

Learning Tool Code	Title
SDG15-SDGfP	I learn about animals to protect them
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biodiversity conservation; ○ Habitat restoration; ○ Sustainable management of natural resources; ○ Improving environmental policy and legislation; ○ Environmental education. 	
Activity details	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Materials - Each group has mobile phones, a set of pre-prepared materials on the topic, pens and sheets. ❖ Duration – 90 minutes ❖ Number of groups - several groups of students - (5 grade, ages 11-12) 	
Instructions	
<p>Initially, the students got acquainted with the activities of the Rescue Center "Green Balkans". This is a unique organization and the only one for Bulgaria. The center shelters endangered wildlife from all over the country. Here they are treated and after their full recovery they return to the wild. The work in the center is related to treatment, rehabilitation, reproduction and return to nature of rare and endangered wild animals. The students then enter the Rescue Center and get to know each animal. A representative of SC "Green Balkans" tells the personal story of each animal. Unfortunately, some of the patients have serious disabilities, and despite the care provided by the team, they cannot fully recover. Such animals remain residents of the Center forever.</p> <p>They are provided with daily care, for which additional funds are needed. At the end of the informational talk, the students decide which animal to adopt. This cultivates empathy in them, giving is a way in which students contribute to a socially useful cause. Here students also enrich their environmental education.</p> <p>The teacher of Man and Nature tells them that today's lesson is dedicated to October 4 - World Animal Day. The day thousands of conservationists around the world and animal</p>	

welfare organizations celebrate it. It began back in 1931 by participants in an international congress of environmentalists held in Florence.

The students in the class are divided into 4 teams. The formation of teams is random through a game that leads to their division.

Game: The children line up in a circle. The teacher is in the middle of the circle and indicates from which child to start the separation. The first child says - 1, the next - 2, the next - 3, the next: "I am a bird". If a child makes a mistake, the counting starts again and the teacher indicates from which child to start the division. Thus, 4 working teams are formed at random.

Each group receives a work card:

Each working group has 15 minutes to work on the map. At the end of the 15th minute, each team sends a representative who presents the conditions of the tasks and their solution. He also reads the interesting facts that are written in the map.

At the end of the lesson, the students are shown the Testimony of the adopted animal and a summary is made that the unreasonable way of life of people leads to the loss of animal species and we must take care of them so that they exist for future generations. More and more plant and animal species around the world are disappearing as a result of human activity.

Main causes of biodiversity loss

- Changes in land use (deforestation, intensive monoculture agriculture, urbanization)
- Direct exploitation of human species such as hunting and overfishing
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Introduction of species external to the ecosystem

Up to 1 million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction as a result of human activity, according to a UN report on biodiversity presented at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Scientific and Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Paris.

You have seen that in addition to humans and animals, they need doctors and specialists to take care of them. We came here to this Rescue Center to help with our donation of endangered species so that there will be them for generations to come. And in the lesson you were convinced that each animal species has its contribution to the balance in nature. This is the reason we protect them and take care of them.

Tips for the facilitator

- 1) The teacher asks the students a question - in the future how to protect the animals from extinction
- 2) The teacher encourages a discussion of how human activity destroys animal species.

Debriefing

Students to create an information presentation to be released at the school of other students.

Follow-up/Inspiration for the future

Information on social media, school website.

References/Further reading

<https://greenbalkans-wrbc.org/bg/>

Annex

Worksheet 1

WORK SHEET- 1

Problem 1: The crested pigeon weighs 200 g and is 450 g heavier than the gray heron, which is 100 g heavier than the great egret. How much does the heron weigh?

Identify the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and write them down under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Task 2: The white stork weighs 2400 g, the raven - 1100 g less, and the mute swan - 2100 g more than the raven. How much does a mute swan weigh?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures



Solution to the problem:

Interesting facts:

Crowned Pigeon: The pigeon's eyes are located on the side of its head, unlike humans and many other animals. Pigeons see still objects much better, but when something or someone is moving, they need help to focus. With each step they take, they move their head. This helps them to better perceive and orient

Did you know that the stork lives an average of 20 years. Storks have almost no enemies, except for large eagles and crocodiles. The stork is a noble bird.

The image of the stork is a symbol of the country of Belarus.

Homework assignments:

Task 1: The Indian crane flies at an altitude of 5000 m, the sea rain whistle - 10 times lower, and the bee-eater - 3 times higher than the rain whistle. At what height does the bee-eater fly?

Task 2: The highest place where the Caucasian black grouse lives is 2440 m, the parrot is 2 times higher, and the Kerkenes is 310 m lower than the parrot. At what height does the Kerkenes live?

Task 3: Find interesting facts about one of the birds in the homework assignments and write them down.

WORKSHEET- 2

Task 1: The African ostrich weighs 90,000 g and the kiwi bird 3,000 g. How many times heavier is the ostrich than the kiwi bird?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Task 2: The owl weighs 3200 g, the droplet - 3 times more, and the wandering albatross - 2 kg and 100 g less than the droplet. How much does a wandering albatross weigh?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Interesting facts:

Did you know that: According to one of the findings, the ancestors of today's miniature kiwi bird in the past could fly. This happened about 60 million years ago - after dinosaurs died and before mammals became leaders on the planet.

Did you know that: The owl is a symbol of wisdom and longevity. Usually, people give owl statuettes as a gift to wish their recipients wisdom and longevity.

Homework assignments:

Task 1: The Indian crane flies at an altitude of 5000 m, the sea rain whistle

- 10 times lower, and the bee-eater - 3 times higher than the rain whistle. At what height does the bee-eater fly?

Task 2: The highest place where the Caucasian black grouse lives is 2440 m, the parrot is 2 times higher, and the Kerkenes is 310 m lower than the parrot. At what height does the Kerkenes live?

Task 3: Find interesting facts about one of the birds in the homework assignments and write them down

WORKSHEET- 3

Task 1: The California condor weighs 16,000 g, the fish-eating owl 4 times less, and the pink pelican 3 times more than the fish-eating owl. How many kilograms does a pink pelican weigh?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Task 2: The great cormorant flies at an altitude of 300 m, the gray crane - 7 times higher, and the field lark - 200 m lower than the gray crane. At what height does the lark fly?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Interesting facts:

Did you know that: The California condor is a very rare bird that was on the verge of extinction in the 20th century. Condors are very important in environmental terms. By feeding on carrion, they purify nature and prevent the spread of various diseases.

The California condor is depicted on the US 25-cent coin.

Did you know that: Because the cormorant is a perfect fisherman, in the past these birds were used in human fishing. The cormorant is tied with a string around its throat, which is well tightened so that it cannot swallow large fish, and is lowered into the water. The bird catches the fish and the fishermen pull it out, forcing the cormorant to open its mouth.

Homework assignments:

Task 1: The Indian crane flies at an altitude of 5000 m, the sea rain whistle

- 10 times lower, and the bee-eater - 3 times higher than the rain whistle. At what height does the bee-eater fly?

Task 2: The highest place where the Caucasian black grouse lives is 2440 m, the parrot is 2 times higher, and the Kerkenes is 310 m lower than the parrot. At what height does the Kerkenes live?

Task 3: Find interesting facts about one of the birds in the homework assignments and write them down.

Worksheet- bird

WORKSHEET- BIRD

Task 1: The highest place where the owl lives is 4630 m, the white vulture - 710 m higher, and the bearded vulture - 1970 m higher than the white vulture. At what height does the bearded vulture live?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution of the problem:

Task 2: The nunbird flies at an altitude of 2400 m, the village swallow - 30 times lower, and the white stork - 1220 m higher than the swallow. At what height does the white stork fly?

Guess the birds from the pictures. In case of difficulty, use the Internet and save them under the pictures.



Solution to the problem:

Interesting facts:

Did you know that: The bearded vulture is considered the symbol of Bulgarian nature protection - its silhouette is placed on every protected area and tree in the country.

All vultures are united under the nickname "wildlife sanitizers" because they feed on dead animals, and the bearded vulture - and bones. Thus, these birds protect animals and humans from the spread of diseases and infections.

Did you know that: The barn swallow feeds on insects: beetles, flies, locusts, crickets, dragonflies. Before it rains, the air is filled with moisture, which makes the wings of the insects heavy and then they descend low to the ground. When swallows fly low, it is a prediction of recent rain.

Homework assignments:

Task 1: The Indian crane flies at an altitude of 5000 m, the sea rain whistle

- 10 times lower, and the bee-eater - 3 times higher than the rain whistle. At what height does the bee-eater fly?

Task 2: The highest place where the Caucasian black grouse lives is 2440 m, the parrot is 2 times higher, and the Kerkenes is 310 m lower than the parrot. At what height does the Kerkenes live?

Task 3: Find interesting facts about one of the birds in the homework assignments and write them down.