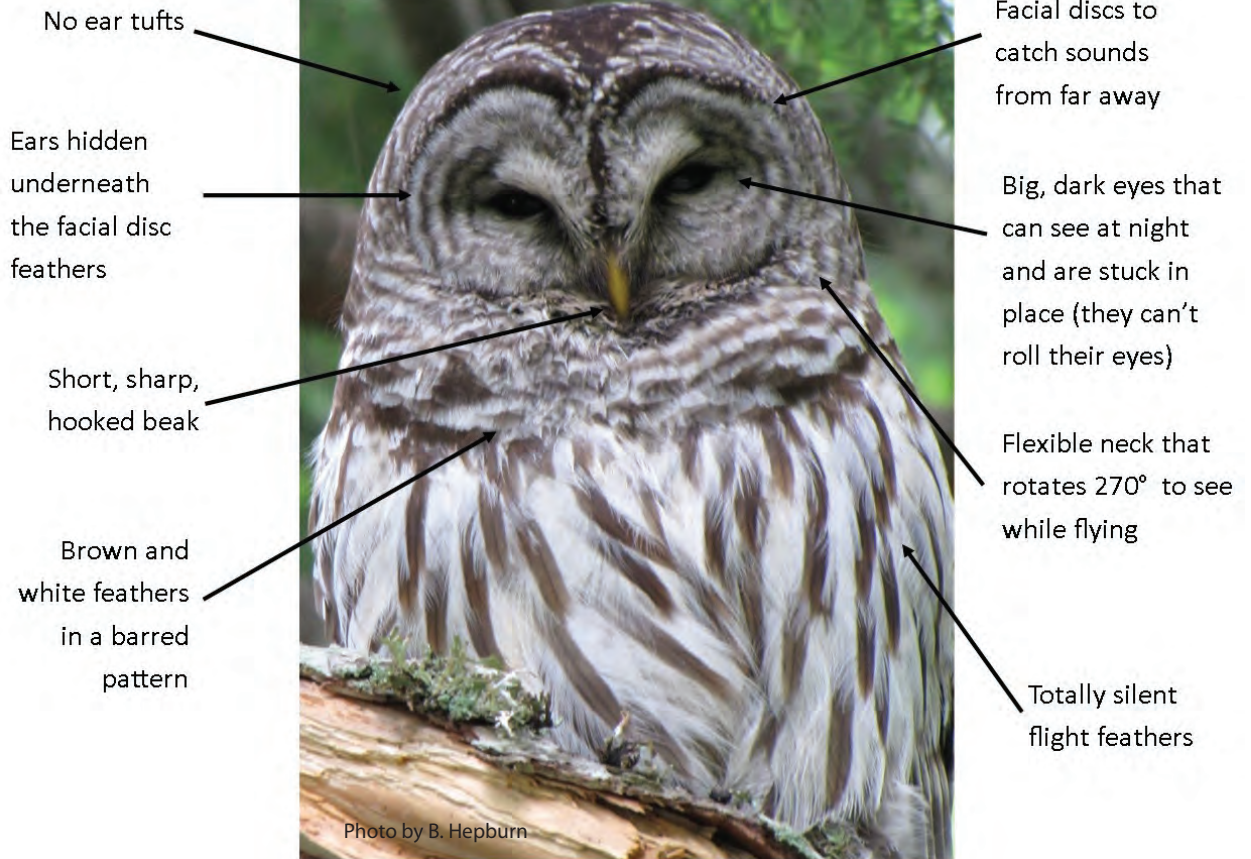


Who's Hooting?

Date: _____

Barred owl



The easiest way to find Barred owls is to hear them. Listen for a call that sounds like the one in this week's video: "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?"

Try making your own Barred owl call with these simple instructions:

- 1) Out loud, say "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?"
- 2) Pretend you have something sticky in your mouth like peanut or almond butter and say it again.
- 3) Now, imagine you're the Queen of England and say it again but with an English accent.
- 4) Great job! Now hold your hand in front of you mouth and say "Hello!". Do you feel the air coming out? When we talk we breathe air out. When owls hoot, they breathe air in. Try breathing in like you're surprised and say "Ah!".
- 5) Okay, now put it all together. With peanut butter in your mouth and an English accent breathe in and say "WHO COOKS FOR YOU? WHO COOKS FOR YOU ALL?".

WINTER - WEEK 8

"In the wild breath of nature feel the hush of presence." - Angie Weiland-Crosby

This program is proudly supported by:





NATURE ACTIVITIES

WITH BC CURRICULUM LINKS

FALL

PART 1 OF 3 SEASONS



With great respect and humility, we acknowledge and honour the lands of the Stz'uminus and Snuneymuxw peoples on whose territories Wildwood Ecoforest is situated. The Stz'uminus and Snuneymuxw peoples maintain their profound, unique and spiritual connection to the land through ageless traditions, teachings, stewardship and expressions of reciprocity.

Huy ch'q'a

These activity pages have been created by the Ecoforestry Institute Society based on seasonal patterns at Wildwood Ecoforest. They are intended for free use by anyone who wishes to connect with the Land.

Several of the journal pages have short educational videos to go with them. These videos can be found on our YouTube Channel. Search for Ecoforestry Institute Society on YouTube and look for our When in Doubt, Go Out(side)! playlist.

This project was made possible by the TD Friends of the Environment Fund, the BC Community Gaming Grant, and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (PromoScience).



Fall (September-December)

When done outdoors, all of our activities support the following Curricular Competencies in the BC Science Curriculum:

- K - 8 Experience and interpret the local environment
- K - 8 Express and reflect on personal (or shared) experiences of place
- K - 6 Observe / Make observations in familiar (or unfamiliar) contexts
- K - 4 Demonstrate curiosity (and a sense of wonder) about the (natural) world

Additional curriculum links for specific activities are listed below.

Fire!

Science:

- 1 - Structural features of living things in the local environment
- 2 - Physical ways of changing materials

Bats!

Science:

- K - plants and animals have observable features
- 1 - 2 - behavioural adaptations of animals in the local environment

Micro Hike

Science

- K - Plants and animals have observable features
- 1 - Living things have features and behaviours that help them survive in their environment, structural features of living things in the local environment
- 3 - biodiversity in the local environment

Egg Carton Treasure Hunt

Science:

- K - Plants and animals have observable features
- 1 - structural features of living things in the local environment

Fall Fungi Spotter Sheet

Science:

- 1: Classification of living and non-living things, structural features of living things in the local environment, names of local plants and animals;
- 3: Biodiversity in the local environment

Spider Webs

Science:

- 1: Behavioural adaptations of animals in local environment
- 4: Sensing and responding (animals)

Continued ...

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Continued...

Leaf Hunt and Sort

Science:

1: Classification of living and non-living things, structural features of living things in the local environment, names of local plants and animals;

3: Biodiversity in the local environment

Forest Frames

Science:

1-2: Compare observations with those of others

3-4: Make observations of living and non-living things in the local environment

Photographic Memory Game

Science:

1-2: Compare observations with those of others

3-4: Make observations of living and non-living things in the local environment

Animal Tracks and Signs

Science:

K: Daily and seasonal changes affect living things

1-2: Living things have features and behaviours that help them survive in their environment

3-4: Make observations of living and non-living things in the local environment

Fall (September-December)

1. Fire!
2. Bats!
3. Micro Hike
4. Egg Carton Treasure Hunt
5. Fall Fungi Spotter Sheet
6. Spider Webs
7. Leaf Hunt and Sort
8. Forest Frames
9. Photographic Memory Game
10. Animal Tracks and Signs

Fire!

Date: _____

Make a charcoal drawing. Find a burnt tree or piece of firewood. Take a piece of the burnt wood and draw a fir cone in the space below.



Forest fire fun facts:

- 90% of all wildfires are started by humans
- natural forest fires are generally started by lightning
- "Crown fires" are spread by wind moving quickly across the tops of trees
- At Wildwood, most Coastal Douglas fir trees survived a great fire because of their protective coat of 8 - 10" thick bark
- The remains of a very old fir tree pictured above, shows how strong the charred outer bark is, even after an animal dug out the base to create a shelter

FALL - WEEK 1

"Nature does not hurry, yet everything is accomplished."
- Lao Tzu

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Bats!

Date: _____

Colour the finger puppet outline below. Cut it out, making sure to cut out the hole for your finger in the middle. Now, you can fly your bat around and see if you can find a safe place to roost. Bats like cozy, dark places where they can hide from predators and stay warm while they sleep during the day. Bats are nocturnal so they are awake at night!



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FALL - WEEK 2

"Everything that exists has its place in the order of nature."
- Alan Wittbecker

Microhike

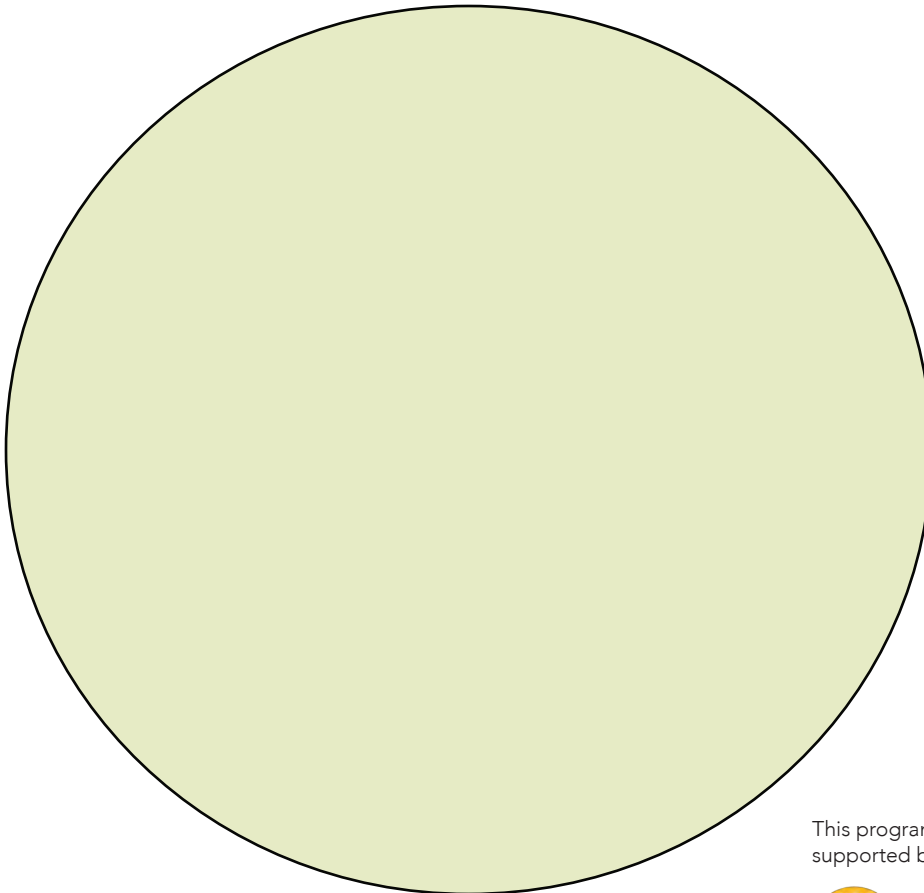
Date: _____

Find a spot in your yard or a natural area near you that has a lot of different features in it. Try a garden bed, a forested area, an old log or stump, or a meadow. A mowed grass lawn is probably not a good area for this. Make sure it is an area where it is okay to walk and lie down. Be careful not to accidentally crush plants or step on animals' homes!

Once you have found a good area, use a hula hoop or a piece of string to make a circle on the ground. Lie on your belly and look closely at the 'world' inside the circle.

Now - use your imagination to shrink down to the size of a tiny ant. A tiny rock is like a mountain. A small plant is a big tree. A puddle is a huge lake. Can you see trails? Are there other creatures to meet? Where would you want to live? Explore the area for as long as you'd like.

Use the circle below to draw a map of your area. Include all of the features and creatures you have discovered.



FALL - WEEK 3

"In every walk with nature one receives far more than he seeks."
- John Muir

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NATURE JOURNAL

Date: _____

Egg Carton Treasure Hunt

Use an egg carton to collect natural treasures. Make sure you are only collecting things that have already fallen to the ground, and be sure to return everything to nature when you are done.

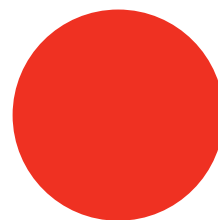
Get an empty egg carton. Cut out the label on the side of this page, and glue it into the lid of your egg carton. Find something to match each colour listed and put it in the matching egg cup.

When you are done, show off your collection! You can try making your own labels for other kinds of hunts - try looking for different textures or different shapes or a specific list of objects.

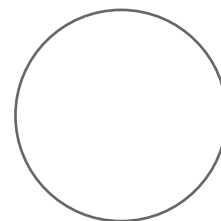
FALL - WEEK 4

"An understanding of the natural world and what's in it is a source of not only a great curiosity but great fulfilment.."
- David Attenborough

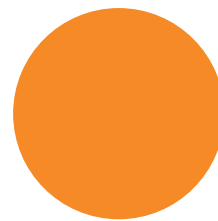
This program is proudly supported by:



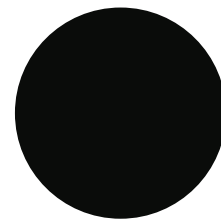
RED



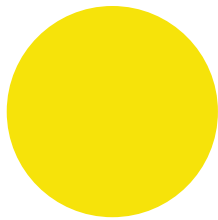
WHITE



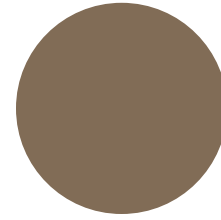
ORANGE



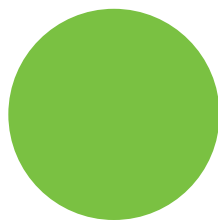
BLACK



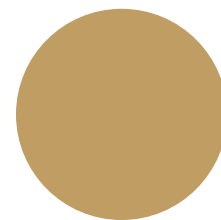
YELLOW



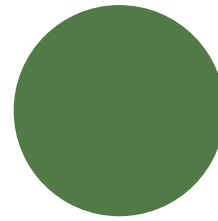
DARK
BROWN



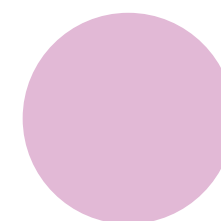
LIGHT
GREEN



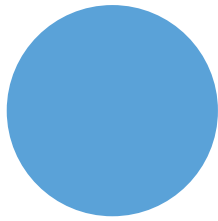
LIGHT
BROWN



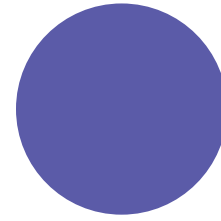
DARK
GREEN



PINK



BLUE

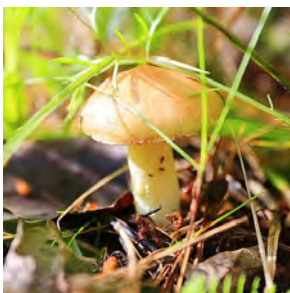


PURPLE

Fall Fungi Spotter Sheet!

Date: _____

Amazing fungi can be spotted in autumn! Can you find these fabulous fungi families?



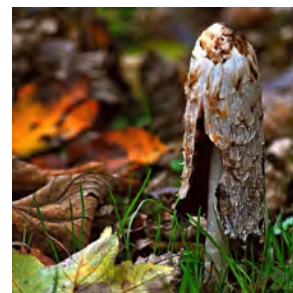
Agaricus
This is the common "button" mushroom that we find at the grocery stores, but in the forest they are extremely difficult to tell them apart from other mushrooms, so don't pick or eat them in the wild!



Amanita - Fly Agaric
These most iconic toadstool mushrooms can be extremely poisonous, so look but don't touch or eat! The white bumps on the cap are called warts. Ew!



Boletus - King Bolete
The stem of this mushroom is super thick and marked by a fine, white fishnet pattern that extends down from the top of the stem. Cool!



Coprinus - Shaggy Mane
The young fruiting bodies first appear as white bell-shaped caps and then open out. Its name comes from the white cap being covered with scales which makes it look shaggy.



Coprinus - Inky Cap
The flesh and gills of older inky caps liquefies into a black inky mass when aged.



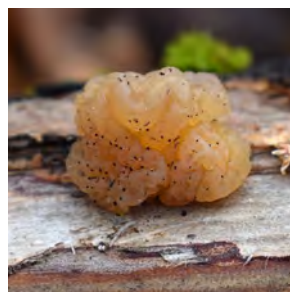
Hymomyces - Lobster Mushroom
This is actually a parasitic, not a mushroom! It turns the host mushroom a bright reddish orange, while twisting the mushroom into a weird shape that makes the host mushroom unidentifiable. Wow!



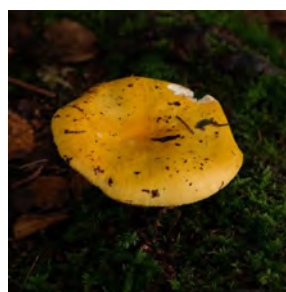
Lactarius - Saffron Milky Cap
When this fungus is damaged or bruised it leaks milky fluid that is a carrot-coloured latex that stains green.



Pleurotus - Oyster Mushroom
Look for this mushroom growing in large overlapping clumps, on trees, logs and stumps of conifers, never on the ground.



Tremella - Witch's Butter
Spot groups of small, bright yellow and orange clumps on decaying tree stumps and trunks. Witch's butter is a jelly fungus.



Russula - Yellow Swamp
This mushroom's cap is the colour of egg yolk. It is found in wet places under birch and aspen woodlands across North America.

Remember, some mushrooms can be extremely poisonous so NEVER eat them in the wild! Edible wild mushrooms should only be eaten if they are identified by an expert and cooked first.

FALL - WEEK 5

"The beauty of the natural world lies in the details."
- Natalie Angier

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NATURE JOURNAL

Spider Webs!

Date: _____

Did you know? We often see more spiders in the fall than other times of the year because during the spring and summer baby spiders are growing into adults. They are more visible (and bigger!) in the fall when they venture out to find space to spin webs of their own.

Why do spiders spin webs? To catch their food/prey. When insects touch the web it moves sending vibrations that the spider can feel. It then goes to check out what food/prey has been caught. Some species do not spin webs ie. jumping spiders.

Materials required: stretchy rope to make a spider web; 5-8 stakes or large sticks; small bells & pipe cleaners (optional), spider stuffy (optional).

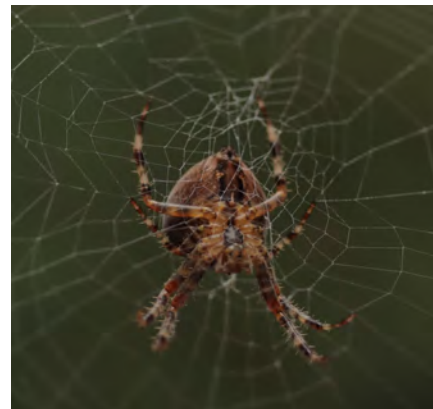
Set up: Make a spider web by putting stakes in the ground in a large circle. Stretch out the rope horizontally between the stakes, 15cm off the ground, securing the sides/ends to the stakes. Stretch out the web so that there are some easy spaces for students to walk through without touching the sides and some harder spaces (usually the inner rings). Attach bells to the web with the pipe cleaners. Place the spider stuffy in the web.

Spider Web Game:

Students imagine they are flies or other insects that could get caught in the spider's web. The adult holds the side of the web and is the "spider", feeling for vibrations and watching to see if someone gets caught. One at a time students take turns stepping through the spider's web to see if they can make it through without touching the sides of the web with their feet. If they do, it will shake the web, ringing the bells and alerting the 'spider' that there is prey and they will be stuck in the web.

Rules:

- 1) One at a time.
- 2) Take at least 4 steps while walking through the spider web.
- 3) Take at least 2 steps within the "inner ring", where the holes are a bit tougher to step through.
- 4) Once you get to the other side, you cannot come back through the spider web to stand in line again, you have to go around the side out of the web.



Left:
Cross
Orb
Weaver
Spider

FALL - WEEK 6

"The wilderness holds answers to questions man has not yet learned to ask." - Nancy Newhall

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Leaf Hunt and Sort

Date: _____

Go on a leaf hunt. Collect different types of leaves that have fallen to the ground. Sort them into different groups - colour, size, shape ... can you think of any other categories?

Challenge someone to a leaf hunting competition! Who's the first to find an orange leaf, a star-shaped leaf with teeth, a leaf with needles ...

Make a leaf rainbow - red, orange, yellow, green, purple and brown. Autumn leaves are so bright, they make brilliant patterns! What else can you make?



FALL - WEEK 7

"One individual cannot possibly make a difference, alone. It is individual efforts, collectively, that makes a noticeable difference -- all the difference in the world."

- Dr. Jane Goodall

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Forest Frames

Date: _____

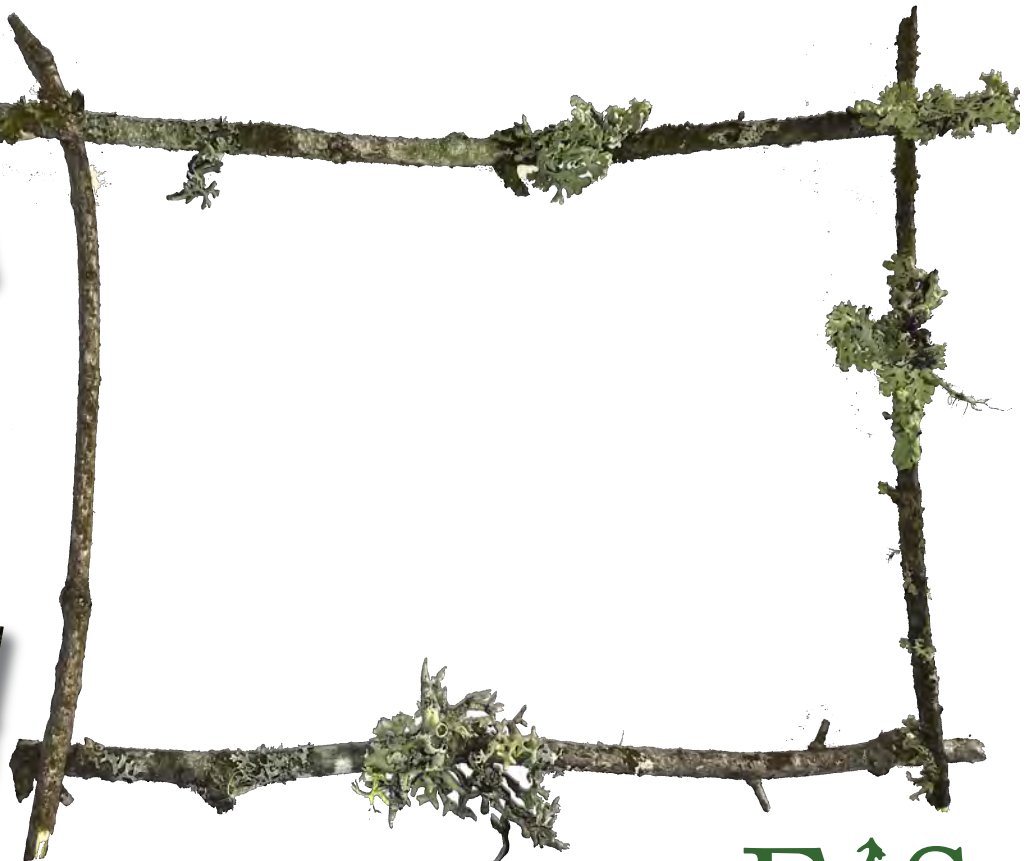
Materials: 4 sticks, 4 pieces of long grass, and an outdoor natural area.
You'll need at least two participants for this activity.

Each person should gather four sticks and four long pieces of grass. Arrange the sticks in a rectangle shape similar to a picture frame. Use the grass like string to tie the sticks together. You can make as many of these frames as you like, and make them as detailed as you want, but be sure to use only natural materials.

Once your frame(s) are made, take them to a natural area near you and look for things to take 'photos' of. Set the frames up so that your 'photos' are visible in the middle of the frame. Be creative! You can use them to show particular objects in nature you think are interesting, hang them from trees to make landscape photos, or just use them to frame interesting colours and patterns that you find.

Once everyone has set out all their frames, do a tour of each others' photos. Finally, choose your favorite "photo" and draw it in the space below.

Since the frames are made of natural materials, you can leave them to decompose in nature if you wish, or save them to repeat the activity in another areas.



FALL - WEEK 8

"I felt my lungs inflate with the onrush of scenery—air, mountains, trees, people. I thought, "This is what it is to be happy.."

- Sylvia Plath

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Photographic Memory Game

Date: _____

Materials:

- * A large natural space with fallen natural materials available
- * 2 small pieces of cloth
- * Optional: A paper or cloth bag for each participant

You'll need at least two players for this nature exploration game. The first person should gather a collection of 5-10 common natural objects from the area where you plan to play. Cones, fallen leaves, small rocks, and sticks are excellent choices. If you are playing with younger children, use fewer objects. One object per year of child's age is a good place to start.



Once the collection has been made, arrange it on a handkerchief or other small cloth so that all items can be easily seen, and cover it with the second cloth.

Now ask the other players to imagine they are a camera. When the covering cloth is removed, they have 30 seconds to focus on the collection and form a 'photo' of it in their memory. At the end of 30 seconds, they close their eyes (to take the 'photo') and the cover is replaced.

Players should now spread out and try to recreate the 'photo' by gathering matching items. Allow at least 15 minutes for this.

Once all of the matching collections have been gathered, the group can come together to compare what they've found. You can extend this activity by sketching your collection, identifying and researching particular objects, or simply playing multiple rounds of the game. Be sure to return all of the materials to nature when you are finished.

Draw a picture
of your collection
here:

FALL - WEEK 9

"Those who contemplate the beauty of the earth find reserves of strength that will endure as long as life lasts."

- Rachel Carson

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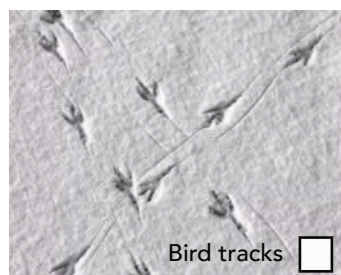
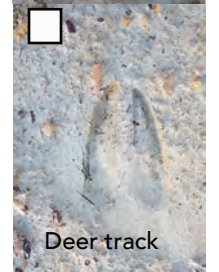
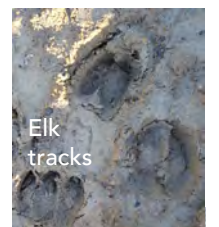
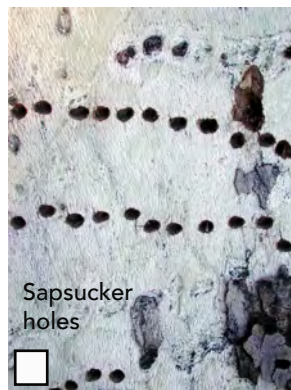
Animal Tracks & Signs

Date: _____

As the weather gets colder, and we spend more time indoors, it may be tempting to think there's nothing to see in nature, but winter is one of the best times to look for signs of wildlife! With mud and frost (or even snow) on the ground, animal tracks are more likely to be seen. When the leaves have fallen from the trees, nesting cavities and woodpecker holes are easier to spot. Dew and frost make spider webs more visible. So bundle up, head outside, and try to find all of these signs of winter wildlife activity!

1. Nesting hole in a tree
2. Pileated Woodpecker tree
3. Stick nest in a tree
4. Sapsucker holes
5. Squirrel Midden
6. Elk or Deer Tracks
7. Animal scat
8. bird tracks
9. Bird poop
10. Spider webs
11. Insect tracks under bark
12. Human footprint

* What else did you find?



FALL - WEEK 10

"Look deep into nature and then you will understand everything better." - Albert Einstein

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