

North American Woodpecker Lapbook



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Designed by
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North American Woodpeckers Lapbook
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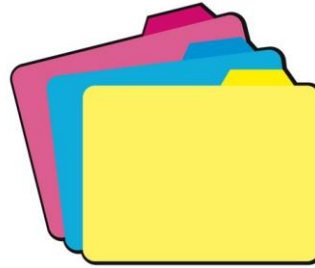
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Special thanks to Albert Aguilar. He is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. He did an amazing job and is a very passionate author. We look forward to working with him more in the future! The Study Guide is being used with his permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 1 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs...they aren't important. Within this product, you will be given easy, step-by-step instructions for how to fold and assemble these folders. *If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.*

***Glue:** For the folder assembly, we use hot glue. For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking. For gluing the folders together, we suggest using hot glue, but **ONLY** with adult supervision. These things get **SUPER** hot, and can cause **SEVERE** burns within seconds.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc.



You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. Sometimes, we even use scrapbooking supplies. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Layout and Pictures:** This section gives instructions and diagrams that will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.

2. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into.

3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

North American Woodpeckers Lapbook

Layout & Pictures

You will need 2 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).

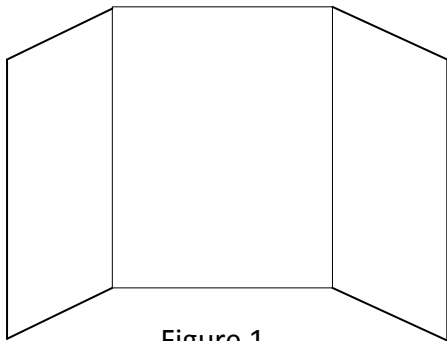


Figure 1

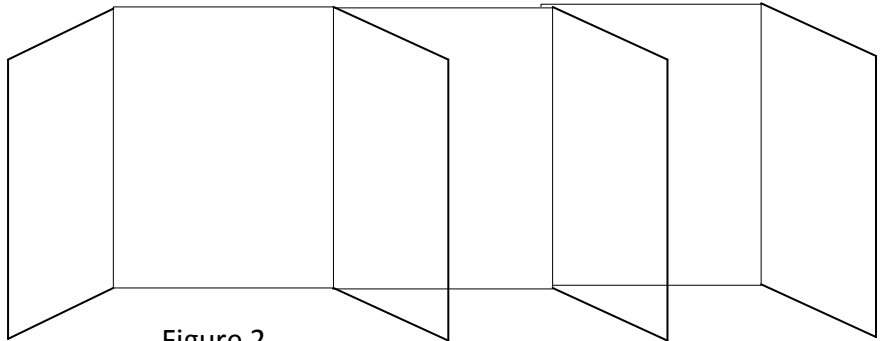
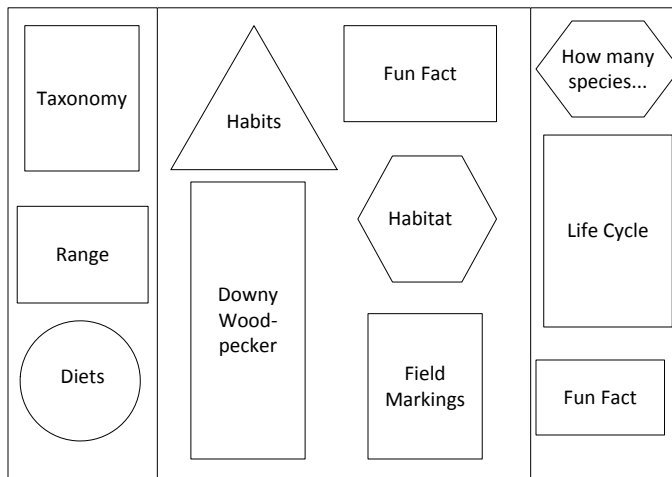


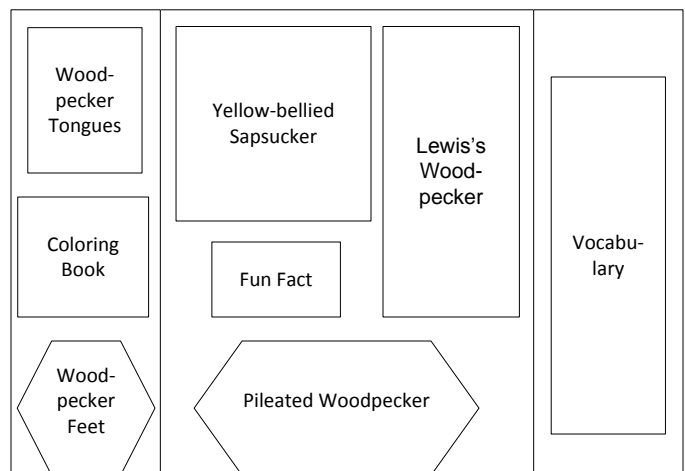
Figure 2

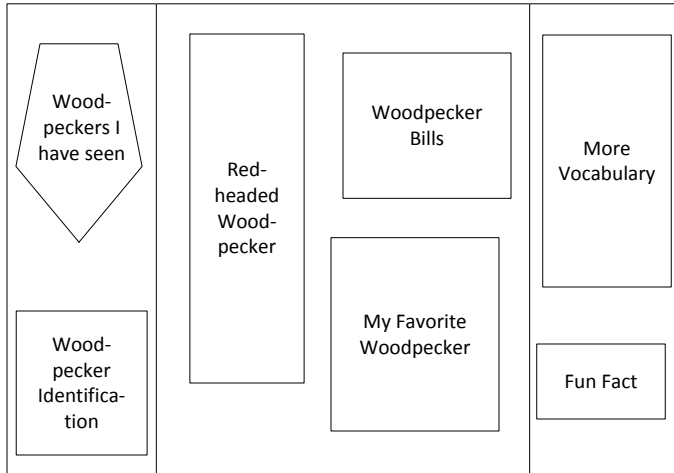
This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



Folder 1 ←

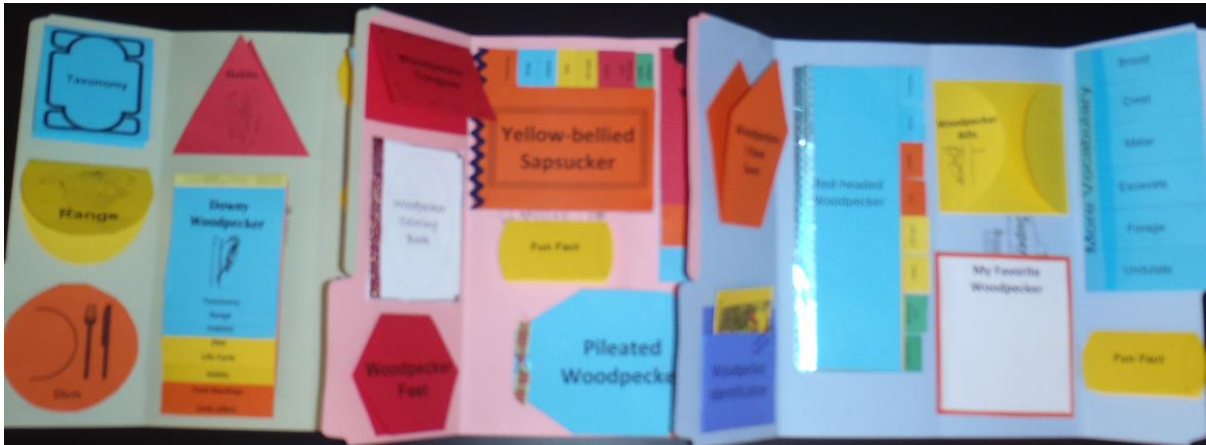
Folder 2 →





Folder 3 ←

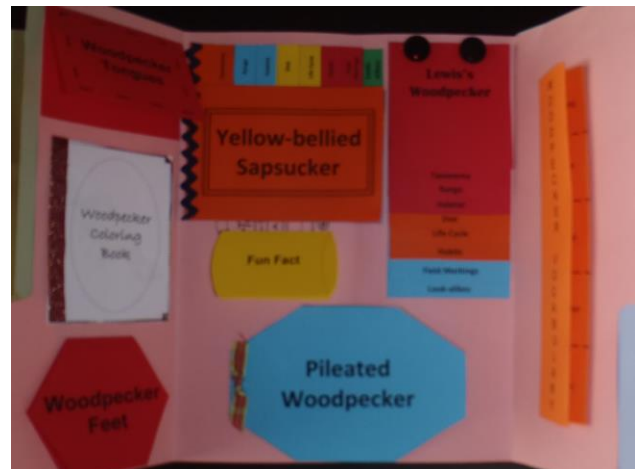
Below is a picture of a completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!



Folder 2



Folder 1





Folder 3

North American Woodpeckers Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

These first 8 booklets are VERY simple, but they will help you to understand more about how woodpeckers and other birds are studied. Once you have completed these basic terms, you will learn about specific woodpeckers.

Booklet 1: How Many Species of Woodpeckers are There in North America?

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: There are many species of birds in North America. How many of these are woodpeckers? Write your answer inside this booklet.

Booklet 2: Taxonomy

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, define taxonomy.

Booklet 3: Range

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

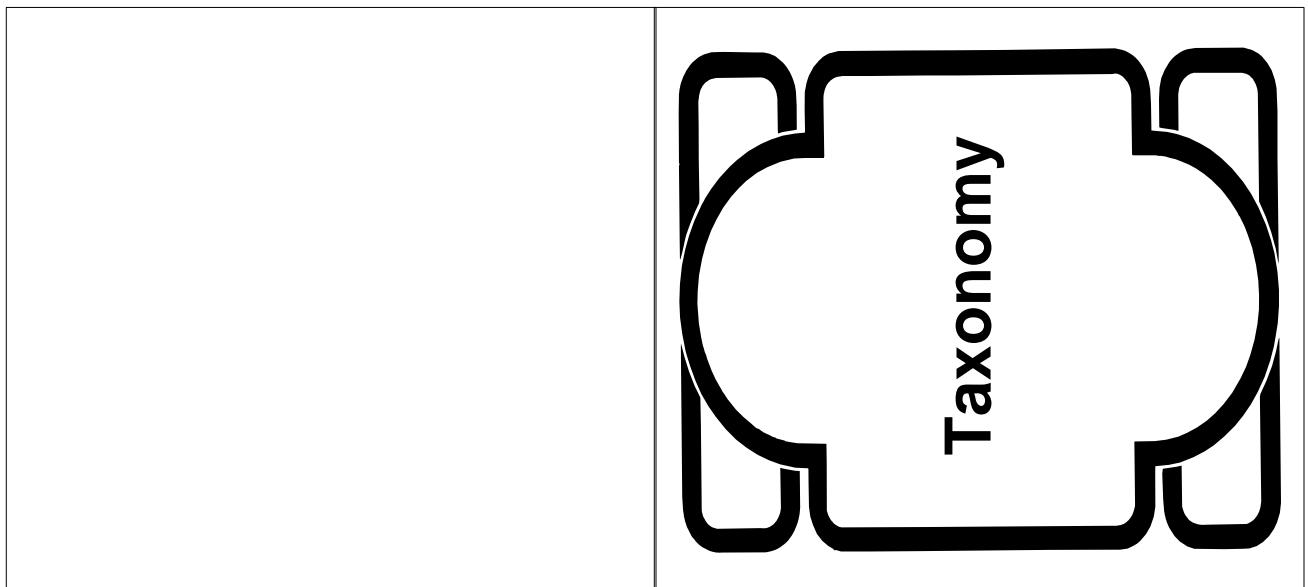
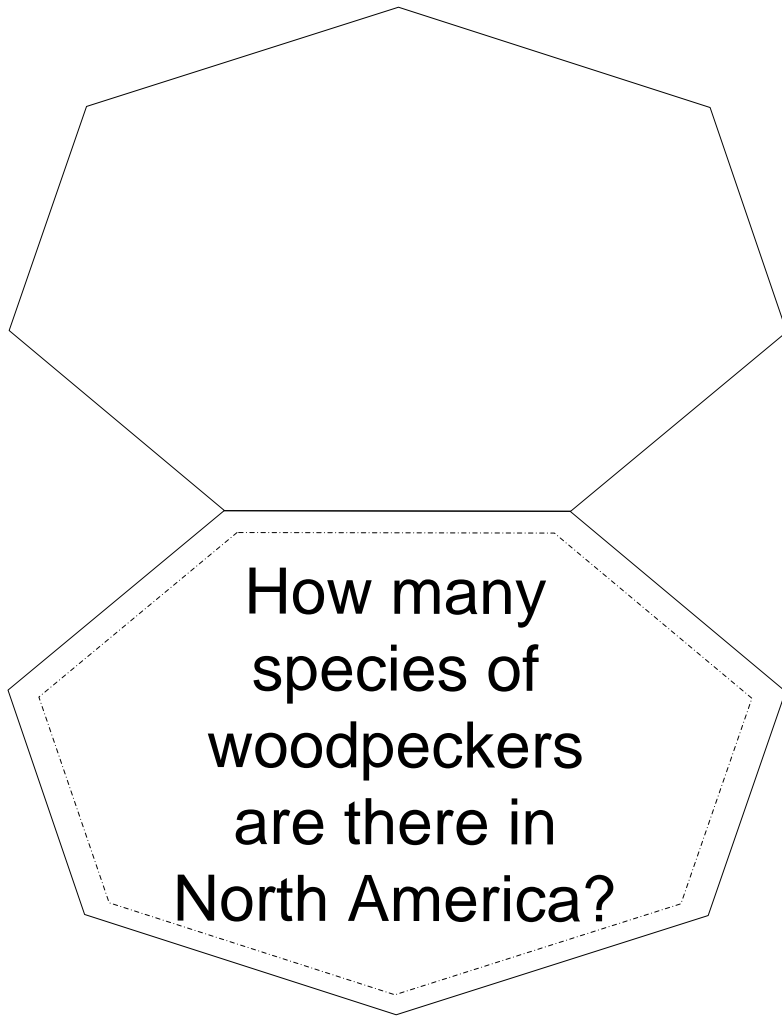
Completion Instructions: The word “range” has many meanings. Inside this booklet, tell what it means in regards to birds.

Booklet 4: Habitat

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, define the word habitat.

Booklet #1



Booklet #2

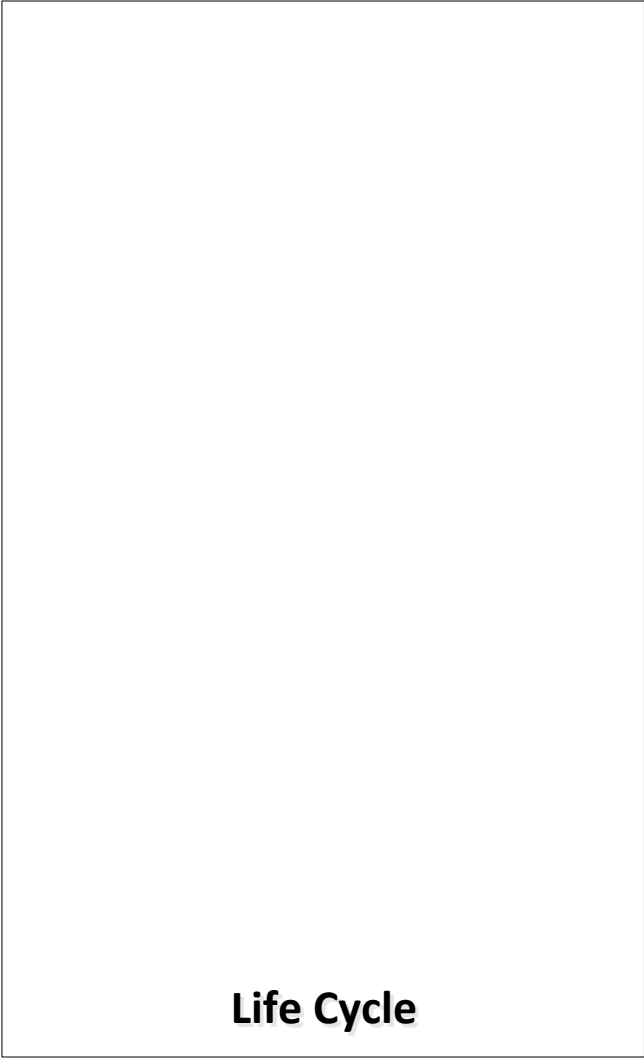
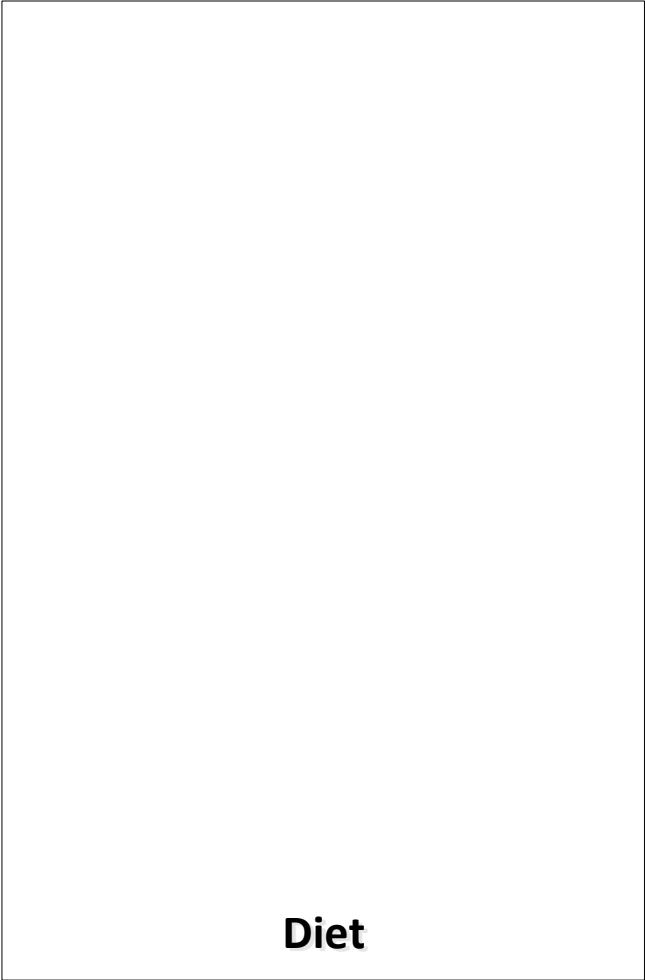
Downy Woodpecker



Taxonomy

Range

Habitat



Field Markings

Look-alikes

Study Guide for North American Woodpeckers

Written by Albert Aguilar

No, that's not someone knocking at the front door. That sound you hear is a woodpecker, one of the most unique species of birds in North America. These fascinating birds have specially designed bills and craniums that allow them to jackhammer holes into trees. There are twenty-two species in North America, but we're only going to cover five of them here. These birds are truly marvelous and I hope that you will have as much fun learning about them as I did researching them. In this study guide we are going to talk about the **taxonomy, range, habitat, diet, life cycle**, and the **habits and field markings** peculiar to the species.

Taxonomy is the scientific categorization of a species. I am including the taxonomy merely so that you can get a glimpse of how the system works. Chances are you're familiar with it from a zoology/botany/biology course. **Range** is the area in which you can find birds of a certain species. Some species live in areas that other species don't, because different species have different needs. **Habitat** is the specific area that provides the right type of food, the right type of shelter, and the right temperature extremes. A species' **diet** is the types of food the species eats under normal conditions. During a time of famine, drought, or other natural disaster, however, the diet of the species may vary radically as the species tries to survive. For the purposes of this study, the length of the **life cycle** will be limited to the period beginning from the time that the egg is laid until the bird reaches full adult maturity. Knowing a bird's **habits**- the way it normally flies, or the manner in which it holds its tail while perched is a valuable asset when making a field identification. **Field markings** are the color patterns that are noticeable on a bird when in flight and at rest. You are probably wondering why they are called **field markings**. Well, if you had a stuffed bluebird and a stuffed blue jay in front of you, you would be able to tell which was which, because they are right there where you can take the measurements, check the feathers, etc. But what if those birds were fifteen yards away and flew away when you approached them? If you know the **field markings**, then you can say to yourself, "All right, that bird on the left is solid blue, no crest, rusty red at the throat- it's a bluebird. That bird on the right- it's blue, but it has black bars on the wings, a high crest, white on the face- it's a blue jay." If you hadn't known these field markings, you probably would call both of them blue birds. (When you're a full-fledged birdwatcher, you can call them *Sialia sialis* and *Cyanocitta cristata*, which is about as helpful). In the last section for each species, I'm going to list a couple of common look-alikes (copycats) that you might confuse with the species when you're first starting out. But if you study all the information in this

guide, and do some research of your own on the websites listed at the end of this study guide, you'll be able to tell the difference right away, and you will be well on your way to becoming an ornithologist!



Photo from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Downy_Woodpecker_\(Picoides_pubescens\)_-male_on_branch.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Downy_Woodpecker_(Picoides_pubescens)_-_male_on_branch.jpg)

Downy Woodpecker

One of the most common woodpeckers in America, you have probably seen this one many times either at a park or at your suet feeder.

Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Subphylum: Vertebrata

Class: Aves

Order: Piciformes

Family: Picidae

Subfamily: Picinae

Genus: Picoides

Species: Picoides pubescens

(Retrieved on 10/22/12, from the Integrated Online Taxonomic information system on-line database, <http://www.itis.gov>.)

Range

Year round in almost all of the continental U.S. and Canada, not very common in some areas of West Texas or southern Nevada/ New Mexico.

Habitat

- * Deciduous forests, clumps of brush, backyards containing feeders.
- * Also found along fence rows.

Diet

Downy Woodpeckers eat a combination of insects, nuts, and fruit. Their small size allows them to gather food from sources unavailable to larger woodpeckers. These include the fly larvae found inside different plant galls. Downy woodpeckers also eat many species of agricultural pests, including corn earworm, apple borers, tent caterpillars, and other nuisances. A good way to attract them is to hang suet or put out peanuts and sunflower seeds. They have also been observed drinking from hummingbird feeders.

Life Cycle

A clutch of 3-8 eggs is laid and incubated for about 12 days. The male and female share the incubating duties. The nest is a cavity 1.5-3 inches in diameter and about 12 inches deep, the only nesting materials used are wood chips. After the babies hatch, they remain with the parents for another 18-21 days before they leave. It is not known whether the parents feed the young by regurgitation, but it has been observed that insects are fed to the young within 2 days after hatching. Juveniles are fully feathered well before they leave the nest.

Habits

Downy woodpeckers share the same flight characteristics as most woodpeckers. A few flaps of the wing carry the bird up at an angle, then folds the wings close to the body to ride down to free-fall to a certain degree. When they reach the bottom of their flight cycle, they flap upwards again. When they are drilling into trees for food, they are generally not as loud as other woodpeckers, relying more on their long, barb-tipped tongue to seek out the wood-borer's larvae. When climbing a tree, they make short hops upward, using their four-toed feet to latch on to the bark. Because of their small size, they can and will hide behind a limb if you get too close. Their drumming call consists of a long, unbroken