

Learning Outdoors

Lesson Title: Wonderful Spider Webs	Quick Facts:
Big Idea: Learn about spiders and their webs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 37000 spider species on the Earth • about 3000 species in North America • they can be found in many places • spiders eat insects and small prey • they are helpful because eat insects • they use <u>venom</u> to stun prey before eating it • few spider are dangerous • in North America only Black Widow and Brown Recluse spider are regarded to be dangerous • spiders only bite when threatened • spiders are <u>arachnids</u> • arachnids have 8 legs and no antennae • have 2 body sections: <u>abdomen</u> and <u>cephalothorax</u> • spiders <u>web</u> made out of silk • thread comes from <u>spinneret</u> gland • use sticky webs to catch prey • not all spiders spin webs • orb, sheet, tangle and funnel are types of webs
Anchor Story: <i>The Very Busy Spider</i> by Eric Carle ~or~ <i>Diary of a Spider</i> by Doreen Cronin	
Materials & Prep: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • story book • realistic plastic toy spiders or pictures of real spiders • pencils and clipboards • science journals • iPads (optional) • use cellophane tape and clear double sided tape to create an orb web on black construction paper- use cello tape for spokes and double sided tape for the spiral 	
Outdoors (procedures) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Review forest safety rules before heading to outdoor class (2) Read <i>The Very Busy Spider</i> and discuss if they have ever seen a spider, what it on or near a web? (3) Using plastic spiders or picture of spiders talk about what they know about spiders (introduce vocabulary: arachnid, abdomen, cephalothorax, spinneret...) (4) Go on a spider hunt (5) Have students tally how many spiders they see and how many webs they see (6) Have students sketch one of the webs they find (7) Before heading back to school, discuss how many spiders and webs they saw, share web drawings (8) On return to classroom, show students web you made out of tape and let them take turns “tiptoeing” their fingers across the web to imitate a spider. What do they notice? (not all strands sticky) Now have them “fly” into the web with an open hand. What happens? (they stick; prey doesn't tiptoe...)Why don't spiders get stuck? (Scientists believe spiders have bristles on their feet) 	
Extensions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Math <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music <input type="checkbox"/> Home Connection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art- make web rubbings from <i>The Very Busy Spider</i> book • Music- sing Itsy Bitsy Spider with finger actions 	Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observations • discussions • work produced