

“DRAGONFLIES” PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

GRADES K-2

STATION 1: CHILDREN’S GARDEN

At the end of this activity, students will be able to:

- Define pollination and explain the importance of pollinators in nature.
- Give examples of 3 pollinators generally found in a pollinator garden.
- What are insects? Explain what characteristics make an insect not beneficial to us.
- Compare specific external body parts that organisms use to move from place to place, to find food, water, and to protect themselves.
- Describe some of the seasonal vegetables and herbs found in the garden.
- Name 3 plants that are currently flowering in the garden.
- Locate and identify insects on various plants.
- Identify organisms that have warning coloration.
- What is the function of decomposers, and give examples of 3 decomposers.

STATION 2: CHILDREN’S POLLINATOR PLAYGROUND GARDENS

At the end of this activity, students will be able to:

- Define pollination by describing how a butterfly or bee pollinates a flower.
- Describe the 4 stages in the life cycle of a butterfly.
- Explain the function of a host plant is.
- Compare the mouthparts of a caterpillar to that of the butterfly.
- Summarize the transformation of a caterpillar to a butterfly in the chrysalis.
- If given a map, show the migration route of a butterfly from Canada to Angangueo, Mexico
- Describe the basic anatomy of a bee, and tell a function of each structure.
- Name the 3 types of bees that are found in a beehive.
- Describe 3 functions the worker bee performs.
- Explain the role of the drone in a hive.
- State the one function of the queen in a hive.
- Know that the honeycomb is a hexagonal structure, and describe why the structure is advantageous for the bees.
- List products that we use in everyday life that comes from bees.
- Describe the life cycle of a dragonfly.
- Explain how a dragonfly’s flight pattern is similar to that of a helicopter.

- List some of the things that dragonflies eat, and explain how the dragonfly catches its meal and eats it.
- Define the role decomposers perform in nature and give 3 examples of decomposers
- Explain why a mushroom is not a plant.
- Know that mushrooms are fungi and are composed of strands of hyphae.
- Discuss what would happen if we did not have decomposers in nature.

STATION 3: TREES ARE OUR FRIENDS (AT THE PAVILION)

At the end of this activity, students will be able to:

- Recognize that there are many varieties of trees in a forest.
- Arrange the life cycle of a tree in order beginning with a seed.
- Use a magnifying glass to view parts of a tree (examples: bark, leaves, seeds).
- Compare the size, shape, and color of leaves.
- Know that trees can be grouped by their bark.
- Describe what factors plants need to grow.
- Name some products that we use in everyday life that comes from trees.

STATION 4: TREES AND PEOPLE

At the end of this activity, students will be able to:

- Explain that trees, like people, come in all shapes and sizes.
- Name the factors that plants need to grow and compare those factors with what we need to grow.
- Label the main parts of a tree (heartwood, bark, leaves, and roots), and give a function of each of the parts.
- Show how the parts of a tree, for example the heartwood, are like our skeleton.
- Explain that both people and trees grow taller and outward as they age.
- Determine the age of a tree by counting its tree rings.
- Describe how animals use trees for shelter and food.