



Nature-Watch Activity Kit

Seashell Bracelet

(Nature Watch Kit #147)

Kit Contents

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Kit Size</u>	
	<u>25</u>	<u>100</u>
Strands of Bracelet Shells	6	24
Zipper Bags for sorting shells	3	12
Bracelet Wire (8" lengths)	25	100
Bracelet Clasps	25	100
Bag of Shells	1	2
Seashell ID Cards	25	100
Tide Pool Samples Set	1	1
Baggies	25	100
Instructor Manual	1	1

This page includes the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) mapping for this kit and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) extensions (on back) to use in adapting and extending this activity to other subject areas.

**See Back for
STEM Extensions**

Next Generation Science Standards Alignment

K-LS1-1. Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.

K-ESS3-1. Use a model to represent the relationship between the needs of different plants and animals (including humans) and the places they live.

2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.

3-LS4-3. Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular habitat some organisms survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.

3-LS1-1. Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles but all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death.

4-LS1-1. Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

MS-LS4-2. Apply scientific ideas to construct an explanation for the anatomical similarities and differences among modern organisms and between modern and fossil organisms to infer evolutionary relationships.

This Nature Watch Activity Kit contains an Instructor Manual and materials to implement the curriculum. The kit was designed to be used with adult supervision only. Unsupervised use is not recommended.



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STEM Extensions

Science

Transform your classroom into one of the ecosystems discussed in this kit (tide pool/rocky shore, coral reef, or kelp forest). Include 3-D creations or drawings of the living and nonliving parts of the ecosystem.

Obtain a pet snail from a pet shop and create a habitat for it to live in. Take turns caring for the snail. Observe its behavior and discuss how it uses the various components of its environment.

A popular children's book by Eric Carle called A House for Hermit Crab follows a hermit crab as he decorates his new shell with other sea creatures. Read the book to see what he does. Create your own version of a decorated shell house by adding various sea creatures onto it. Either draw your creation or make it with craft materials. With your classmates, put together your shell houses into a village full of sea creatures.

Technology

Make a WebQuest about mollusks. Come up with five questions about mollusks to stump your friend, and have your friend do the same for you. Then give each other 20 minutes to find the answers to the other's questions by searching online. (Sample questions: How long do mollusks live? Do mollusks have hearts? Does a giant squid have any predators?) What are some reliable and informative websites with information about mollusks?

When you complete Exploration Card #6, use computer software to create a spreadsheet to show your classification of the shells. In the first column, list your shells. Across the top row, list the various characteristics you are examining. Check off the characteristics that each shell has.

Engineering

Find out what special structures and mechanisms are used by various sea animals to be able to breathe underwater. Compare the different ways of breathing, then pick one animal and make a model of its breathing apparatus.

Collect items around your house or school that have a similar structure to the shell of bivalve mollusks. Then, using your choice of materials, create a secret storage box that mimics the structure of a bivalve.

Math

Use a magnifying glass to look at several different shells. What shapes and patterns do you see? Draw the shapes and patterns you find, then compare your drawings to see if any of the shells have similar or the same shapes and patterns.

The largest giant squid ever seen was 43 feet long. Lay out a piece of rope of this length to see how big that is. Then, cut additional pieces of rope to represent other sea animals of your choice, big or small. Line up the ropes to compare the lengths and then arrange them from biggest to smallest.