Laura McShane

Mammoths, Mastodons, and Elephants  40 min

Objective:
Build understanding of past and current ecosystems

Big Idea:
Understand factors that affect animal survival in an ecosystem

1. Warm Up / Anticipatory  10 min

Read How To Be An Elephant by Katherine Roy

Discuss the baby elephant's ecosystem

What is an ecosystem? An ecosystem is a community of living organisms and their non-living surroundings in a given area.

A community, like a pond, can be an ecosystem if an organism has all it needs to survive--water, food, shelter, and space. A forest can also be seen as an ecosystem. Climate affects ecosystems. Climate is the typical weather of an area experienced over many years that includes sunlight, rainfall, wind, snow, temperature.

Ecosystems found in a large geographical region that has its own distinctive climate, plants and animals are called a biomes.

Ocean, freshwater, desert, mountain, forest, grassland, rainforest, tundra are some biomes.

Ecosystem components-
LIVING/Biotic: Plants, Animals, MicroorganismsProducers/Consumers, Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores, Scavengers, Decomposers
NON-LIVING/Abiotic: Air, Water, Rocks, Soil

We live on a dynamic planet. You are visiting the Cleveland Museum of Natural History this week and will be seeing how our planet has changed over time. You will see prehistoric dinosaurs, mammoths and mastodons. Next week, you will see live elephants at the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo.
NOTE: Verna Aardema's Bringing the Rain to Kapiti Plain is a wonderful story to all share. It illustrates interdependence of living and non-living elements in an ecosystem. 

For older students:

Biomes and Ecosystems by Barbara Davis

Resources

- Bringing the Rain to Kapiti Plain https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOGMrVbPBe4
- http://wg.wonderopolis.org/uploads/users/1209/462/C841F014-FAD5-4F89-B6DD-9E890F6ABD7E-COLLAGE.jpg
2. Investigation and New Learning 20 min

From: A MAMMOTH WORLD, Authors: Witze, Alexandra Source: Science News; 11/24/2018, Vol. 194 Issue 10, p22-27, 6p, 10 Color Photographs, 1 Graph

MAMMOTH
MAMMALS
MASTODONS
MAMMAL extinction
CLIMATE change
HERBIVORES
HUNTING

"Ernie" is the largest fossil mastodon ever found in North America at the Gray Fossil Site in Tennessee.
A cast of a lower leg bone of a modern-day African elephant is dwarfed by the fossilized lower leg of Ernie, the enormous Tennessee mastodon.
Experts believe mammoths and mastodons probably went extinct because of some combination of human hunting and climate change, with those factors varying around the globe. Different species winked out at different times in different locations; most vanished by around 11,000 years ago as the great northern ice sheets receded and temperatures rose.

Metroparks' Connections to Africa Kit includes - a cast of an elephant foot and elephant tooth. We will share these casts, and elephant poop! - and provide a hands-on inspection of real ancient fossils from our area and a dinosaur craft to take home.

Resources


3. Review & Check for Understanding 30 min
Students will visit Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Cleveland Metroparks Zoo.

Habitat exhibit at the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo - offers educators chance to compare local habitat to exhibits that recreate habitat of African plains and other biomes.