



## NATURE HIKE

All ages | 60 Minutes

### Program Overview

#### Description

What are the native plants and animals of Ohio's fields and forests? The outdoors is our classroom as we explore and discover the habitats of Huntington Reservation. This class provides a great introduction to the Ohio wildlife and native species science content standards. *Not recommended December through February. Please dress for the weather. **Adult chaperones recommended: 2***

#### Content Standards (continued on next page)

Subject	Gr	Ohio Department of Education Standard
Life Science	K	Living things are different from nonliving things. Living things have physical traits and behaviors, which influence their survival.
Life Science	1	The sun is the principal source of energy (Earth/Space) Living things have basic needs, which are met by obtaining materials from the physical environment.
Geography	1	Places are distinctive because of their physical characteristics (landforms and bodies of water) and human characteristics (structures built by people).
Life Science	2	Living things cause changes on Earth.
Life Science	3	Plants and animals have life cycles that are part of their adaptations for survival in their natural environments.
Life Science	4	Changes in an organism's environment are sometimes beneficial to its survival and sometimes harmful
Life Science	5	Organisms perform a variety of roles in an ecosystem. All of the processes that take place within organisms require energy.
Earth/Space	6	Soil is unconsolidated material that contains nutrient matter and weathered rock. Rocks, minerals and soils have common and practical uses. Cells are the fundamental unit of life. (Life Science)
Life Science	7	Matter is transferred continuously between one organism to another and between organisms and their physical environments.

Life Science	8	Diversity of species occurs through gradual processes over many generations. Fossil records provide evidence that changes have occurred in number and types of species.
Environmental Science	HS	Explain how resources can be preserved to reduce the impact on Earth (e.g., planting new trees after chopping down others). Describe a change or preservation in the environment caused by people around the world (deforestation and replanting of trees).
Climate Literacy Principles	1. 3.	1. The sun is the primary source of energy for Earth's climate system 3. Life on Earth depends on, is shaped by, and affects climate.

## Vocabulary (varies by grade level)

abiotic/non-living	habitat
adaptation	herbivore
biotic/living	invasive
characteristics	native
conifer	non-native
deciduous	observation
decomposer	omnivore
ecosystem	predator
energy	prey
evergreen	producer
food chain	senses
food web	species

## Books we recommend

- Berries, Nuts and Seeds by Diane Burns. NorthWord Press, 1996.
- Snakes, Salamanders and Lizards by Diane L. Burns. Gareth Stevens Publishing 1995.
- Woods Walk by Henry Art and Michael Robbins. Storey Books, 2003.

## Post-Trip Activities

- Do leaf and bark rubbings in your neighborhood. Collect and identify seeds in your neighborhood.
- Research or conduct a field investigation for a specific invasive species that is present in Ohio. Examples of research questions: How did the organism get to Ohio? What is being done to control the spread of the species?

<https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/wildlife/state-listed-species>

## Other Resources

- Use webcams to view animals in their natural habitat or simulated environments to observe and record physical characteristics of the animals as well as behavioral traits that are taught from parent to offspring.  
<https://www.bgsu.edu/falconcam>  
<https://www.clevelandmetroparks.com/about/conservation/bald-eagle-nest-livestream>
- Research ways that humans can improve the health of ecosystems (e.g., recycling wastes, establishing rain gardens, planting native species).  
<https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/about/native-plants>

