Title:

We are Family: Tree Tender Conservation Extension

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Abstract:

Throughout time, scientists have sought a way to link all organisms together via a common ancestor. The phylogenetic tree allows students to see the relationships organisms have with other organisms and how they are all interdependent. Students will come to understand how the extinction of a plant or animal, or any organism, can create a chain reaction and subsequently, have an impact on the future of many other organisms. Extinction of a species has been a normal progression of life. Today, however, humans are exponentially increasing the rate. Classes will participate in a 2-day learning activity. The first day all students will view the Tree Tender video. Students will be given one organism to research. They will list its characteristics and its classification. On day 2, students will work in groups of \sim 6, discuss the characteristics their organisms, and create a phylogenetic tree. After each group has completed this task, the class will work together creating a larger tree to include each group's organisms. While the tree is under construction, the teacher will encourage a student-lead discussion asking how would extinction of a particular organism on the list effect the rest of the tree. The pedagogy used here is differentiated instruction through active learning and co-operative learning. Students will be looking at the possible real world implications extinction can have today and will experience experiential learning, inquiry-based learning, as well as engaging in open-ended discussion/learning which will allow them to explore real ways they can help our planet.

Subject, Grade, Level:

Comprehensive Science, 7th *Grade*

Learning objectives:

*Understand the concept of phylogenetic trees

*Understand how organisms are grouped together

*Understand the how different organisms can still share similar characteristics

*Understand how our carbon footprint can leave a lasting impact on other organisms

*Understand how abiotic factors are connected to biotic factors of an ecosystem

*Understand that some damage can be repaired while other damage is irreversible

Timeframe:

Teacher preparation time for this activity: 15 minutes to make copies, cut out organism cards, and divide them into 6 stacks.

Estimated class time for this activity: 2 55-minute class periods:

List of materials:

Laptop cart

Organism cards for 6 teams of 4

Chart paper for tree display

Colored pencils, markers, or crayons

Procedure and general instructions (for instructor).

Day 1:

- Have students watch Tree Tender video (15 minutes)
- Randomly assign plants and animals to students from the list provided
- Give the students a 20-30 minutes to research their organism with its name
- Traits listed below start broad, and then become more specific. Students will gather the following information:
 - Kingdom: Plants or Animals
 - Vertebrates vs. Invertebrates
 - Flowers or No Flowers
 - Mammal, Bird, Reptile, Fish
 - Warm-blooded vs. Cold-blooded
 - More categories, as you see fits your classroom and previous lessons
 - *Remind your students that this is one way scientists classify organisms by characteristics.*

Day 2:

15 minutes for each team to complete the construction of their tree, 5 minutes for each team to present their tree, and 35 minutes for the teams to combine all the trees to create one larger tree. While students are placing organisms on the big tree, ask students how the extinction of one or more the organisms might affect the existence of the remaining ones. Have students elaborate on why we all need to be tree tenders.

Procedure and general instructions (for students).

Same as teacher instructions

Animal and Biome Lists

In the table below, you'll find each of the four biomes represented in this activity with the organisms living in each one. Each team will represent one biome with each student representing one organism.

Desserts	Marine	Prairie	Woods
Sagebrush	Sea Grass	Grasses	Pine Tree
Cactus	Coral	Wildflower	Fern
Desert Bumblebee	Crab	Grasshopper	Earthworm
Kangaroo Rat	Fish	Flycatcher	Bluebird
Desert Tortoise	Shark	Wolf	Armadillo
Vulture	Dolphin	Buffalo	King Snake
Desert Bat			

The list below shows the approximate order. It is better if students discuss how to arrange the tree, but if confusion occurs the basic order is plants (with the angiosperms, or flowering plants, occurring last), invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Phylogenetic Order:

Fern Pine Tree Sea Grass Prairie Grasses Sagebrush Wildflower Cactus Coral Earthworm **Desert Bumblebee** Grasshopper Crab Fish Shark King Snake Desert Tortoise Vulture Flycatcher Bluebird Kangaroo Rat Armadillo Desert Bat

Dolphin Wolf Buffalo

Reference list

TreeTender. (2017). Retrieved May 9, 2018, from https://www.treetender.org