

# Our World Holiday Booklet # 1

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*Nature has not been cancelled!*



## Birds in our backyards

These activities promote fun, engagement and the use of our heads, our hearts and our hands.

For students Year Prep to Three.

Please ask your parent to send a snap of the challenge project into our Facebook site:

**Jacobs Well Environmental Education Centre.**

We would love to see them.






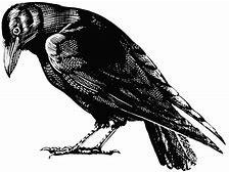










# Birds in our backyards

## Bird Survey

Let's walk outside and see what birds you can spot in your backyard. You may have to be quiet and still to spot some. These are examples of common birds found in South East Queensland.

Print out the record sheet below and take it with you

 Magpie <input type="checkbox"/>	 Ibis <input type="checkbox"/>	 Noisy Miner <input type="checkbox"/>
 Crow <input type="checkbox"/>	 Willy Wagtail <input type="checkbox"/>	 Kookaburra <input type="checkbox"/>
 Pigeon <input type="checkbox"/>	 Lorikeet <input type="checkbox"/>	 House sparrow <input type="checkbox"/>
 Fairy Wren <input type="checkbox"/>	 Sulphur Crested Cookatoo <input type="checkbox"/>	 Pacific Black Duck <input type="checkbox"/>

How many did you find?



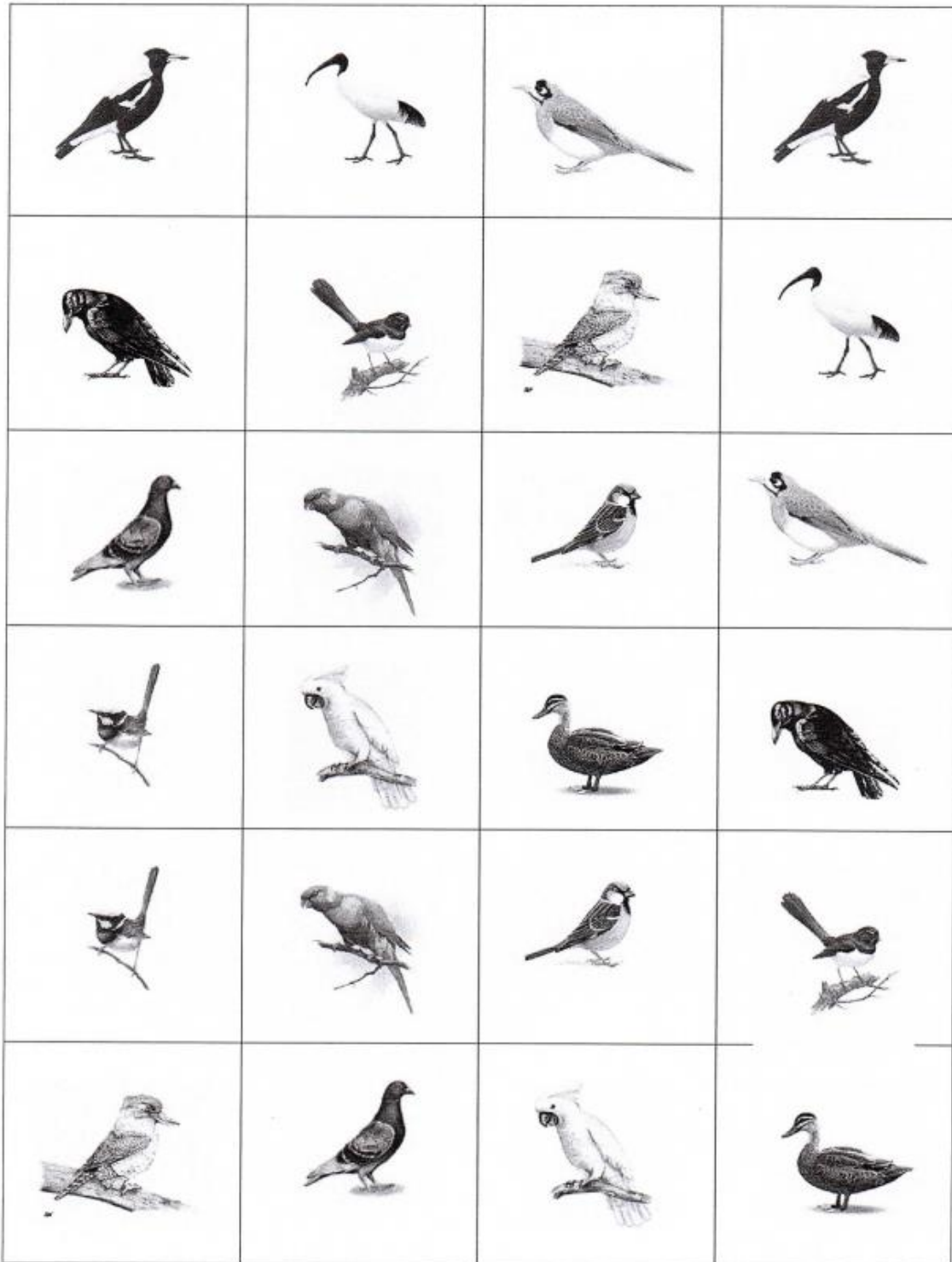


## Birds in our backyards

### Memory Game.

Maybe someone in the family has time to play with you.

Cut out all cards and turn upside down. Each player can turn over two cards. If they match you get 1 point and put the pair of cards to the side. If they don't turn them over in the same position and let the next player have a turn. **CHALLENGE:** You may only get the point when you find a matching pair and can recall the name of the bird.





## Birds in our backyards

Mr Kookaburra.

Here is well known poem and song Mr Kookaburra. Let's read it and then sing it.



Let's sing along:

<https://panique.com.au/trishansoz/kookaburra-song/kookaburra-song-video-fast-tempo.html>

*Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree,  
Merry Merry king of the bush is he.  
Laugh, Kookaburra, laugh, Kookaburra,  
Gay your life must be!*

*Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree,  
Eating all the gum drops he can see.  
Stop Kookaburra, stop Kookaburra  
Save some there for me!*

*Kookaburra sits in the old gum tree,  
Counting all the monkeys he can see.  
Stop Kookaburra, Kookaburra stop.  
That's not a monkey, that's me!*

Facts: Use the internet to collect information about the Australian Laughing Kookaburra.

*Birds in Backyards* <https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/birds-in-backyards-top-30-urban-birds/> Please use information on page 12 if you do not have internet access.

What do they eat?

Where do they live?

What colours are they?

Why do they laugh?

An interesting fact:





## Birds in our backyards

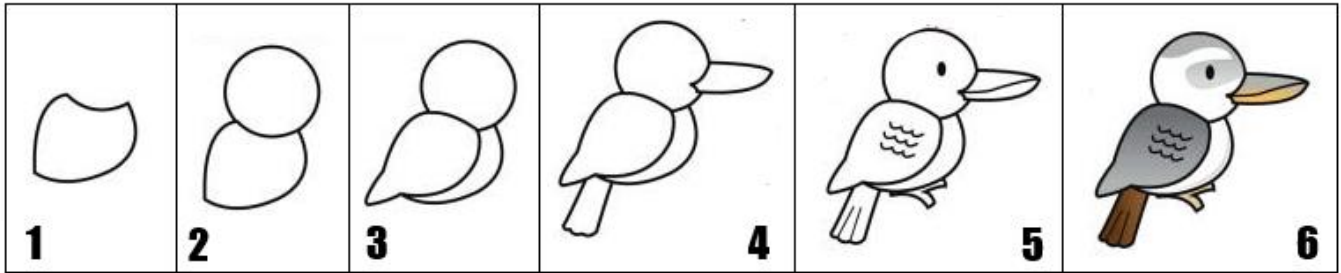
Mr Kookaburra.



Interesting Fact: Groups of Kookaburras often call loudly at dawn and dusk. The birds' calls are known as the 'Bushman's Clock'

Now that you have discovered more about Mr Kookaburra. Let's try to draw one.

You will need: paper, pencil and colouring pencils to colour.



## Birds in our backyards

Mr Kookaburra – Write an acrostic poem.



You now know more about kookaburras. Use this understanding to write an acrostic poem. Each sentence must start with a word beginning with the letter shown. They do not have to rhyme.

K .....

O .....

O .....

K .....

A .....

B .....

U .....

R .....


R .....

A .....





## Birds in our backyards

Spot the bird 

See how many birds you can spot in the page below. It might be helpful to colour them as you spot them. Good Luck!



*How many birds can you find?*

*I could only find 9!*





## Birds in our backyards

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### My Bird Book

Make a little bird book to read to your family.

Direction:

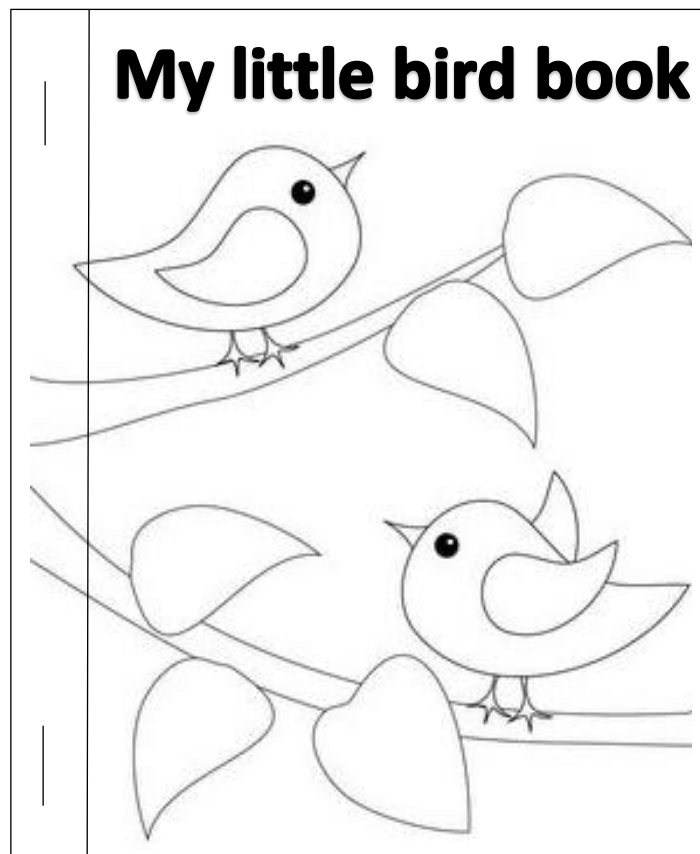
1. Colour in the pictures below
2. Try to find out some information about each bird on the internet or read Information sheet attached.
3. Cut out each page and staple together.
4. Read

You will need:

- Pencil
- Colouring pencils
- Stapler
- Internet or information sheet at back.

Year 2 & 3's: Please use blank pages on Page 11- So you can write more information.

Title page:





I am a

.....

I like to eat

.....

and

.....

I live

.....

.....

2



I am a

.....

I like to eat

.....

and

.....

I live

.....

.....

4







5

I am a

.....

I like to eat

.....

and

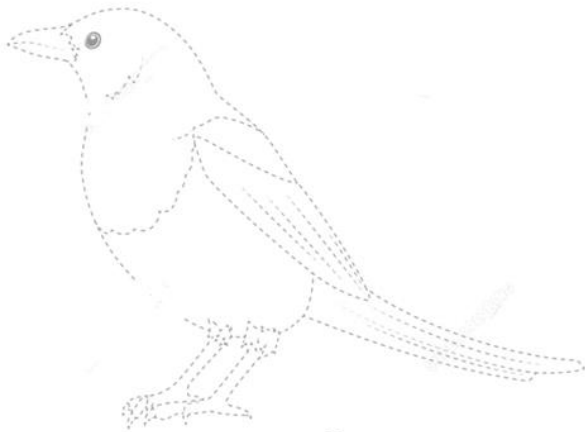
.....

I live

.....

.....

6



7

I am a

.....

I like to eat

.....

and

.....

I live

.....

.....

8





## Birds in our backyards

### My Bird Book – Create the last page

Create your own bird for the last page. Be creative!

- Draw a picture of your bird
- Give it a name
- Tell us what it eats
- Tell us where it lives.

	<b>9</b>

	<p>I am a .....</p> <p>I like to eat .....</p> <p>and .....</p> <p>I live .....</p> <p>.....</p>
	<b>10</b>





	I am a .....
	I live .....
	.....
	.....
	I like to feed on .....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	Special feature:
	.....
	.....
	.....
	<b>2</b>

	I am a .....
	I live .....
	.....
	.....
	I like to feed on .....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	Special feature:
	.....
	.....
	.....
	<b>4</b>

	I am a .....
	I live .....
	.....
	.....
	I like to feed on .....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	Special feature:
	.....
	.....
	.....
	<b>6</b>

	I am a .....
	I live .....
	.....
	.....
	I like to feed on .....
	.....
	.....
	.....
	Special feature:
	.....
	.....
	.....
	<b>8</b>









## Birds in our yards

### My Bird Book – Information page.

For students to read and use in 'My little bird book'

<p>Kookaburra</p> 	<p>Kookaburras live in Australia, New Guinea and Tasmania in small family groups. They are happy to live in the forests and open woodlands, but can also be found living around people in suburban areas.</p> <p>Adult kookaburras' mate for life and some of their grown young stick around for a while. The mating pair tends to stay in the same nesting area year after year and family members pitch in when there are new chicks to raise.</p> <p>Kookaburras are territorial, which means they protect their living area and prevent other kookaburras from moving in. They use their loud call to let other kookaburras know the boundaries of their property and warn them not to enter. The call, which is done at both sunrise and sunset, sounds like a person laughing and is what makes kookaburras so special. In fact, one species of kookaburra is called the laughing kookaburra.</p> <p>The kookaburra is a member of the kingfisher family. Most kingfisher love to dive for and eat fish, but not the kookaburra. While it will eat fish, it prefers insects, mice, small reptiles and snakes.</p>
<p>Rainbow Lorikeet</p> 	<p>The Rainbow Lorikeet is a medium-sized parrot.</p> <p>Rainbow lorikeets are monogamous and pair for life, and the two sexes look almost identical.</p> <p>Most parrots eat mostly nuts and seeds, using their strong beaks to break open the shells, but Rainbow Lorikeets are different. While they do eat some seeds, fruits, and insects, they mostly eat nectar and pollen.</p> <p>Rainbow Lorikeets have a special tongue that is covered with <b>papilla</b>, which are little hairs that help the birds dig out the pollen and nectar from flowers. Because of this papilla, some people call Rainbow Lorikeets "brush-tongued parrots."</p> <p>Lorikeets often travel together in pairs and occasionally respond to calls to fly as a flock, then disperse again into pairs.</p> <p>Rainbow lorikeet pairs defend their feeding and nesting areas aggressively against other rainbow lorikeets and other bird species. They chase off not only smaller birds such as the noisy miner and the little wattlebird, but also larger birds such as the Australian magpie.</p>



<p>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</p> 	<p>These beautiful parrots grow up to 55 cm long. They use their bright yellow crests to show when they are alarmed or angry. They use their powerful beaks to eat berries, seeds, nuts and roots. They also chew sticks and branches to stop their beaks from growing too long. They are often considered a pest as they will eat farmer's crops and damage houses by biting roofs and wood panels. Sulphur-crested cockatoos are often found in large, very noisy groups. When they are feeding on the ground, they are more vulnerable to predators, so some of the group sit high in trees as look-outs and call out if there is danger. At breeding time, they lay 2-3 eggs in a tree cavity. The mum and dad help to raise the chicks and the babies stay with their parents for the first year. Sulphur-crested cockatoos are very common and can be found in forests and open grassland throughout Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia. They are a very popular cage bird around the world and can learn a lot of words and live for up to 80 years.</p>
<p>Australian Magpie</p> 	<p>The Australian Magpie is black and white. Magpies are large birds. They often have long tails. They also walk or hop along the ground. Australian Magpies are common birds. Groups of up to 24 birds live in territories that are actively defended by all group members. The group depends on this territory for its feeding, roosting and nesting requirements. Magpies are found wherever there is a combination of trees and adjacent open areas, including parks and playing fields. Although the Australian Magpie is generally quite tame, during the breeding season some individuals become aggressive towards any intruders, including humans, which venture too close to their nest sites. Peak breeding season is August through to November. Magpies eat lots of different kinds of food. They will eat meat such as baby birds, eggs and carrion (dead animals). They will also eat seeds and other parts of plants. Australian Magpies are clever birds. They can pass the mirror test. This is when the bird can see itself in a mirror and understand that it is a reflection. Magpies also like bright, shiny things, such as aluminium.</p>





## Birds in our backyards

Challenge: Create a bird puppet



Create your own wonderful finger puppet. Ask Parent to post on our Facebook Page when you are finished as we would love to see it. **Jacobs Well Environmental Education Centre**

### Instructions:

Step 1: Print on white card or stencil onto cardboard paper. Or cut out paper below

Step 2: Colour with beautiful colours

Step 3: Cut along dotted lines. (May need parent help)

Step 4: Gather leaves from outside

Step 5: Glue the head, beak, and feathers (leaves)

