf that is never divided into smaller leaflet units. It is always attached to a twig by its stem or the petiole. The margins, or edges, of the simple leaf can be smooth, jagged, lobed, or parted.

VS

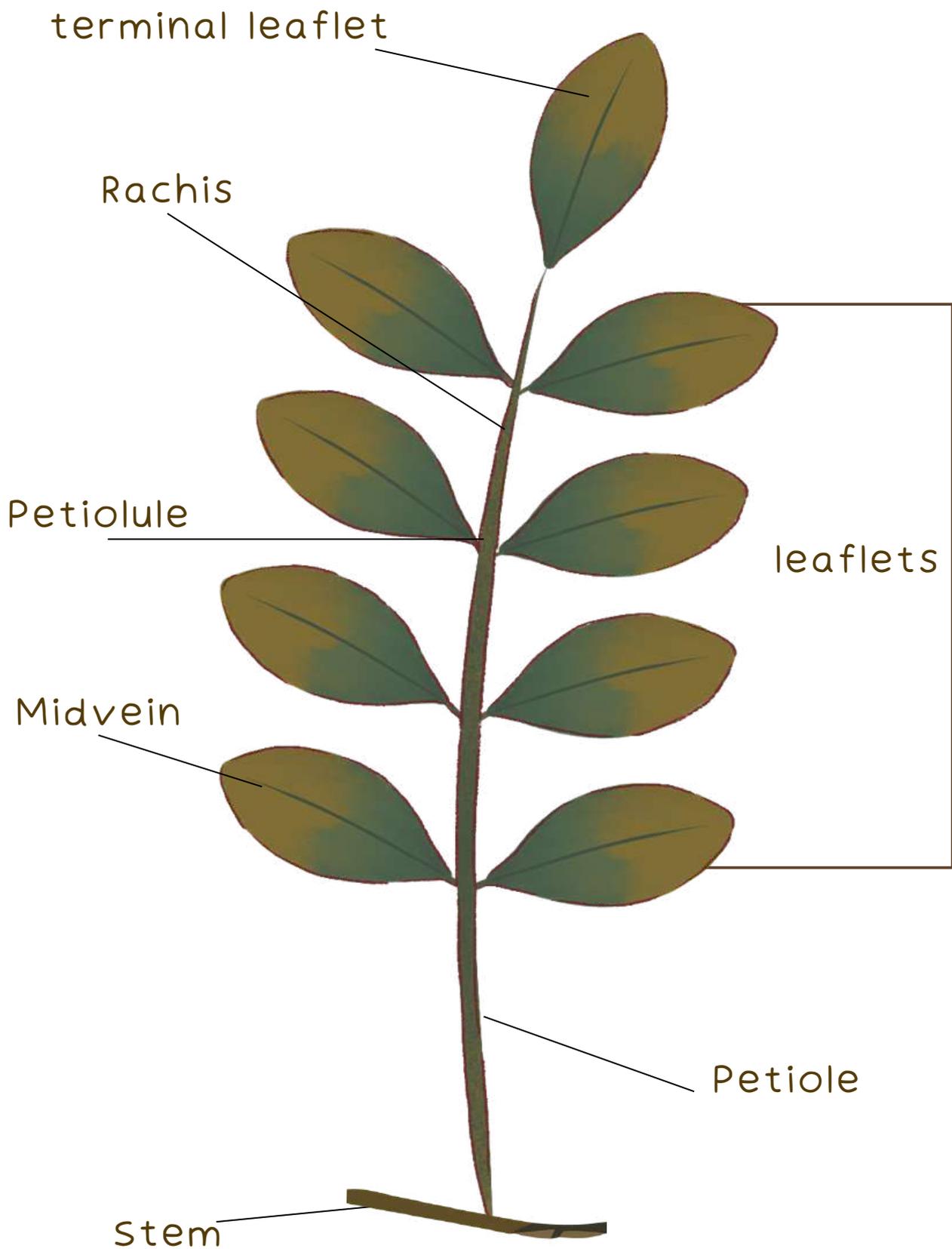
What is a Compound leaf?

A compound leaf is composed of multiple leaflets attached to the midvein, having their own stalks. Each leaflet of a compound leaf remains attached to the main stem by a short stem-like structure called the rachis.

ANATOMY OF A SIMPLE LEAF



ANATOMY OF A COMPOUND LEAF



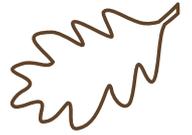
MY SIMPLE LEAF COLLECTION

Head outdoors and try to find each of these simple leaves! sticky tape it to the correct column

Unlobed leaf



Pinnately lobed



Palmately lobed

MY COMPOUND LEAF COLLECTION

Head outdoors and try to find each of these compound leaves! sticky tape it to the correct column

Pinnate leaf



Palmate leaf



Trifoliate leaf



SPRING AWAKENING

spring time, means that some animals awake from their hibernation like sleep

WHAT IS HIBERNATION?



Spring is a time when many animals awaken from a long winter's nap, this is called hibernation. After spending a season sleeping, in which some animals do to survive the harsh cold winter months, they emerge from their hibernation, hungry and ready to roam.

“Some animals go into a state of deep sleep known as true hibernation. They will use less energy to help them survive the winter while others go into what is called a torpor or lighter sleep.

In a true hibernation the animal's body temperatures will drop to a state of *suspended animation* while their heart rate and breathing slows down. During this period they will not wake up even if they are moved. Animals that go into a torpor or lighter state have a low heart rates as well, but their body temperature stays high.

This is because they wake up periodically throughout hibernation. Any loud noise or movement can rouse them. Animals won't eat or release body waste when in hibernation. They survive on their stored up body fat. Hibernating animals have an internal clock that lets them know when it's time to wake up and when it becomes warmer months of spring this is usually the time they awake from hibernation .



SPRING TIME

My hibernation report

Pick a animal that hibernates, and do some research on it, fill in the questions below

SOME ANIMALS WHO HIBERNATE INCLUDE:

Bats , bears , deer mice , bumble bees , geckos,
ground squirrels, hedge hogs and ground hogs, ladybugs,
hummingbirds, wood frogs, and raccoons



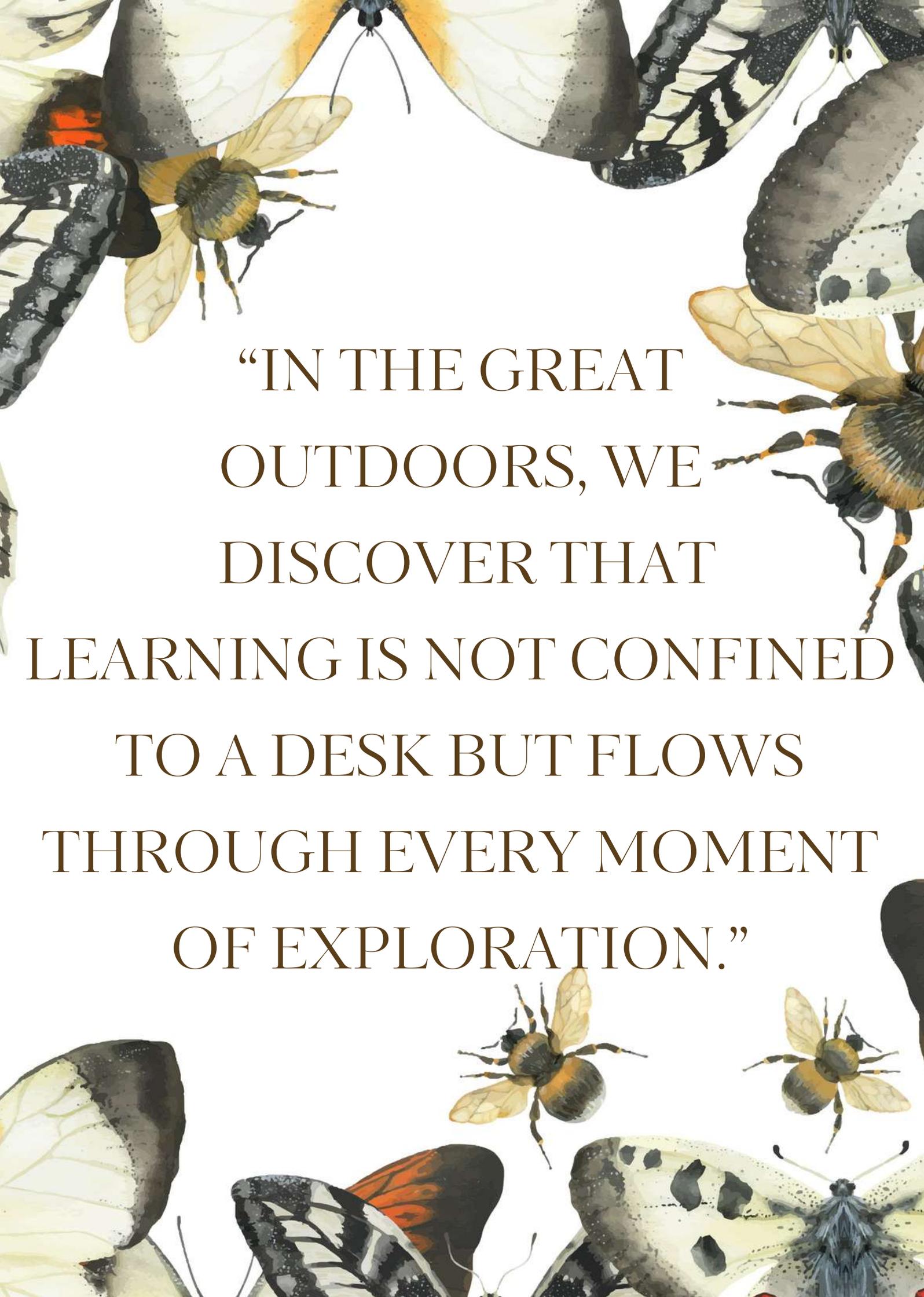
Draw a picture of your animal hibernating

WHAT ANIMAL HAVE YOU CHOSEN TO REPORT ON, AND WHY HAVE YOU CHOSEN THIS PARTICULAR ANIMAL?



RESEARCH WHAT TYPE OF HIBERNATION DOES THIS ANIMAL GO INTO? A DEEP OR TORPOR STATE? HOW LONG WILL THEY SLEEP FOR?

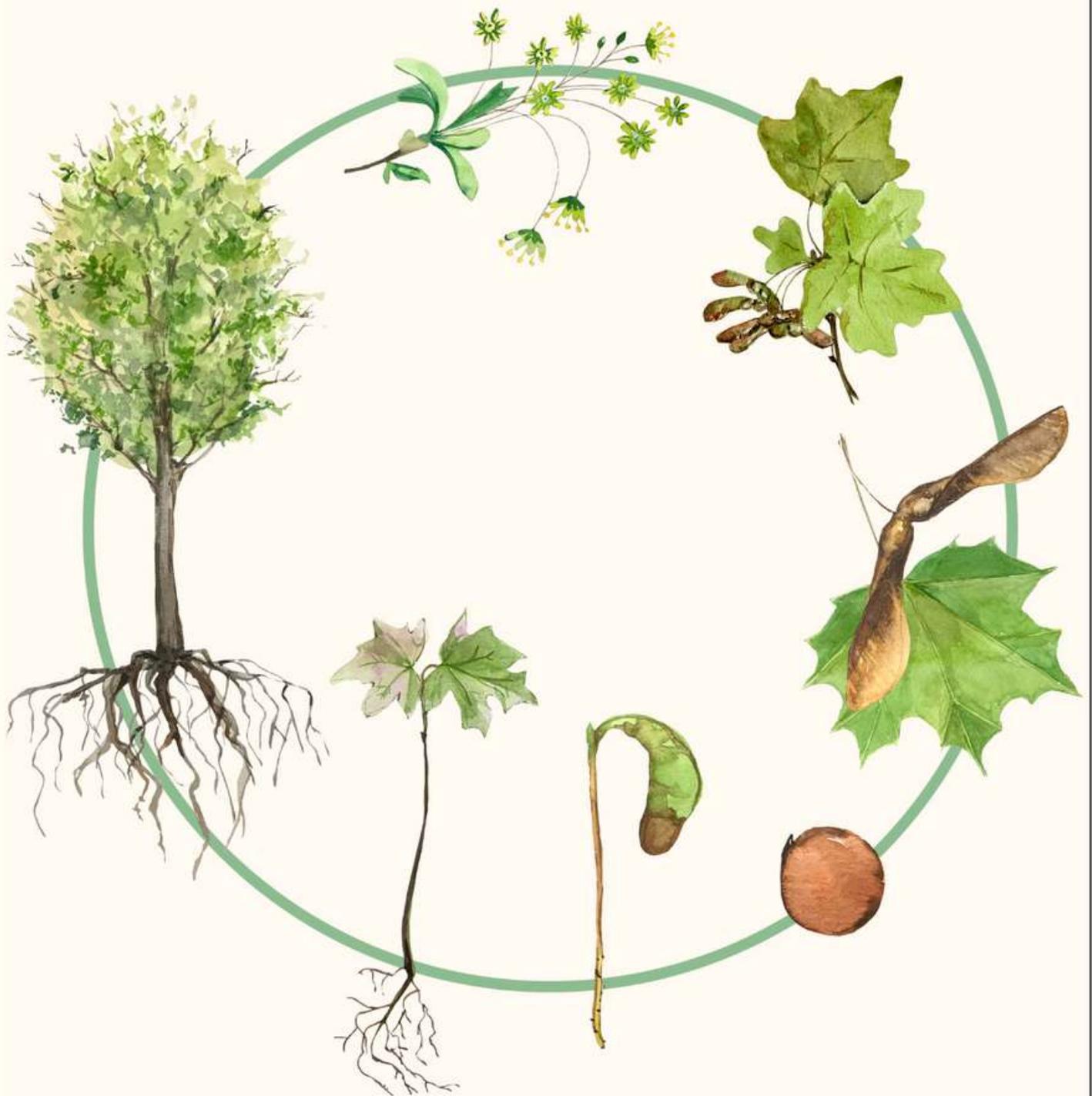
WRITE 3 FACTS YOU HAVE LEARNT ABOUT THIS ANIMAL AND ITS HIBERNATION



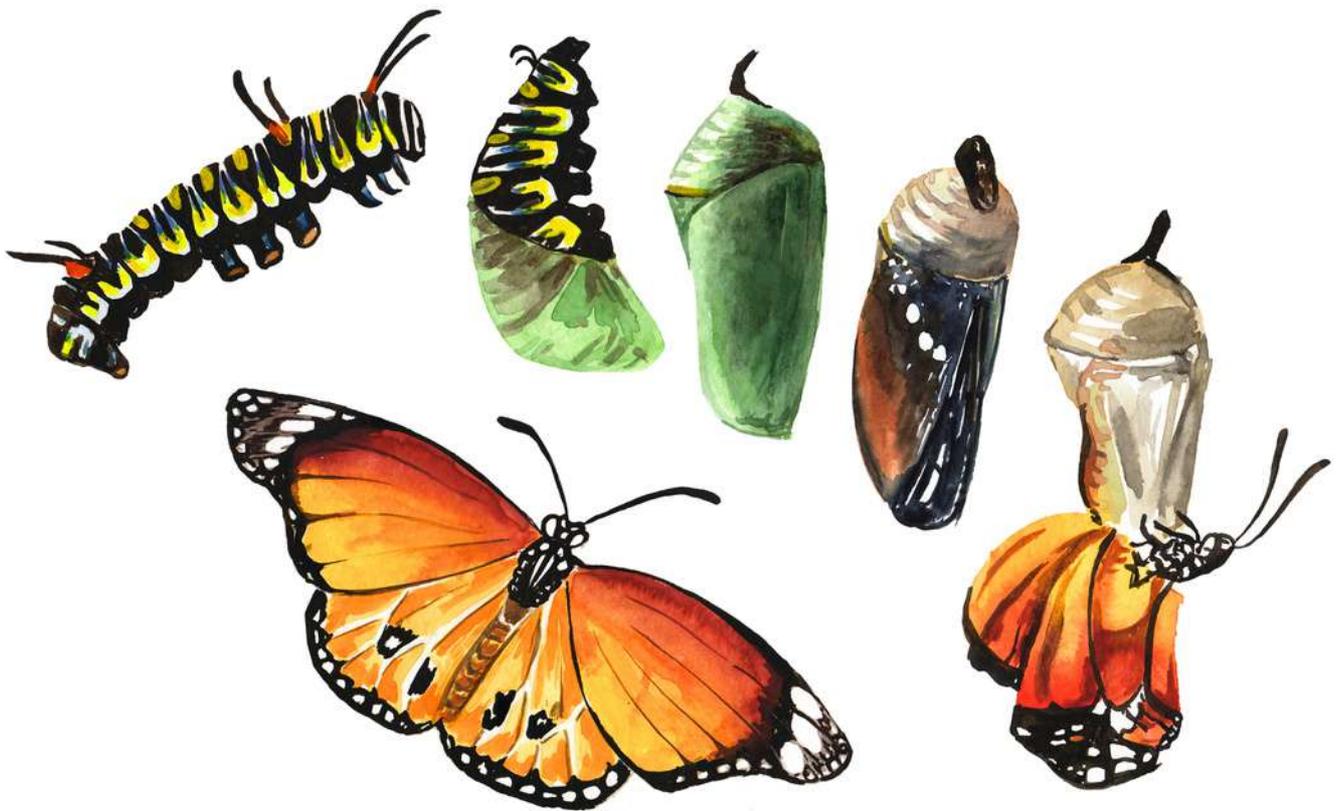
“IN THE GREAT
OUTDOORS, WE
DISCOVER THAT
LEARNING IS NOT CONFINED
TO A DESK BUT FLOWS
THROUGH EVERY MOMENT
OF EXPLORATION.”

LIFECYCLE OF A

Maple tree



METAMORPHOSIS

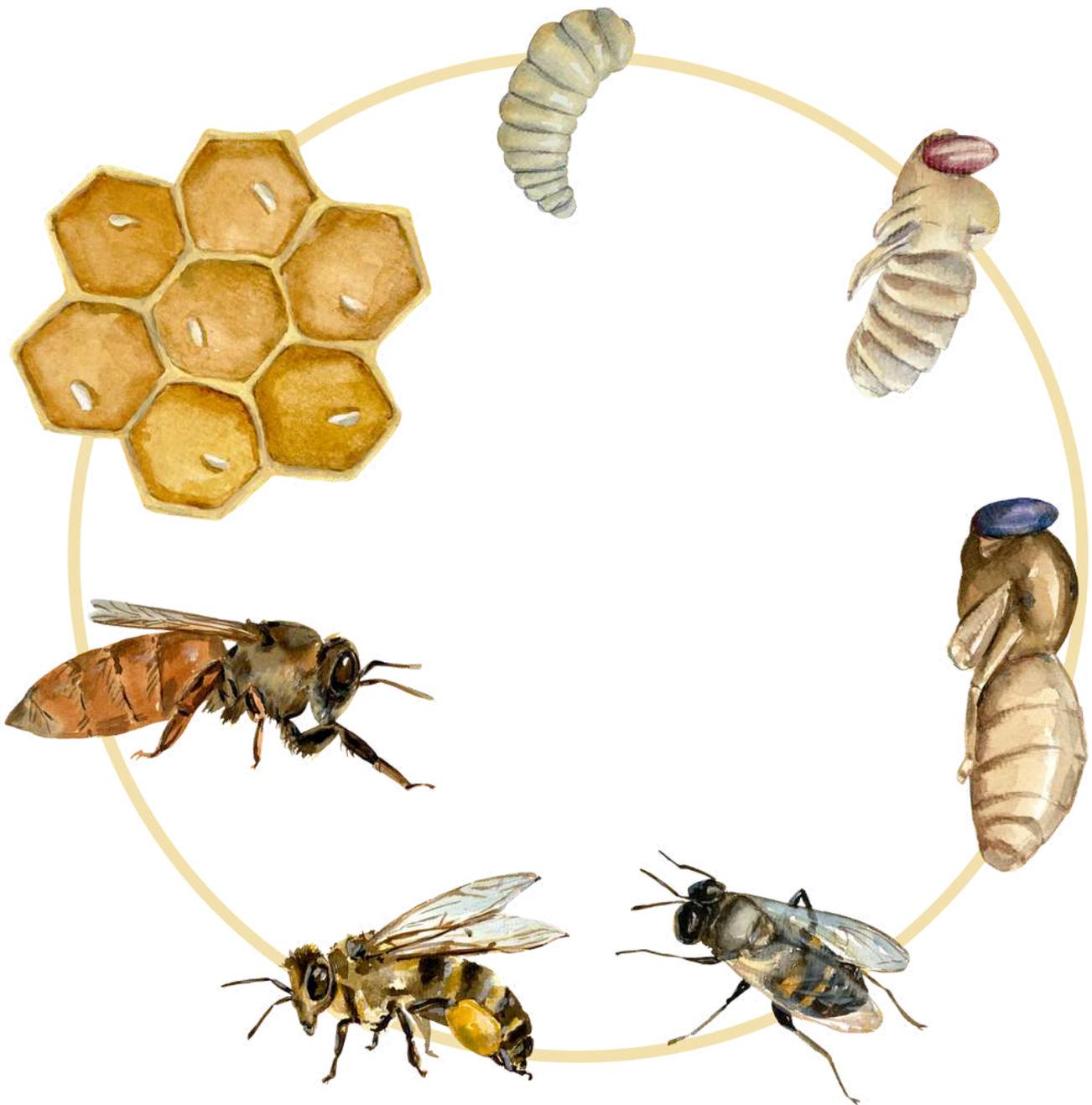


Metamorphosis is a process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes. Metamorphosis is especially common in insects. Genes and chemicals called hormones control the process.

Many insects go through four stages of metamorphosis:

egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

LIFE CYCLE OF A BEE



EGG- LARVA-PUPA-ADULT BEE

BEE ROLES

Queen bee

The only female bee who reproduces. Each hive has only one queen bee, who is capable of laying up to 2000 eggs per day!

Worker bees

For female bees who don't reproduce like the queen. They become worker bees, The worker bees do all the work in the hive: collecting pollen, feeding all bees larvae, housekeeping and making wax and honey).

Drone bees

A drone is a male bee. Unlike the female worker bee, a drone has no stinger. He does not gather nectar or pollen and cannot feed without assistance from worker bees. His only role is to mate with a maiden queen in nuptial flight.

LIFE CYCLE OF A BEE

1

EGG



A honey bee's life begins when the queen bee lays an egg. She lays it in a special cell inside the beehive. The egg is tiny and looks like a small grain of rice. The worker bees take care of the eggs and keep them warm.

LARVA 2



The egg hatches and a larva emerges. The larva is a small, white, worm-like creature with no legs and no wings. It is fed a special food called royal jelly by the worker bees. The larva grows quickly and molts as it gets bigger.

3 PUPAE



The larva transforms into pupae. It is during this stage that the bee undergoes a significant transformation, called metamorphosis. Its legs, eyes, wings, antennae and tiny hairs develop.

4 ADULT BEE



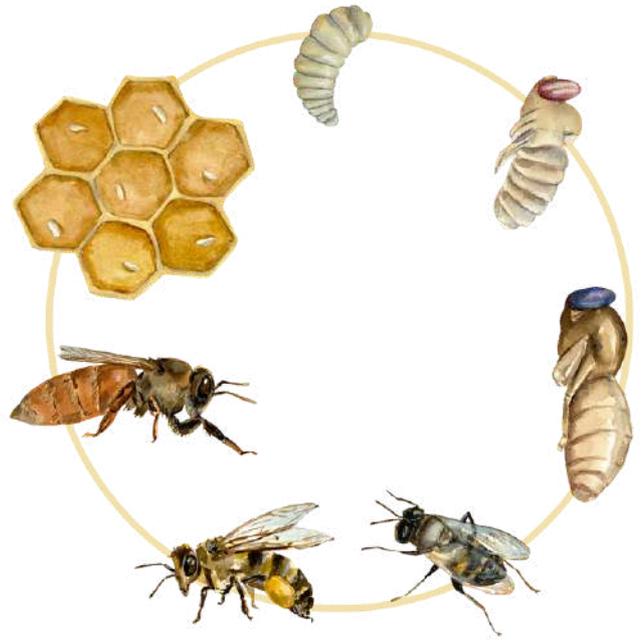
The fully developed bee emerges from the cell. Bees all have special roles within the beehive. The bees may take on the role of a worker bee (female), drone (male) or queen bee.

LIFE CYCLE

OF A

bee

Use the information poster and fill in each stage of the lifecycle of a bee



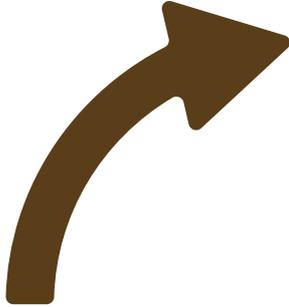
eggs

larva

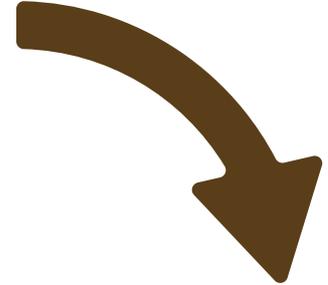
pupua

bee

Life Cycle of a *bee*

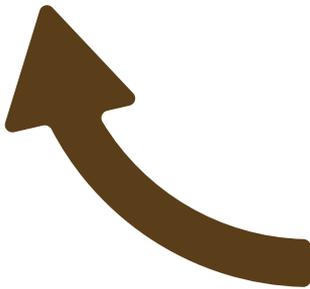


egg



adult bee

larva



pupua



Cut around the images and place in order on the
lifecycle diagram above



THE LIFE CYCLE OF A FROG

spring time brings on the lifecycle of frogs



1 EGGS

The life cycle of a frog begins with an egg. Female frogs lay their eggs in water, typically in a gelatinous mass.

2 TADPOLE

Once the eggs hatch, they become tadpoles. Tadpoles breathe through gills and swim using a tail. They feed on algae and other aquatic plants.



3 FROGLET

The froglet looks like a miniature version of an adult frog and is able to breathe both air and water. It continues to grow and develop, and eventually becomes an adult frog.



METAMORPHOSIS

After several months, the tadpole undergoes metamorphosis, during which it develops legs and lungs. The tail is reabsorbed into the body and the tadpole becomes a froglet



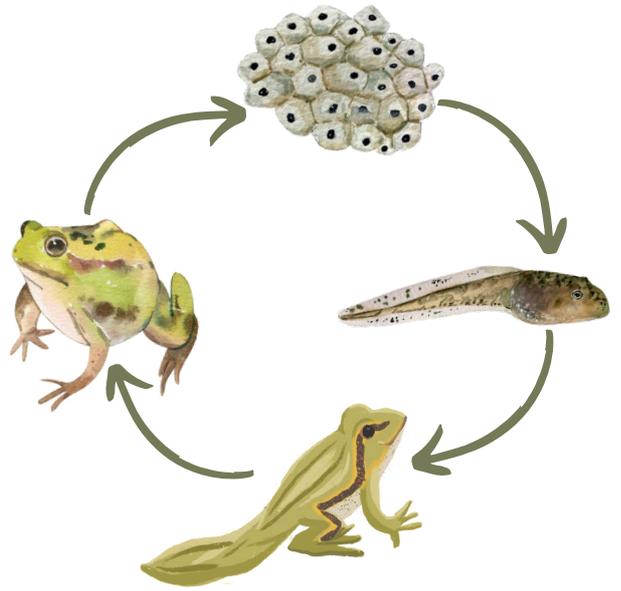
4 ADULT FROG

Adult frogs are carnivorous and eat insects, spiders, and other small animals. They also have the ability to jump great distances to avoid predators. Once they reach adulthood, they leave the water and live on land.

LIFE CYCLE OF A

frog

Use the information poster and fill in each stage of the lifecycle of a frog



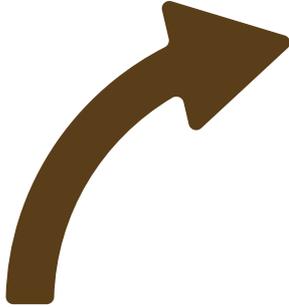
eggs

tadpole

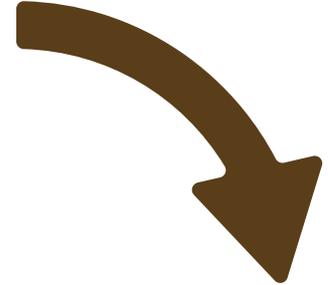
froglet

frog

Life Cycle of a *frog*

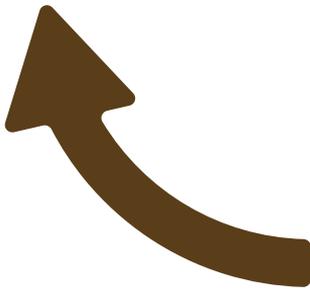


egg



frog

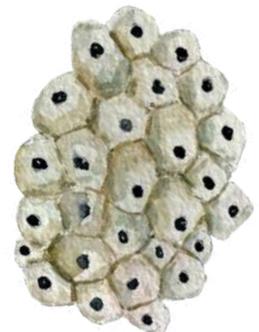
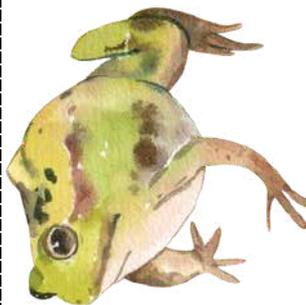
tadpole



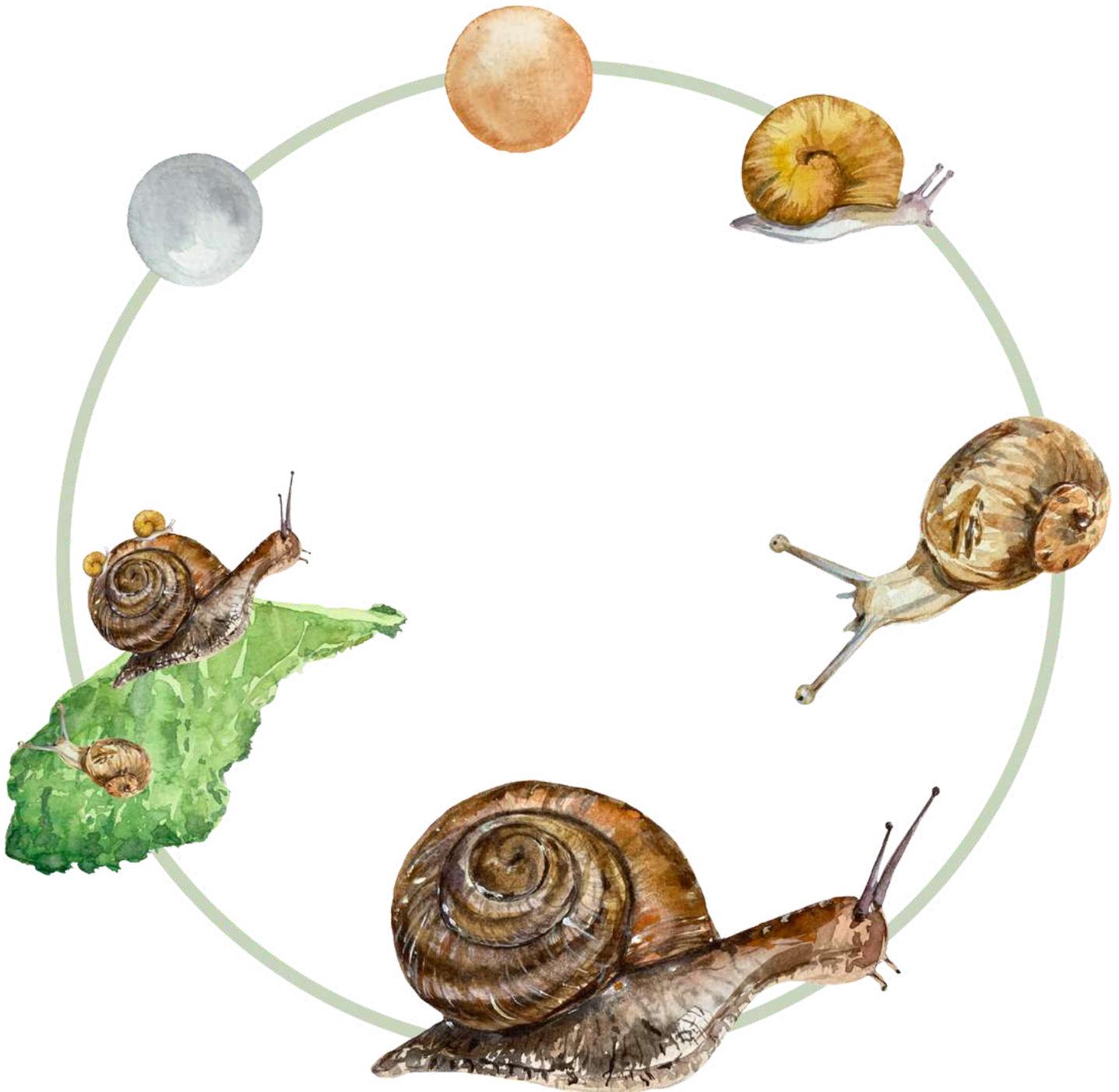
froglet



Cut around the images and place in order on the
lifecycle diagram above



LIFE CYCLE OF A SNAIL



EXPLORING THE LIFE STAGE OF A SNAIL

Snails start their lives in small, gelatinous egg sacs laid by adult females in moist environments. The number of eggs varies depending on the species but can range from 30 to 120. After a period ranging from two weeks to a month (species-dependent), tiny snails emerge from these eggs. These young ones are essentially miniatures of their parents but with soft, transparent shells. As they grow, young snails go through a juvenile stage where they eat voraciously to fuel their growth and harden their shells. They face numerous threats during this stage, including predation and lack of food. Once matured, snails are considered adults capable of reproduction. This stage is marked by a cessation in shell growth and the onset of reproductive behaviors such as mating rituals.

LIFE CYCLE OF A PRAYING MANTIS



EXPLORING THE LIFE STAGE OF A PRAYING MANTIS

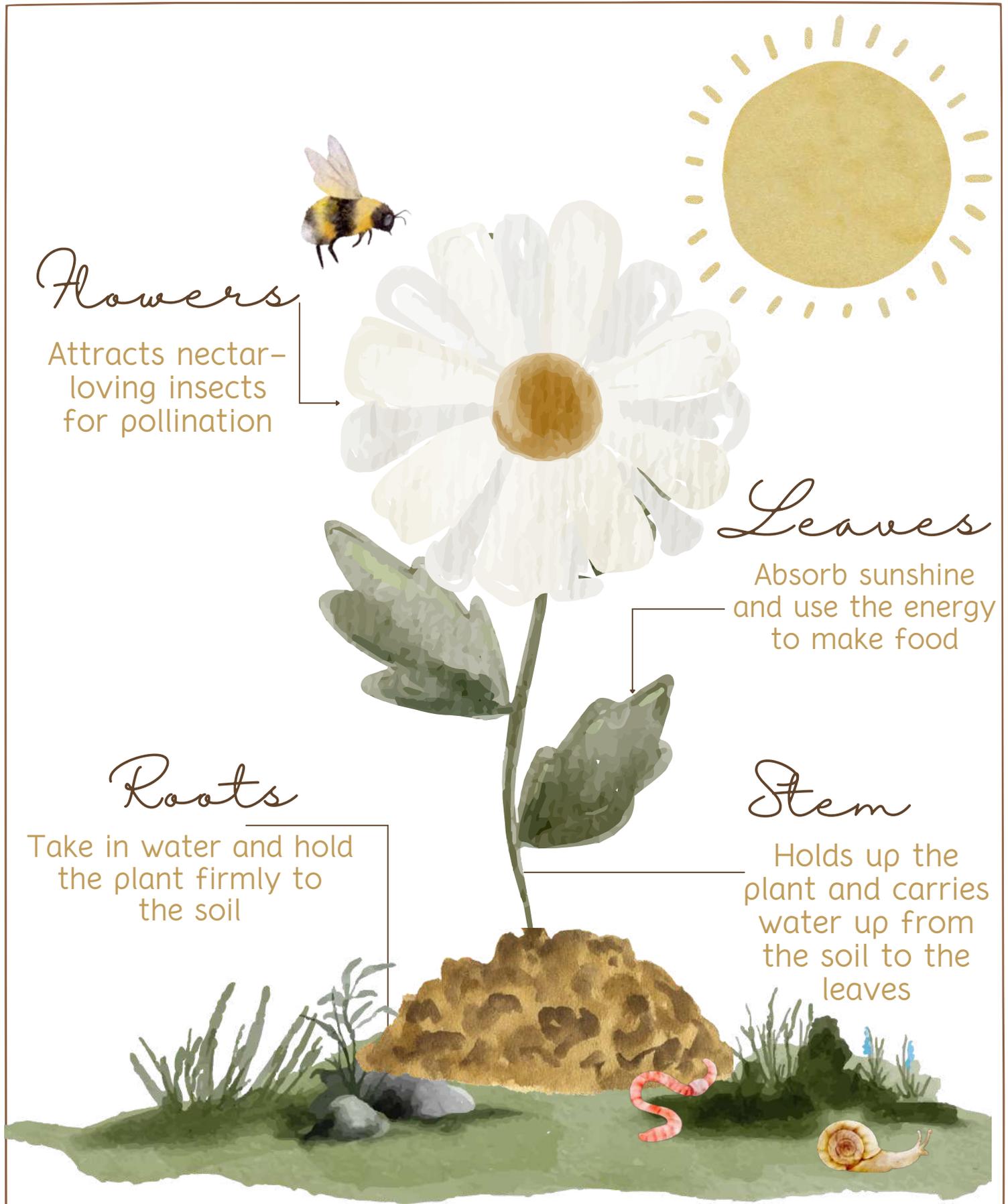
The egg stage occurs just before winter. The adult female praying mantis lays 100 to 400 eggs after fertilization. The eggs are laid safely on a firm leaf or stem with a liquid that hardens to be a protective sac structure known as ootheca. The ootheca is a protective casing (very hard and able to survive extreme weather changes) in which the eggs will stay throughout the winter. In mid-spring when the temperatures are warm, the nymphs will hatch when the egg cases crack. Initially, the hatched nymphs stay around the egg casing for a while. It's during this period that the mantis try to feed on each other. After spreading out, they will begin to hunt for small insects such as fruit flies. Nymphs undergo a series of repeated stages of growth in their development known as instars. At each stage, the nymphs shed off their exoskeleton through a process called molting to allow development of body segments leading to an increase in body size. Molting takes place about six times before they can begin the next stage life. Nymphs are vulnerable as prey to other large predators such as the bats, birds and spiders, and not all nymphs survive this stage. Full-grown mantises are normally between 1 to 6 inches in length. The female mantis usually dies after laying eggs.

LIFE CYCLE OF A SPIDER



EXPLORING THE LIFE STAGE OF A SPIDER

After mating, the females store spermatophores until they are all set to lay eggs. The number of eggs laid varies by the spider species, ranging from a few eggs to hundreds and thousands of eggs. These eggs are usually wrapped with an egg sac constructed from silk. The egg sac, made for protecting the eggs from the elements and against predators such as birds and ants, is the place where the offspring develop. The eggs start hatching in a few weeks. Some spiders carry the sac until the eggs hatch while others leave it in a secure location, such as a burrow, under bark, or hidden among leaves or foliage. The spiderlings are the immature spiders that bear a great resemblance to their parents. After coming out from the egg sac, the spiderlings immediately disperse by either walking or ballooning. As they develop, these young spiders molt several times, and they remain vulnerable until the formation of the new exoskeleton. After five to ten molts, most spider species reach adulthood. When the spiderlings attain maturity, they are ready to reproduce and start the life cycle again.



Flowers

Attracts nectar-loving insects for pollination

Leaves

Absorb sunshine and use the energy to make food

Roots

Take in water and hold the plant firmly to the soil

Stem

Holds up the plant and carries water up from the soil to the leaves

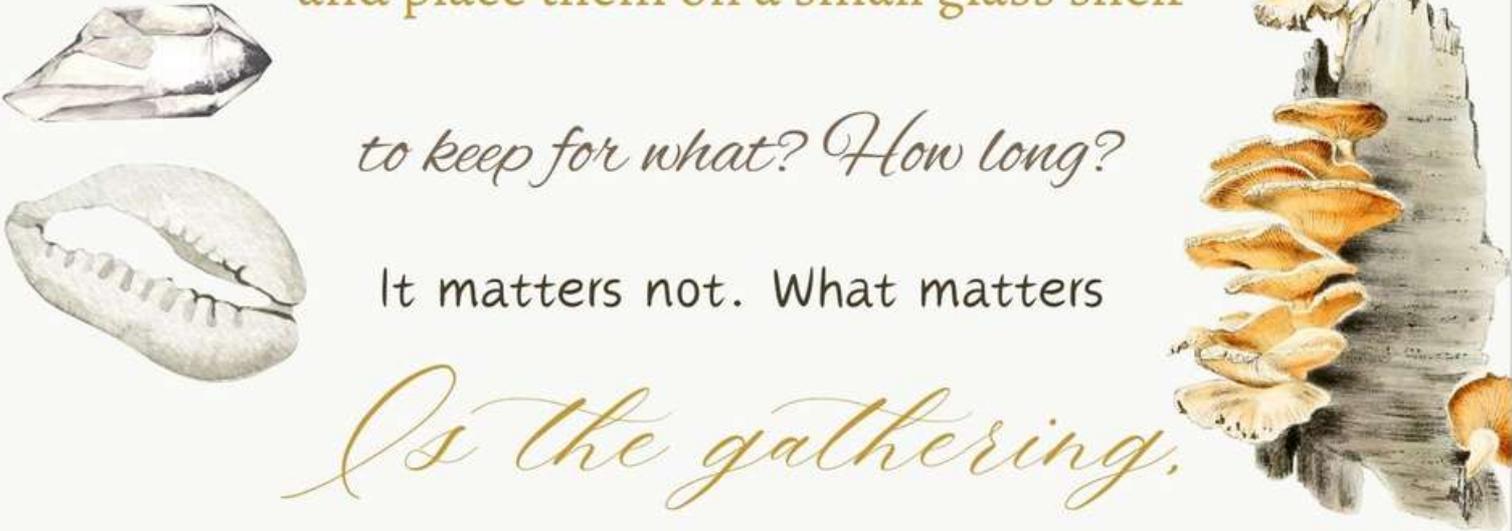
PLANTS AND THEIR PARTS



We are gatherers,

The ones who pick up sticks and stones
and old wasp's nests fallen by the door of the barn,
Walnuts with holes that look like eyes of owls,
bits of shells not whole but lovely in their brokenness,

We are the ones who bring home empty eggs of birds
and place them on a small glass shelf



to keep for what? How long?

It matters not. What matters

Is the gathering.

The pockets filled with remnants of a day evaporated,
the traces of certain memory, a lingering smell, a smile that
came with the shell.

GATHERING by Nina Bagley

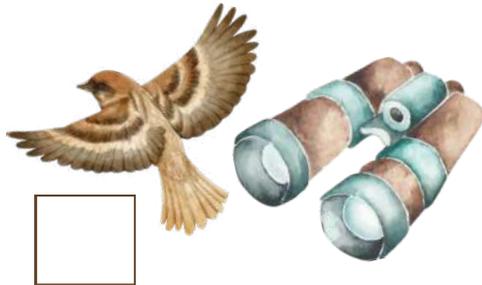


SPRING TIME

to do list



plant a seed, water it until it sprouts and grows



go bird watching, document some of the birds you seen



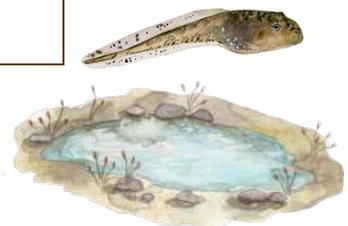
spot a cocoon



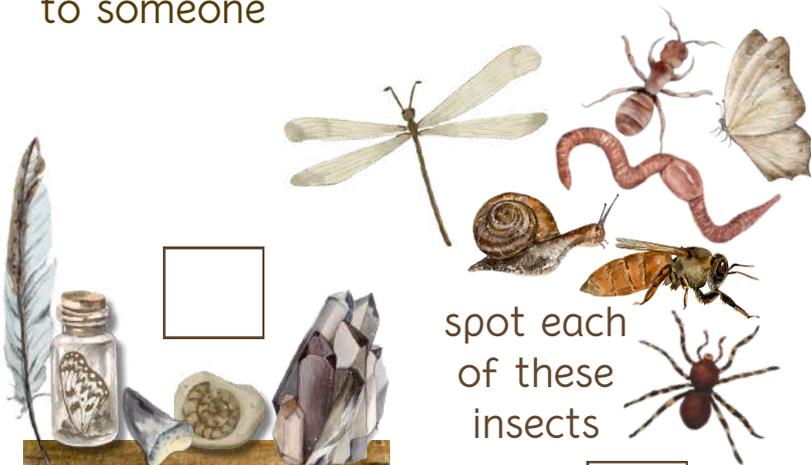
write a letter and post it in the mail to someone



build a fort or cubby



go to a pond and try catch some tadpoles to observe



spot each of these insects



start a nature shelf, and collect specimens on your outings to add to it



read and finish a whole book, try reading while sitting under a shady tree



LOOK AT WHAT I FOUND

this is what i collected in nature today

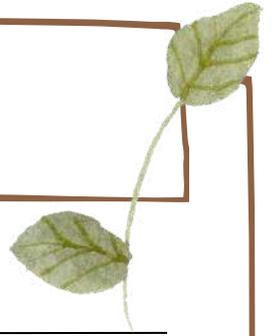
STICKY TAPE YOUR
SPECIMEN HERE

SPECIMEN ID NUMBER:

COLLECTION LOCATION

QUESTION TIME

report and fill in the questions



Question: _____

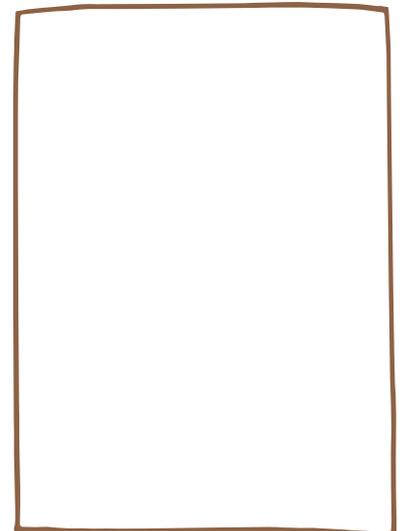
Answer: _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____



QUESTION TIME

report and fill in the questions



Question: _____

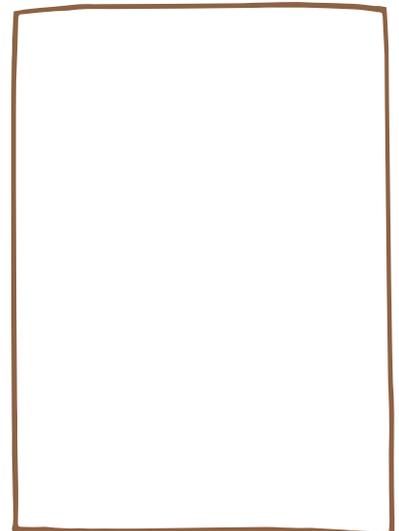
Answer: _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____





YES. / NO

QUESTION TIME



As you read each question, simply tick "yes" if you agree or "No" if you disagree with the statement.

01

YES

NO

02

YES

NO

03

YES

NO

04

YES

NO

05

YES

NO

06

YES

NO

07

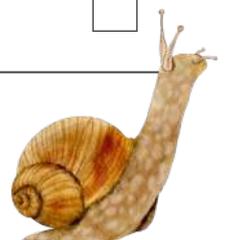
YES

NO

08

YES

NO





1

SEED



Every tree starts life as a seed. And every seed comes packed with all the nutrients it needs to survive and grow into a tree. Seeds come in all shapes and sizes and get dispersed in different ways. They can be carried by the wind or animals, BUT cross-pollination by insects is much more common. Once a seed finds and settles in an environment that has suitable conditions, it can move on to the next phase of its growth.

2

SEEDLING



The next stage in the life cycle is the process of germination, where the plant begins to grow inside the seed. The first root bursts through the seed and secures itself to the ground. It acts as an anchor and allows the seed to start absorbing water. Before long, a shoot will push its way up through the soil. The stem will emerge and you will start to see leaves. That means our seed has become a seedling.

3 SAPLING



A seedling becomes a sapling when it reaches a height of roughly one metre. We think of the sapling stage as the tree's teenage years. It may grow quickly, but there is some way to go before it reaches full maturity. Its trunk is still flexible and its bark is smooth to touch. A sapling also cannot grow fruit and flowers, which means it is unable to produce seeds.

4 MATURE TREE



When a tree reaches maturity and can be considered fully grown, it is able to produce its very own fruit, flowers or nuts. That means it can reproduce and its seeds disperse for the life cycle to begin all over again. A mature tree typically has a wide trunk and lots of branches and leaves. Trees reach maturity at different rates, from 10 to 40 years or more.



cut out flashcards

1 EGG



The life cycle of a frog begins with an egg. Female frogs lay their eggs in water, typically in a gelatinous mass.

2 TADPOLE



Once the eggs hatch, they become tadpoles. Tadpoles breathe through gills and swim using a tail. They feed on algae and other aquatic plants.

3 FROGLET



The froglet looks like a miniature version of an adult frog and is able to breathe both air and water. It continues to grow and develop, and eventually becomes an adult frog.

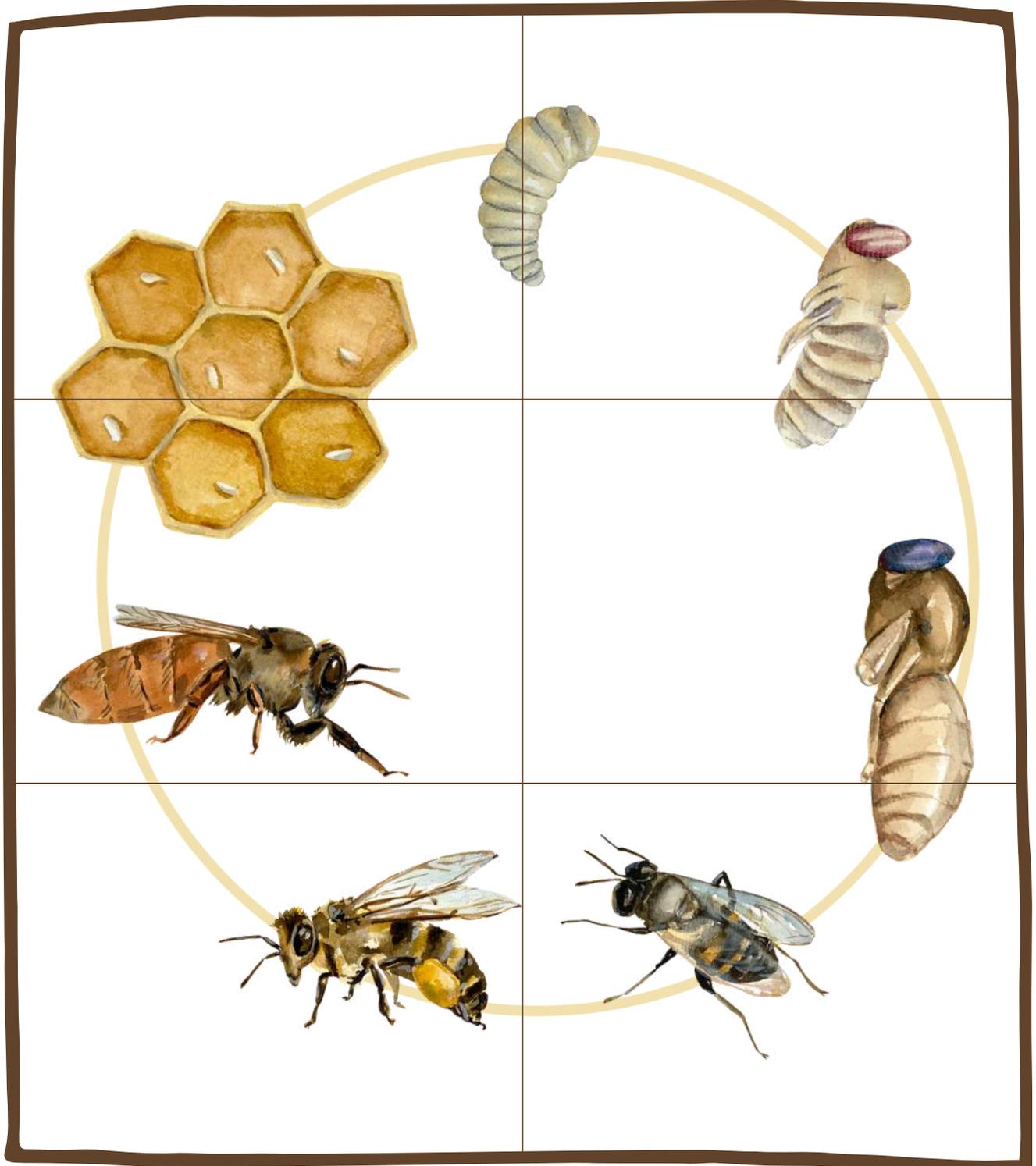
4 ADULT FROG



Adult frogs are carnivorous and eat insects, spiders, and other small animals. They also have the ability to jump great distances to avoid predators. Once they reach adulthood, they leave the water and live on land.

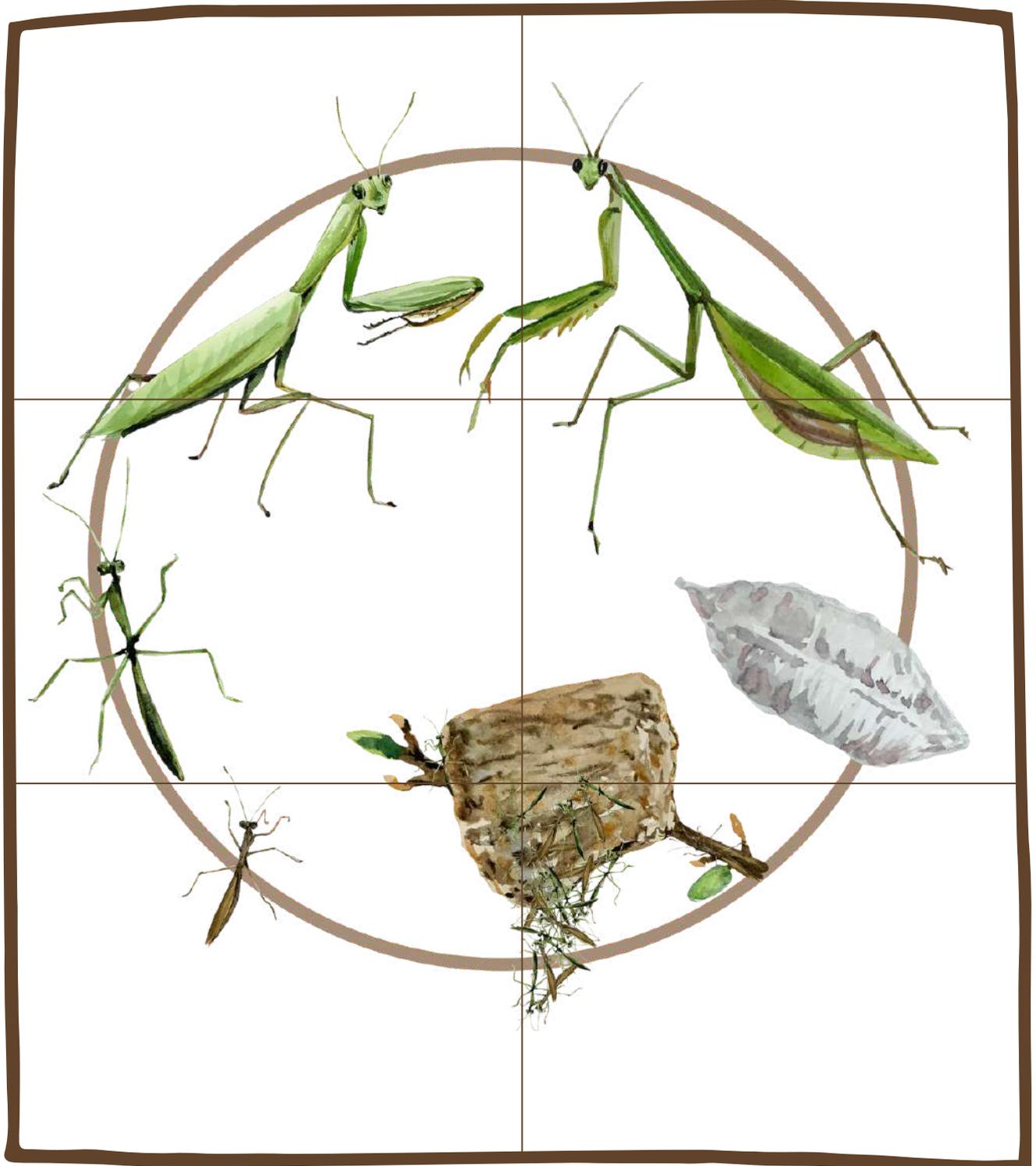
PUZZLE TIME !

Color, print, laminate, cut
and start puzzling



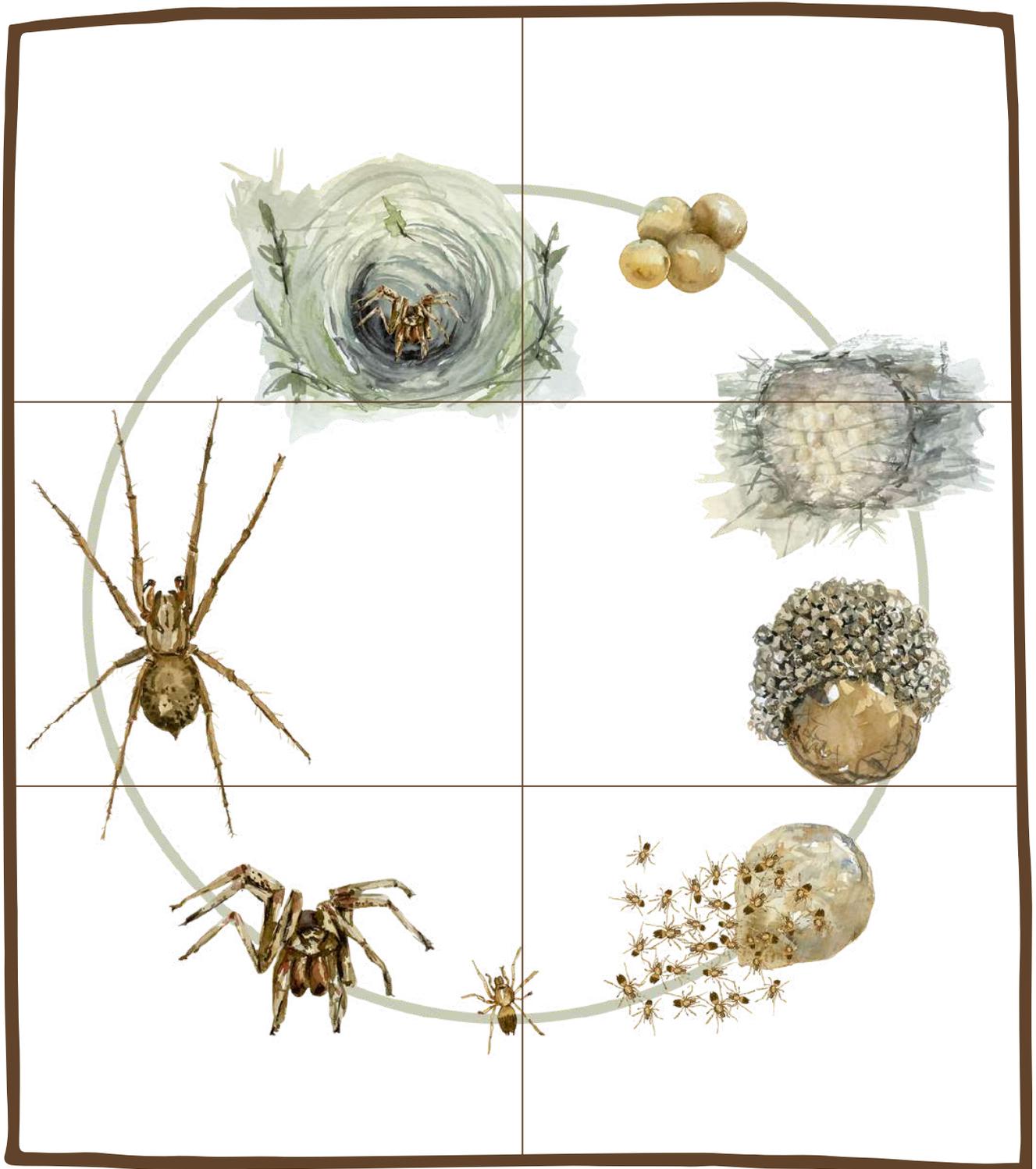
PUZZLE TIME !

Color, print, laminate, cut
and start puzzling



PUZZLE TIME !

Color, print, laminate, cut
and start puzzling



BEACH COMBING

collection



FEATHERS



SEA GLASS



CRAB CLAWS & SHELLS



FOSSILS



CORNISH SEA URCHIN



HAG STONE



SEA POTATO



SEAWEED



DRIFTWOOD



PEBBLES

CERAMICS



SHELLS



METAL ITEMS



MERMAID PURSE



CUTTLEBONE



GATHERING



FOREST FLOOR

