



NATURE BINGO

TIME & AUDIENCE LEVEL

- 45 minutes
- Pre-K-4th Grade

VOCABULARY

Plant
Animal
Insect
Bird
Mammal
Reptile
Endothermic
Ectothermic
Inventory

MATERIALS

- Nature bingo sheet(s)
- Marker, crayon, or other writing utensil
- Clipboard or other portable writing surface
- Computer, smart phone, tablet, or book about nature; optional

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

Are there other plants or animals you see that are not on the bingo card but fit into one of the nature groups?

Did you find any plants or animals that you did not know live where you were walking?

SUMMARY

Going outside is a great way to exercise and relax. No matter where you live, you will see animals and nature while walking outside. Maybe you will find an insect buzzing around or birds flying above your head. You can make a game of what you see outside with this bingo scavenger hunt. Take a walk and see if you can create "BINGO" with this game board!

OBJECTIVES

- Child will explore nature and observe what is around them
- Child will be able to give an example of a bird, insect, mammal and reptile
- Child will understand that before we can protect an animal, we have to know where it lives

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Whether we realize it or not, we observe nature in our daily lives. Every time we go outside, we are surrounded by plants and animals, all of which are living creatures. **Plants** are living things that usually have roots and leaves. They also get their food from sunlight. **Animals** are living creatures that get their food by eating plants or other animals.

Animals can be broken up into different groups based on things they have in common. **Insects** are small animals that have a hard covering on their body, which is often divided into three different parts. Most insects have six legs and one or two pairs of wings. Another type of animal that has wings is a **bird**. Birds have feathers, most of them can fly, and they lay eggs. Birds are warm-blooded (**endothermic**) like mammals. A **mammal** is an animal that has fur or hair covering its body. To feed their babies, mammal mothers make milk. Finally, some animals are cold-blooded (**ectothermic**), including **reptiles**. A reptile is an animal that has scales and lays eggs. There are more types of animals in the world, but these are the groups we will look for during our game of Nature Bingo.

INTRODUCTION

Nature bingo encourages kids to get outside and to be aware of the things around them. Before going outside, ask the child to list what they may see outdoors. You should end up with a list of different plants and animals. If the child lists something other than a plant or animal, make sure you take the time to explain what that thing is and why it is neither a plant nor an animal.

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF

EXCELLENCE

- SKL2 Compare similarities and differences in groups of organisms

CONTACT INFORMATION

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SET UP

Print one nature bingo sheet for each person in your group that wants to play. If you prefer, you can also work as a group to complete a single bingo sheet. Find a writing utensil (marker, crayon, or colored pencil) and if you are going outside, be sure to bring something to write on like a clipboard.

ACTIVITY PROCEDURES

1. Go outdoors and begin a walk. If you cannot leave your home for some reason, skip to Step #3 to learn how you can play indoors.
2. While you walk, look for different plants and animals. If you see one that is on the bingo sheet, use your marker or crayon to mark it off.
3. There might be plants or animals that you cannot find where you live, or you might be stuck inside for some reason. You can also cross off a bingo space by learning about what the plants/animals in each square need to survive. You can look this up on the internet or in a book.
4. Each player (or the group) wins when you can mark off an entire row, an entire column, or all of the items on one of the diagonals that crosses through the free space. See below for examples of winning boards:

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | X | X | X | X |
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| X | | | | |
| X | | | | |
| X | | | | |
| X | | | | |
| X | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | |
| | X | | | |
| | | X | | |
| | | | X | |
| | | | | X |

WRAP UP

After the bingo sheet is completed, ask the child what their favorite part of the game was. Did they like seeing a certain kind of plant or animal more than the others? Did they enjoy being outdoors? Why or why not? Read the Conservation Message below about how this activity can relate to protecting nature and discuss that with the child.

CONSERVATION MESSAGE

Before we can protect any plant or animal, we have to know where it lives. Sometimes biologists conduct an **inventory** of plants and animals, where they document every living thing they find in an area. Other times, biologists learn that a plant or animal lives somewhere because a person from the public tells them they found it. One way you can help scientists learn more about the natural world is to document what you find during your outdoor adventures! We recommend recording what you find on iNaturalist by visiting www.iNaturalist.org.

Nature Bingo

Birds

Mammals

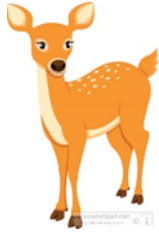
Reptiles

Insects

Plants



Red Bird



Deer



Alligator



Butterfly



Fern



Duck



Raccoon



Turtle



Grasshopper



Flower Blossom



Black Bird



Squirrel

FREE SPACE



Bee



Clover



Blue Bird



Rabbit



Snake



Dragonfly



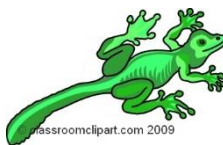
Vines



Hummingbird



Gopher Hole



Lizard



Caterpillar



Tree