

Outdoor Learning Opportunities:

March Winds - Colorful Animal Kites

Standards: SS,G.PS.4 S.ES.PS.1 CA.VA.PS.1,3,4





Materials:

- Lightweight paper
- 2 3/16" dowel rods (one 24" long, one 20" long)
- String
- Strong tape
- Crepe paper of several colors for tail
- Tempera paint and paint brushes
- Gilberto and the Wind (unit 3)

Vocabulary:

- Kite
- Tail
- Wind

When it is windy, have the children make animal kites. They can choose an animal that might benefit from the wind (birds, flying squirrels, bats, insects, etc.). Put together a frame using two dowel rods. Center the 20" dowel rod horizontally, 6" from the top of the 24" dowel rod placed vertically. Tie the two dowel rods together with a string to make a cross frame. Notch the end of each dowel rod and wrap the string through the notches around the outside of the frame of the kite, then tie off at the intersection where you started. Cut the light weight paper into a diamond shape extending two inches beyond the edges of the frame. Fold the edges of the paper over the string on the frame and secure it with tape. Have the children paint the kite the colors of the animal that they chose. They can make it as realistic or abstract as they like. After the kites are dry, attach a string to the top and bottom of the kite. Then the flying string to the point on the string where the dowels meet. The children can add a tail with the crepe paper at least 6' long (can be as much as 15' depending on the weight of the kite). This also provides a lot of color.

Take the children outside to see if they can catch the wind to get their animal kite to fly.

Extension: Children can research the animal they chose, to find out more details about them (their habitat, what they eat, types of behaviors, how they are affected by the wind, etc.) and colors they may want to add to the kite.

Guiding Questions:

- What do we need to fly a kite?
- Why does a kite need a tail?
- Which animals make good kites?