Title of Session: Nuts About Nature-Turkey on the Table, Turkey in the Tree

Moderator: Bill Hilton Jr.

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BillHi: Wow, look at all these nature nuts.

BJ: they're here to talk turkey, Bill

BillHi: Wow, it'll take us most of the hour just for introductions

BJ: Welcome to the Nuts About Nature discussion. Our discussion leader is Bill Hilton Jr.

BJ: Bill, shall we start with introductions?

BillHi: Please.

VickiS: I am an Athletic Trainer who is working on becoming a teacher

BJ: I'm an art teacher in Pennsylvania and a helpdesk volunteer for Tapped In

LuisA: I am a pre-service teacher at the University of HOUSTON

DonnaLC: I'm a 7th grade science teacher working on certification. **BJ:** for those who just entered, we're starting introductions

DawnMW: I'm a pre service teacher at Univ. of Houston-Humble cluster.

AdrianB: I'm a Yr3/4 teacher in Oz who is looking at what Tapped In has to offer

LeslieA: I am a pre-service teacher - 4th - 8th grade science

JenniferW2: Hi. I'm a pre-service teacher at the University of Akron in Akron Ohio

JenniferRL: I am a pre-service teacher from UofH

RobinK: pre-service at U of Houston high school science

AmyMa: I'm Amy ... pre-service teacher at UH ... trying to graduate very soon --- SBISD

CLUSTER ... ec-4

MayraC: I am also a pre-service teacher form UH

KristenDS: I am also a preservice teacher in the Humble PUMA

VanN: I am too UH pre-service teacher.

BJ . o O (I hope you will all keep greetings and cluster questions in the private message feature)

BillHi: Okay, a couple of guidelines here. No public posting of private massages between individuals.

BillHi: See, BJ and I think alike. **BJ:** Thanks for the reminder, Bill

SusanR: I am a K to 8 Occasional teacher ...

BJ: Bill, I believe we're ready for you to start

BillHi: Okay. I'm Bill Hilton Jr. I taught high school & college biology for many years and for the last two decades have trained teachers (pre- and in-service) in how to teach science the "right" way.

BillHi: Right now I run an education/research/conservation organization in York SC called Hilton Pond Center for Piedmont Natural History.

LeslieA: Great Website!!

JenniferRL: I also enjoyed the website

BillHi: I'm particularly interested in teaching science across the curriculum and in getting students interested in the world of nature around them.

BillHi: This month's jumping off topic is "Turkey On The Table, Turkey In The Tree" in honor of Thanksgiving.

BillHi: In actuality, however, we can talk about anything that deals with nature and teaching kids about its wonders.

BillHi: To start, a question: Are there any natural history lessons that could be tied to Thanksgiving?

RobinK: It is amazing how many kids have no idea where there food comes from. I worked in a corn research field one summer and a high school kid though corn came from a can

BillHi: So where DOES corn come from?

LuisA: from the ground

MayraC: wow!

BillHi: Like when it rains "cats and dogs"?

AmyMa: from a corn husk that comes from a plant that comes from the ground

DonnaLC: yes, from a plant **LuisA**: that's what I meant

RobinK: ears of corn are the seeds that form after the pollination of the silks from the tassels (I hand pollinated that summer for my internship)

JenniferRL: that's interesting, I bet that was an experience

BillHi: Okay, that was easy. Now we have a lesson on pollination. But where DID corn come from?

LeslieA: The Indians

LuisA: from complex carbons...

SusanR: The fact is that the word "corn" comes from a word, meaning "grain" and related to "kernel." In the USA, the Native Americans helped the European settlers plant maize (pronounced, "maze") that we later called "corn"

AmyMa: I don't know what pollination is ... but I know it did not come from Indians

RobinK: Was it a wild plant that the Indians cultivated?

BillHi: Okay, Robin is going the right direction.

BillHi: And Susan has a handle, also.

LuisA: so it was wild at first?

LuisA: wild, as in, it was just there

BillHi: Yes, that's the point. EVERYthing--or its ancestors--was wild at first.

VickiS: Did the Indians have other uses for corn, other than food purposes?

GailMF joined the room.

DawnMW: Wasn't it a grain that the Mexican Indians first planted thousands of years ago?

LuisA: yes, but where did they get the seed?

BillHi: Corn (formerly maize) was a small-grained plant that has been hybridized and cultivated into the big-eared yellow food we think of today.

RobinK: Wasn't that the big thing about the 1st Thanksgiving is that the Indians taught the settlers about native plants and animals that would help them survive

BillHi: So the story goes, Robin. **VanN**: How about white corn?

AmyMa: and the brown and the orange that you see in the stores?

BillHi: It's just a hybrid variation.

RobinK: that is just a variety... I was an Ag major the 1st time around

LuisA: so it's un-natural?

AmyMa: like the maroon carrots that the Texas aggies created?

BillHi: All the corn we eat (or feed to livestock) is classified the same scientifically: Zea

mays.

RobinK: not unnatural just planned cross breeding to get a specific end result **BillHi**: by the way, that's a little botanical pun, since "maize" sounds like "mays".

LuisA: so really it is not natural, it was, in a way, designed by man

AmyMa: sounds like one of those words that the Aztec Indians said long ago in Mexico

MayraC: What does all this have to do with turkey

AmyMa: turkey eat corn

RobinK: Turkey was a native bird that the Indians also taught the settlers about

BillHi: Well, Mayra, ever seen a Wild Turkey?

LeslieA: I have MayraC: yes

JenniferRL: I have up in Illinois

BillHi: How about a domesticated one?

LeslieA: At a farm as a child

MayraC: yes

JenniferRL: Me too

AmyMa: what's the difference between a turkey and a wild turkey?

RobinK: Where they live and what they eat

BillHi: So do you see a comparison between turkeys and corn from the preceding

discussion?

LuisA: the wild turkey tastes better cuz they eat natural stuff...stuff without chemicals

LeslieA: a domesticated turkey is born in captivity

JenniferRL: turkey can be wild just like the food they eat

DonnaLC: I've never eaten a wild turkey.

RobinK: We have altered a lot of food products over the years

AmyMa: oh --- so like a wild turkey lives in the country and a 'reg. turkey' lives in a city with lots of food proteins to make them bigger .. the wild turkey eats grains I get it

LuisA: yep, the turkey we eat has a lot of chemicals that we put in their food to make them grow faster and fatter...

LuisA: and cheaper

BillHi: Not quite. Wild turkeys are to domesticated turkeys as maize is to modern cornon-the-cob.

AmyMa: maybe that's why I don't eat turkey too much!

JenniferRL: okay I get it now

DawnMW: ohhh. I see the connection now.

LuisA: so maybe the turkey we eat does not really taste like turkey should really taste

like

SusanR: Is the taste more gamey, Bill?

LeslieA: Wild turkeys are beautiful to watch

BillHi: Luis, quit thinking about food and think about nature.

MayraC: Most food is like that nowadays, Bill

RobinK: Breast are not as big that has been bred into domestic ones

LuisA: sorry Bill, I love turkey on thanksgiving

BillHi: me, too.

KristenDS: What is the lesson for the classroom from all this?

BillHi: Maybe Jennifer and Dawn can respond to that.

LuisA: the lesson is that we must think outside the box, we can easily tie in other things to something as simple as turkey

GailMF: That's what I want to know.

DawnMW: That's what I want t

BillHi: yes?

AmyMa: hmm ...my grandmother has 2 turkeys on her little chicken coop thing ... and she feeds them bread, maize, and corn ... but after I see them, I don't want to eat them ... I try to let them go in peace ... maybe Thanksgiving is all about making peace

DawnMW: I don't know the lesson, I just got the connection.

BillHi: Amy, that's a political thing. This is a nature study discussion.

JenniferRL: I think that we need appreciate all aspects of Thanksgiving

AmyMa: or an offering of some sort...

KristenDS: Are we to teach kiddos about wild turkeys versus domesticated turkeys?

AmyMa: or to appreciate what our forefathers have left for us to enjoy ...

BillHi: Still political. **JenniferRL**: yes Amy

LeslieA: Thanksgiving began with people living in nature and learning to survive with

nature

BillHi: Still political.

DawnMW: what is considered natural or nature vs. what is produced?

VickiS: I think that we need to teach kids not to take the "simple" things for granted

AmyMa: right and now the turkeys are living off nature and then we eat off nature (the turkey) ..

RobinK: How food plants have changed over time

MavraC: ok

VanN: good approach on food change over time.

BillHi: What kind of plant is corn?

RobinK: a grass AmyMa: hybrid

BillHi: Robin is correct.

AmyMa: grass ?? so, oats are considered grass ?

MayraC: I thought it was a vegetable

KristenDS: I did not know that! **BillHi**: That's correct, Amy.

BillHi: And wheat. **DonnaLC**: a grass too?

BillHi: Yes.

RobinK: all cereal plants are grasses

BillHi : Correct.

DonnaLC: ok

VanN: so we focus on the type of plan than for the lesson.

AmyMa: so the corn plant is grass and the actual corn that comes from the husk is

considered?

RobinK: a seed

KristenDS: So this is the lesson!

AmyMa: oh Robin! .. dang ... I'm really thinking here!

SusanR: Corn is a grain **AmyMa**: grain or seed?

RobinK: you can go a bunch of different ways

MayraC: It's a seed

RobinK: like broccoli is really a flower

BillHi: Okay, so if you asked a classroom of kids what kinds of animals eat grass, what

would they say?

RobinK: and carrots are roots

LuisA: cows

JenniferRL: cows, horses

JamieMP: A cow LuisA: turkeys???

AmyMa: goats, turkeys, chickens, horses, llamas, camels

LuisA: wild turkeys? RobinK: rabbits MayraC: farm animals RobinK: my dog does

KristenDS: cows, horses, sheep

BillHi: Right on all counts, but they usually think about grazing animals.

DonnaLC: many animals **LeslieA**: deer, bears, elk

RobinK: you could talk about the food chain because then who eats the animals that eat

grass

BillHi: What do Pandas eat?

JenniferRL: I think that it makes her stomach feel better

AmyMa: pandas eat bamboo

LuisA: bamboo DawnMW: bamboo?

BillHi: What kind of plant is bamboo?

AmyMa: another grass

VanN: grass LeslieA: a grass JamieMP: grass MayraC: a grass KristenDS: bamboo?

RobinK: Bamboo is the trunk/stem **BillHi**: Right, bamboo is a grass.

AmyMa: .. and in Asia they use the grass to make buildings

BillHi: Now everybody stop for a minute.

VanN: that is true Amy.

BillHi: Think about the discussion so far, which started out with corn. What kinds of nature-based lessons could be created out of what we have just talked about?

AmyMa: lifecycle of plant, what animals eat ..

RobinK: Where you food comes from, food chains, maybe plant different things and

observe them growing MayraC: different seeds AmyMa: food process

KristenDS: What types of foods are considered grasses and what or who consumes these

items

DawnMW: food chains

JenniferRL: life cycle of any plant DonnaLC: we use plants for many things BillHi: Leave people out; think nature.

RobinK: history of plants

LeslieA: grazing animals, genetics in plants,

BillHi: Any more?

KristenDS: The history and origin of the foods we eat

AmyMa: for kinder? what kind?

MayraC: Yes, any for K?

BillHi: Okay, all of these are good, and all of them are adaptable for any age group.

BillHi: Is crabgrass a grass?

VanN: how?

LuisA: topics...a unit theme that ties in to one another??

RobinK: As far as I know it is

AmyMa: hmmm ... I don't think so ... it seems more of a fungus to me

LeslieA: it's a weed isn't it? JamieMP: Isn't it a weed BillHi: What's a weed? JamieMP: crabgrass

LeslieA: Must be a grass too?

RobinK: A plant you don't want where it currently is growing

JenniferRL: I think it

JenniferRL: sorry, I think that it is a weed as well

BillHi: A weed is a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered.

AmyMa: natural growing stuff you don't want in your flowerbed ... you have no control

over it at all

DonnaLC: a plant we don't want

MayraC: what is a herb?

LuisA: "virtues have not yet been discovered"???

LuisA: what do you mean?

AmyMa: so if there is something that scientist don't know about yet ... they just label it 'weed'?

BillHi: No, you miss my point.

RobinK: Haven't found out What it is good for

BillHi: Stop again and think about kindergarten kids.

MayraC: like for food uses?

RobinK: a dandelion is a pretty flower to them not a weed

LuisA: see but kids see a weed and they label it plant

BillHi: Do you suppose there is any school in the country that doesn't have crabgrass on

the grounds somewhere?

RobinK: Maybe AZ BillHi: Maybe. JenniferRL: Sure

SusanR: My students always give me dandelions in the spring!!

AmyMa: oh yeah ... we have it here in west Texas there is only rock and dust

DawnMW: Most school probably have it.

LeslieA: Weeds have a purpose when you are a kid...you can blow a dandelion in the wind. The produce flowers to give to your mom. They make stickers to pull out of your feet

VanN: is this relate to turkey?

BillHi: We're talking about crabgrass, not dandelions.

AmyMa: is crabgrass that grass that grows all around and it grows like spider webs on the ground?

JenniferRL: Is it because most students do not think about what is and what is not a plant

BillHi: Horizontal spiderwebs?

RobinK: Crabgrass fills in voids where nothing else will grow due to soil conditions

KristenDS: I am not sure that I exactly know what crabgrass is

BillHi: If so, yes.

AmyMa: umm sort of ... yeah ... I guess you would call it that ... but -- there is a lot of it and REAL HARD to tear with your hands ..

BillHi: But you DO know what grass looks like in general, don't you Kristen?

RobinK: very strong root system needs less water than most grasses

KristenDS: I think so.

SusanR: I understand crabgrass may be able to clean up soils heavily contaminated with petroleum.

BillHi: Okay, so you take the students out and have them get down and look at the crabgrass (or other grass) and they find the seeds.

AmyMa: ok ... I got it ... I have a question I have a house here in Houston -- very humid area ... and not a lot of crabgrass --- and a house in Galveston --- on the beach the air is very salty ... there is tons more of crabgrass there, but not here ... why??

BillHi: Amy, stop.

BillHi: We're trying to come to closure here.

RobinK: teaching the kids to be more observant?

DonnaLC: all plants are important?

BillHi: Crabgrass is to seeds as Zea mays is to?

KristenDS: okay, I'm following you.

AmyMa: corn LuisA: corn JenniferRL: Corn

DawnMW: corn MayraC: corn ShannonMN: Corn JenniferW2: corn DonnaLC: yes, corn

BillHi: So aren't seeds (including corn) something you could work with K kids on?

LeslieA: definitely **RobinK**: sprout beans **JenniferRL**: absolutely

BillHi: And aren't seeds part of nature?

JenniferRL: yes JamieMP: yes ShannonMN: Yes

DawnMW: yes. definitely

JenniferW2: yes DonnaLC: yes

BillHi: And aren't seeds part of plant anatomy?

RobinK: of course all plants come from seeds of some sort

JenniferRL: yes KristenDS: absolutely!

DonnaLC: yes

ShannonMN: They sure are. Good connection!

BillHi: And aren't seeds associated with the various seasons?

JenniferRL: I see where this is going

MayraC: do you have any lesson plans to do this?

BillHi: That's your job, Mayra.

DonnaLC: yes

AmyMa: like flowers in the spring? and pine cones in the fall?

BillHi: So what do seeds have to do with turkeys?

KristenDS: Yes. there are certain times to plant certain foods.

AmyMa: if we don't have seeds, turkeys don't eat

VanN: as food for turkeys. ShannonMN: Life Cycle

BillHi: Good, Amy, and that's true for wild AND domesticated turkeys.

JenniferRL: seeds are a food source RobinK: harvest time/thanksgiving time

KristenDS: Ah ha!

BillHi: I love it when you say "Ah ha!"

LeslieA: do turkeys drop the seeds as they migrate to make more grasses

BillHi: Yes, Leslie, another lesson in itself.

LeslieA: Cool

AmyMa: that is nature within itself

RobinK: hitchhiking seeds

MayraC: ok

BillHi: Okay. Your minds should be full of ideas now. Everybody stop for a second.

LuisA: ok

BillHi: I want you to look at a photo of the backside of a Wild Turkey on my Web site for Hilton Pond Center. it's at http://www.hiltonpond.org/ThisWeek031101.html

AmyMa: now?

BillHi: Click on the link.

LuisA: wow...they are small!!!

BillHi: Okay, I was just kidding about it being a Wild Turkey. it's actually a Winter

Wren.

BillHi: I just wanted to get you over to the Web site so you can bookmark it and spend

some time browsing around.

LeslieA: It is already in my favorites **BillHi**: Bookmark it before you go. **JenniferRL**: I really like the website

BillHi: Thanks, Jennifer. **DonnaLC**: It's a beautiful bird.

JenniferRL: I was wondering why it seemed small

SusanR: Can I expect to see the wren around Ontario this winter, Bill?

ShannonMN: I have it book-marked

RobinK: Thanks a lot Bill I really enjoyed this discussion just like last month. This is the kind of science I want to do with my future classes

BillHi: Nope, they leave Ontario in winter and come south.

BillHi: Thanks, Robin. You'll do well.

JenniferW2: Thank you for the interesting discussion tonight!

AmyMa: wow --- beautiful ... I'm a bird lover!

DawnMW: thanks for the great insight on turkeys-corn-crabgrass and the connection among them.

JenniferRL: Bill, you really gave us some great ideas, thank you for your time

SusanR: Thanks Bill. Thoughtful discussion!

BillHi: You, bet. Thanks to everyone who's still here for the good discussion.

DonnaLC: Thanks Bill, I enjoyed the discussion.

LeslieA: Bill, thank you for being here for us. Can I ask about the humming birds?

BillHi: Go ahead, Leslie.

AmvMa: can I ask about crabgrass real quick?

BillHi: Yes, Amy.

LeslieA: We have red roufus at our place in Colorado...do you want that are tracked also or is it to common

BillHi: What time of year, Leslie?

LeslieA: Summer

AmyMa: ok ... the same question as before ... humid here -- not a lot of growing here where I really need it and in Galveston --- long the coast ... there is so much that you can't control it ... does it have to do with the air ... or the ground or what?

BillHi: Since that's they're normal breeding range, there's nothing of specific interest. It's these Rufous Hummingbirds that are spending the winter that we're trying to figure out.

LeslieA: Ok I look when I go back but I am sure it is too cold. Two weeks ago I still had the regular green ones

BillHi: Amy, I think you're probably right about humidity and available moisture.

There's ANOTHER lesson for the kids.

LeslieA: in my back yard in Houston

BillHi: Any hummingbird in or east of the Rockies after 15 October is of interest.

AmyMa: ok .. thanks ... Bill ... you have a nice night

BillHi: By the way. female and young male Rufous Hummingbirds are not red, they're green and white.

BillHi: You, too, Amy.

LeslieA: Great I will pay attention and let you know!!! Thanks again. So what are the red ones called who are bullies and hog the feeders?

AmyMa left the room.

BillHi: These are the adult males.

KristenDS: Thanks Bill, have a good night.

BillHi: Sweet dreams, Kristen.

LeslieA: OK Thanks...I look out for them...have a nice night!

BillHi: Night, Leslie.

BillHi: And goodbye to everyone else, and thanks to BJ for moderating.

BillHi: Folks can contact me with other questions at education@hiltonpond.org

SusanR: Goodnight Bill, stimulating conversations!

BillHi: Thanks Susan. The Tree House discussion is officially closed. Happy

Thanksgiving!