

Bird Bingo

Objective This activity will teach students about local and migratory birds that rely on our wetlands for survival.

Curriculum grade: K - 3rd

Program Outline:

Students will discuss the diverse types of birds that come and visit wetlands. They will describe specific characteristics of the birds, habitats and food that the birds eat.

Materials:

Bird bingo sheet

Markers, pens, or crayons

Presentation:

You're going to play bingo using different species of birds we commonly see at the Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park.

Explain how to play the game to all participants: There will be one person announcing the bird species and everyone will cross off the bird that was called, as long as they have it on their card. *Remember, not all cards are the same and may be missing some birds.

Activity:

Play a couple of different rounds: bingo straight across the board, bingo going down the board, black out, etc.

Make sure all participants have a bingo card with different images of the birds. You may print these or download them onto a device.

The bird species are in the chart below; you can call them randomly from the chart or you can print and cut them out into individual squares.

Call out one bird species at a time. Once everyone has had a chance to cross off the bird, discuss the characteristics of the species before moving on to the next bird.

Please refer to the Bird Descriptions document for photos and characteristics.

- The descriptions of the birds are directly below the photograph of that species.

Canada Goose	American Wigeon	Common Goldeneye	Ruddy Duck	Black-necked Stilt
Mallard	Cooper's Hawk	Green Heron	Great Blue Heron	American Coot
Great Egret	Cinnamon Teal	Belted Kingfisher	Killdeer	Burrowing Owl
Spotted Sandpiper	Rock Pigeon	Common Raven	Northern Shoveler	

Additional fun facts about birds that come to wetlands:

- Water birds depend on free-standing water to feed - by swimming, wading or diving - or to establish nesting sites. These include waterfowl (ducks, geese, swans), grebes, pelicans, cormorants, crakes, rails, ibis, egrets, herons and shorebirds (or waders).
- One of the best-known functions of wetlands is to provide a habitat for birds. Wetlands are important bird habitats, and birds use them for breeding, nesting, and rearing young. Birds also use wetlands as a source of drinking water and for feeding, resting, shelter, and social interactions. Some waterfowl, such as grebes, have adapted to wetlands to such an extent that their survival as individual species depends on the availability of certain types of wetlands within their geographic range. Other species, such as the northern pintail or the American widgeon, use wetlands only occasionally during their lives.
- Humans have known of the link between birds and wetlands for thousands of years. Prehistoric people drew pictures of birds and wetlands on cave walls, scratched them onto rocks, and used them in the design of artifacts. Native American lore also provides accounts of bird hunts in wetlands.

Next Generation Science Standards* Connections

- Kindergarten** K-ESS2 Earth's Systems
 K-ESS3 Earth and Human Activity
- 1st Grade** 1-LS3 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits
- 2nd Grade** 2-LS4 Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity
- 3rd Grade** 3-LS1 From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes
 3-LS2 Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
 3-LS3 Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits
 3-LS4 Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity