



## TAKING CARE OF BABIES

### Grade 3 | 45 Minutes Live Interaction

## Teacher's Guide

### Description

In this virtual experience your students will spend time with a professional wildlife rehabilitator! Before your lesson, observe photos and identify characteristics of baby wildlife that members of the public have brought in to our wildlife rehabilitation facility. This experience includes live birds and other animals. Learn how Lake Erie Nature & Science Center cares for injured, orphaned, and abandoned baby wildlife and how we decide when and where to intervene.

Lake Erie Nature & Science Center is the only wildlife rehabilitation facility in Cuyahoga County. Wildlife rehabilitation is performed with permits from federal, state, and local agencies. The wildlife rehabilitation facility is not publicly accessible, so this is a special opportunity to show how subjects like science, math, and social studies are applied to real-life situations.

**Technology Requirements: Zoom or Google Meet, materials will be distributed by Google Docs, Jamboard, etc.**

### Content Standards

#### Life Science

#### Grade 3

#### Standards

- 3.LS.1: Offspring resemble their parents and each other.
- 3.LS.2: Individuals of the same kind of organism differ in their inherited traits. These differences give some individuals an advantage in surviving and/or reproducing.

- 3.LS.3: Plants and animals have life cycles that are part of their adaptations for survival in their natural environments.

### Objective/"I can" Statements

- I can explain how a rehabilitator helps animals return to their natural environment.
- I can tell what a baby animal needs to survive.
- I can describe differences and similarities between two young of the same species.
- I can identify specific traits of a species that are present in both the young and the parent.
- I can explain how a rehabilitator helps babies become independent enough to survive in the wild.

## Math

## Grade 3

### Standards

- 3.MD.5: Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement. A. a square with side length  $n$  unit, called "a unit square" is said to have "one square unit of area" and can be used to measure area. B. A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by  $n$  unit squares is said to have an area of  $n$  square units.
- 3.MD.6: Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

### Objective/"I can" Statements

- I can explain why some babies need larger cages than others.
- I can assist a wildlife professional by designing an enclosure for baby animals based on required area and needs of the species.

## Social Studies

## Grade 3

### Standards

- Geography.6: Evidence of positive and negative human modification of the environment can be observed in the local community.

### Objective/"I can" Statements

- I can identify where changes have been made in my community to help baby animals.

## Pre-Trip Activities

**Same/Different Ducks:** Students will look at two images of ducks and working together on a Jamboard, they will identify similarities and differences between the ducks. Identify characteristics of the ducks like “more brown” or “bigger feet”.

### Vocabulary

Wildlife rehabilitation (rehab)	Release	Orphaned	Instinctual behavior
Wildlife Rehabilitator (rehabber)	Intake	Habitat	Learned behavior
Environment	Abandoned	Traits	

## Post-Trip Activities

**Make an enclosure for baby animals:** Use your knowledge of area and baby wildlife to help a rehabilitator design an enclosure for baby ducks. Consider the age, water needs, and square inch needs for your particular group of babies, and draw the best enclosure for the rehabilitator to help the ducklings. Add features to your enclosure that will help the babies learn what they need to survive on their own.