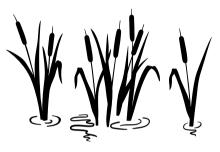




Colour Us!

Frogs are well adapted to camouflage into their surroundings. Think back to the colour patterns on the frogs you just learned about in the Virtual Lesson on Amphibians and colour in the images below.







Word Jumble

Unscramble the words below. Use the Word Box if you need a hint.

(Amphi	bians)
. grfollbu		10. neimAcar dtoa	I
. ygar tere rofg		11. itonacrobidi	
. ealasmanrd		12. iceectmrtho	
. ringsp erepep		13. biaiahnmp	
. reelaempb		14. Igtreopheyo	
. ladoept		15. ealf rteilt	
. adlroep ofrg		16. iaehenbrt	
. ggse		17. pmuj	
. Inweatd			
	ېږۍ په وې Worc	d Box	
		watand	herpetology
jump	spring peeper	wetland	helpelology
jump hibernate	spring peeper bioindicator	eggs	gray tree frog







You'll need: 2 hoola hoops, 6 pylons, space to run

Set Up: Starting at one end of the playing area, set up hoops and pylons as shown below. One setup for each team.



Review with students the Leopard Frog Life Cycle:

4 Froglet (with legs and tail)

5 Adult

Explanation:

- Divide the class into two teams and have them line up behind the hoola hoop to start.
- Walk through the relay race demonstrating each step to students
- 1 (hoola hoop) = You are an <u>egg</u> in a big mass of jelly. Crouch down in ball and count to 5, then crawl to pylon 2.
- 2 (pylon) = You are a <u>tadpole</u>! But you have no legs. Stand on one foot and count to 5, then hop to pylon 3.
- 3 (pylon) = You are still a <u>tadpole</u>, but have now grown legs You are a <u>froglet</u>! Run on the spot and count to 5, then run to pylon 4 with your hands behind your back just like a froglet's tail.
- 4 (pylon) = You are now an adult Leopard Frog. Touch pylon 4 and hop all the way back to tag the next person in line to begin the life cycle all over again. The first team to have all participants complete the life cycle of the Leopard Frog WINS!



THINK! (15 min.) Nocturnal Creatures

You'll need: White board, markers

Set Up: Ensure there is enough space on the board to create a mind map.

Explanation:

- Ask students "Do you think salamanders are active most during the day? (diurnal) or during the night? (nocturnal)" - with what we know about amphibians, have students explain their answer.
- Amphibians are mostly nocturnal because they need to keep their skin moist, they avoid the heat of the day. Being most active at night also helps them to keep safe from predators.
- Write the word 'Nocturnal' in the middle of the board, and have students create a mind map and come up with as many nocturnal creatures as they can.















OBSERVE! (20 min.) Become a Citizen Scientist

You'll need: An outdoor space near a wetland, access to a computer, the internet and speakers - needed for students to hear and learn frog and toad calls.

Set Up: Review this site ahead of time : https://www.torontozoo.com/adoptapond/citizenscience

Explanation:

- Watch this 2 min 38 second YouTube clip https://youtu.be/OXJu0NgyzTY (also found on the page listed above).
- Ask students what they think the term "Citizen Science" means?
- Citizen Science is: the practice of public participation and collaboration in scientific research to increase scientific knowledge. It gives the average person the chance to be an amateur scientist.
- The Toronto Zoo's Adopt A Pond program needs your help! Here's your chance to become an amateur scientist. The steps (listed on their site) to becoming a FrogWatcher are as follows:
 - Learn frog calls using the FrogWatch website or the Adopt A Pond mobile app
 - Register for an account when you want to submit your first sighting
 - Go out and listen for frogs and toads at your selected location (FrogWatchers are encouraged to monitor for 15 minutes at least three times a week, but even a single observation is useful!)
 - Record and submit observations using the online forms or the mobile app!



You'll need: two plastic cups, 4 tbsp granulated sugar, spoon, water, freezer, permanent marker, clock / timer

Set Up: Ensure all items are set out and access to a flat spot in the freezer is ready

Explanation:

- Gray Tree Frogs are 'Freeze Tolerant.' They'll burry themselves under leaves. When their body fluids begin to freeze, they stop breathing and their heart stops beating. When this happens, their liver begins converting sugars into glucose which helps to protect the frog while it's frozen - almost like antifreeze!
- To create a similar phenomenon fill two plastic cups about half full with water. Set one aside and mark it as 'water'. In the second cup, dissolve approximately 4 table spoons of granulated sugar in to the water. Stir well. Mark this cup as 'water + sugar.'
- Carefully place both cups in the freezer and set your timer to check them every hour. Record your observations. Which one is freezing faster?









