

Photo Description



This bird has gray and brown feathers with dark stripes and spots all over its body. It has a small black beak and is sitting on the ground among dried leaves and twigs. The bird's feathers help it blend in with the ground around it.

Scientific Phenomena

This image demonstrates camouflage as an anchoring phenomenon. The bird's mottled gray-brown coloration and striped pattern closely match the colors and textures of the forest floor debris. This adaptive coloration occurs because over many generations, birds with better camouflage were more successful at avoiding predators and surviving to reproduce, passing these beneficial traits to their offspring through natural selection.

Core Science Concepts

1. Camouflage and Protective Coloration: Animals have colors and patterns that help them blend into their surroundings to avoid being seen by predators or prey.
2. Habitat Adaptations: This ground-dwelling bird's physical features are perfectly suited to its forest floor environment.
3. Survival Strategies: Animals use different methods like hiding, blending in, or warning colors to stay safe and find food.
4. Inherited Traits: The bird's coloring is passed down from parent birds to their babies through genes.

Pedagogical Tip:

Use a "I Notice, I Wonder" chart when introducing this image. Students often jump to conclusions, but structured observation helps them develop scientific thinking skills and notice details they might otherwise miss.

UDL Suggestions:

Provide magnifying glasses or zoomed-in sections of the photo for students with visual processing needs. Create texture cards with similar patterns for tactile learners to feel while observing the bird's camouflage.

Zoom In / Zoom Out

1. Zoom In: At the microscopic level, specialized cells called chromatophores contain pigments that create the specific colors in each feather. The arrangement of melanin granules determines whether areas appear dark or light.
2. Zoom Out: This camouflaged bird is part of a larger forest ecosystem where predator-prey relationships drive evolutionary adaptations. The entire food web depends on these survival strategies working effectively.

Discussion Questions

1. What do you notice about how this bird's colors match its surroundings? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)
2. How might this bird's appearance help it survive in the wild? (Bloom's: Apply | DOK: 2)
3. What would happen if this same bird lived in a snowy environment? (Bloom's: Evaluate | DOK: 3)
4. Why do you think some animals have bright colors while others have dull colors like this bird? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 3)

Potential Student Misconceptions

1. Misconception: Animals choose their colors or change them on purpose like a chameleon.
Clarification: Most animals are born with their colors and cannot change them. The colors help them survive, but the animals don't choose them.
2. Misconception: Camouflage only helps animals hide from enemies.
Clarification: Camouflage helps animals both hide from predators AND sneak up on their own prey when hunting.
3. Misconception: All animals that live in the same place look exactly the same.
Clarification: Animals in the same habitat may have similar colors, but each species has unique patterns that work best for their specific lifestyle.

NGSS Connections

- Performance Expectation: 3-LS4-3 - Construct an argument with evidence that in a particular habitat some organisms can survive well, some survive less well, and some cannot survive at all.
- Disciplinary Core Ideas: 3-LS4.C - Environmental changes affect organisms and 3-LS4.D - Variation of traits over time
- Crosscutting Concepts: Cause and Effect - Events have causes that generate observable patterns

Science Vocabulary

- * Camouflage: Colors and patterns that help animals blend in with their surroundings.
- * Adaptation: A special feature that helps an animal survive in its home.
- * Predator: An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
- * Habitat: The natural place where an animal lives and finds everything it needs.
- * Inherited trait: A feature passed down from parent animals to their babies.

External Resources

Children's Books:

- What Do You Do With a Tail Like This? by Steve Jenkins
- How to Hide a Butterfly and Other Insects by Ruth Heller
- Animal Camouflage by Janet McDonnell

YouTube Videos:

- "Animal Camouflage for Kids" - Educational video showing various animals using camouflage in their natural habitats:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajOJjkSE8tU>



Mourning Dove — 3rd Grade Lesson Guide

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- "How Animals Use Camouflage" by SciShow Kids - Explains different types of animal camouflage with kid-friendly examples: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40uGOJvw3nM>