

Natural History along the Natchez Trace Parkway



Classroom Lesson:

Across the Trace (code EAT)

➤ **Grade Level:**

3rd-4th

➤ **Subject Areas:**

Science, Social Studies

➤ **Setting:**

Classroom

➤ **Duration:**

Two class periods
1: Salamander study
2: Poster development

➤ **Skills:**

Deduction, prediction,

➤ **AL Objectives:**

3rd Science: 7, 8, 10
4th Science: 5, 6
3rd: Soc Stud: 3, 6, 7
4th Soc Stud: 5, 6

➤ **Vocabulary:**

Salamander, gills, cold-blooded, larva

Summary:

The students will learn about the life and hardships of the life of the spotted salamander and develop a poster to advertise their plight.



Materials Needed: Life stages worksheet and Across the Trace worksheet for each student. A picture of a frog tadpole is optional but helpful. Materials to produce a poster or a drawing.

Instructional Information

Alabama Objectives:

3rd grade

Science: 7) Describe the life cycle of plants, including seed, seed germination, growth, and reproduction. 8) Identify how organisms are classified in the Animalia and Plantae kingdoms. 10) Determine habitat conditions that support plant growth and survival.

Social Studies:

3) Describe ways the environment is affected by humans in Alabama and the world. 6) Identify conflicts within and between geographic areas involving use of land, economic competition for scarce resources, opposing political views, boundary disputes, and cultural differences. 7) Describe the relationship between locations of resources and patterns of population distribution.

4th grade

Science: 5) Describe the interdependence of plants and animals. 6) Classify animals as vertebrates or invertebrates and as endotherms or ectotherms.

Social Studies:

16) Determine the impact of population growth on cities, major road systems, demographics, natural resources, and the natural environment of Alabama during the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century.

Learning Objectives: The students will learn 1) the life cycle of the spotted salamander, 2) where it lives, 3) the life needs of the spotted salamander 4) how humans influence the spotted salamander life cycle.

Teacher Set: Discuss the life history of salamanders with students using drawings provided or photo from books and/or the internet. The students will learn that spotted salamanders live in their neighborhoods (see range map) and along the Natchez Trace Parkway but they have difficulty when it comes to surviving traffic along the Natchez Trace Parkway. The students will be directed to complete the Life Stages worksheet (one is in chronological order, one is mixed up). The teacher

will direct the students to make a creative “public service announcement” about the plight of the Spotted Salamander.

Teacher Overview: (see attached Fact Sheet) The spotted salamander is indigenous to the areas surrounding the Natchez Trace Parkway. (see Teacher Information Sheet) When the salamanders breed, they usually return to the same vernal pond from which they hatched. Unfortunately for some populations, this presents a hazard as the Natchez Trace Parkway is in between their forest habitat and the vernal breeding ponds. In the spring during the first few warm rains, the salamanders migrate en masse to the vernal pools. This means that many of them are crossing the road at the same time. Unfortunately, many are killed during this reproductive migration. As time passes, the salamander population may be affected. They are not an endangered or threatened species, but they are a species that has been in Mississippi for as long as anyone knows.

Student Instruction: The students will learn about the life stages of the Spotted Salamander and put the life stages in the correct sequence. They may also color the page appropriately. The students will study the map and discuss the plight of the salamanders. The students will create a poster to advertise the problem and they may present a possible solution.

Student Task: Students will participate in a teacher lead class discussion about the needs and characteristics of the spotted salamander and then complete the Life Stages worksheet.

They will look at the map and discuss the effect of living on one side of the Natchez Trace and laying eggs in pools on the opposite side. Have the students look at the map. Explain to them that it is a picture taken from above, as if the photographer were in an airplane. Have them locate the Natchez Trace Parkway, the neighborhood, the forested area and the letters showing where the spotted salamanders live and where they lay their eggs. The salamander live at “A” and breed at “B”.

Discuss the facts that:

- ◆ Spotted salamanders lived in Mississippi long before the Natchez Trace Parkway was built.
- ◆ Spotted salamanders almost always lay their eggs in pools where they were hatched.
- ◆ During egg laying season, they migrate during cool rainy nights during the spring.

Ask the students what problems the salamanders would have crossing from one side of the Natchez Trace to the other on dark rainy nights. The student should determine that the spotted salamanders will get run over by motorists traveling 50 miles an hour on the Natchez Trace. Students should also note that the egg pools are in an area that is becoming more and more developed.

In small groups, the students will create a poster that advertises the plight of the migrating salamanders. They may present an idea for a solution. The poster should encourage people to be aware of the spotted salamander and the problem they have crossing the road.

Teacher Closure: Ask the students to compare and contrast the spotted salamander development with frog development. Salamanders are similar to frogs because frog lay eggs in the water too. Ask the students if they have ever seen tadpoles. Explain that a frog tadpole starts with only back legs and a salamander larva starts with only front legs. Hang the posters or pictures were other students in the school can see the posters that the class produced.

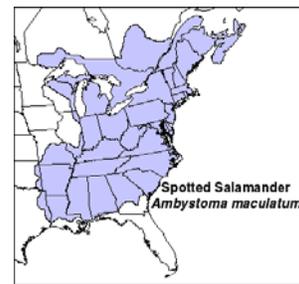
Student Assessment: Participation in discussion. Correct answers and color combinations on the Life Stages worksheet. Creativity and appropriateness of poster.

Suggestions for re-teaching: Review the spotted salamander when teaching about other animals.

Teaching extension: Have the students research and write a short report on the Spotted Salamander or some other animal that lives along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

**Teacher Information: Fact Sheet for
Spotted Salamander *Ambystoma maculatum***

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Amphibia
Order: Caudata
Family: Ambystomatidae - Mole Salamander



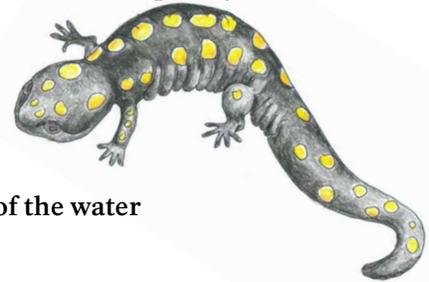
Description: Spotted Salamanders are black, dark grey or brown with 24 to 45 round yellow or sometimes orange spots. The belly is dark grey. The females may grow up to 10 inches (25cm) long. The males are usually 6 inches (15cm) or less. Glands on their backs and sides produce a mildly toxic nasty tasting liquid if the spotted salamander is grabbed by a predator.

Habitat: They usually live in shallow burrows they have found and only leave them during breeding season or when they cannot find enough food in their burrow. They are territorial and protect their burrows from other spotted salamanders. Each salamander only uses about 9 square yards (9 m² or 29 ft²) of forest floor.

Life History:

Eggs:

- laid in water in jell-covered groups of 100-300 eggs
- attached to vegetation or debris on bottom of pool
- take 28 to 49 days to hatch, depending on the temperature of the water



Larval stage:

- has gills and weak front legs when they hatch
- about 12 to 17 mm (1/2" to 2/3" inch) long when they hatch
- are dull olive green
- live in leaf litter on the bottom of vernal pool
- take 60-120 days to metamorphose into small adult (27 to 60 mm)

Adult:

- active only at night
- eats insects, worms, spiders, millipedes
- take two to three years to become an adult (or in the north, up to 7 years)
- may live up to 30 years

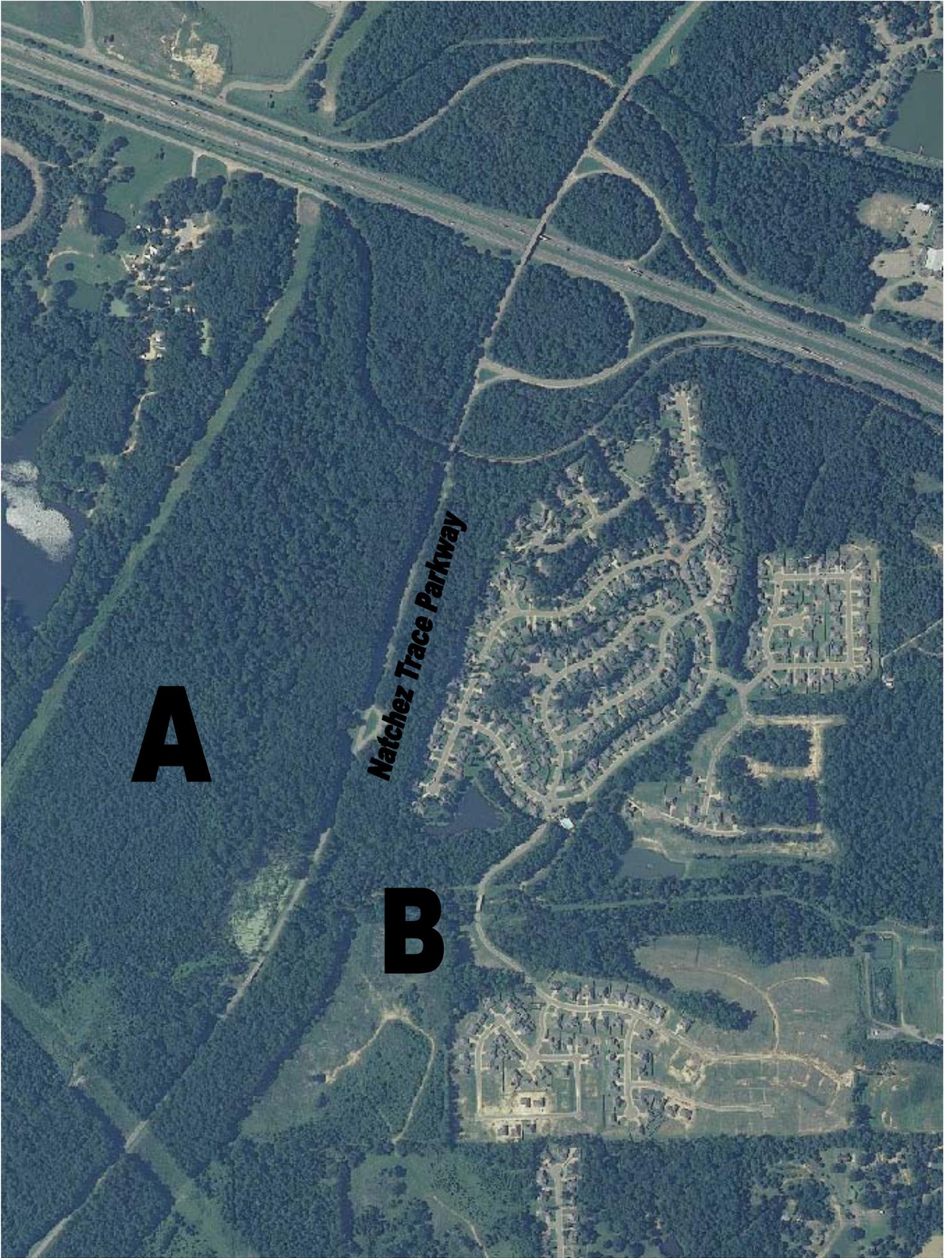
Breeding behavior: Vernal ponds are ponds that exist during rainy seasons but disappear during warmer dryer seasons. They lay eggs in vernal ponds because these ponds do not contain fish that would eat the salamanders' eggs. The pond where a salamander lays its eggs is usually the very same one from which it hatched. Salamanders return to the same pond year after year to breed. They will bypass closer ponds to find their home pond.

Their breeding routine starts with spring rains. They migrate en masse from their forest habitat areas to the ponds. They move to the ponds only on rainy nights. The males get to the ponds before the females and do a special "dance", bumping each other and coming up to the surface to gulp air.

Of the approximately 200 eggs laid, only about 40 survive to leave the pool. Of those 40, perhaps only one will survive to adulthood.

Information from: Pajerski, L., G. Hammond and N. Stout. "Ambystoma maculatum" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Accessed May 25, 2010 at

http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Ambystoma_maculatum.html.

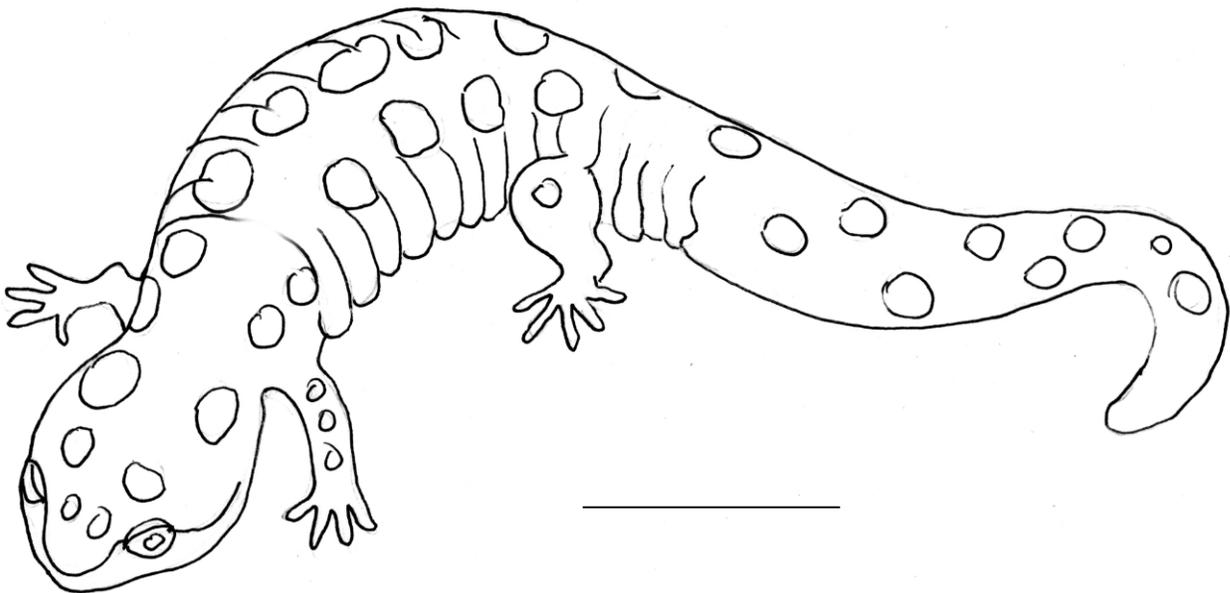
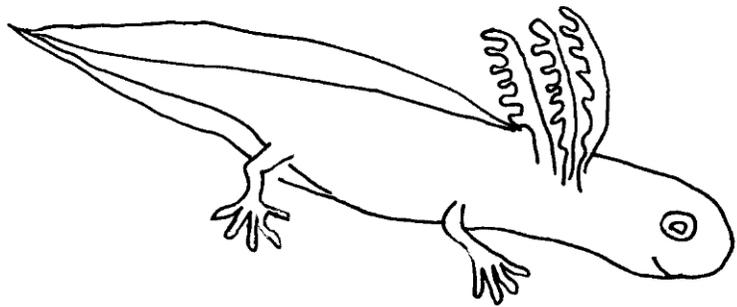
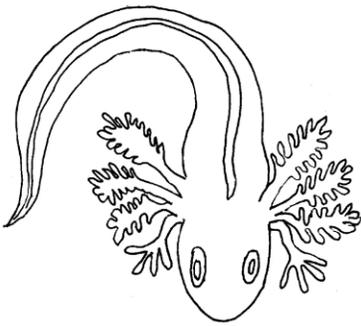
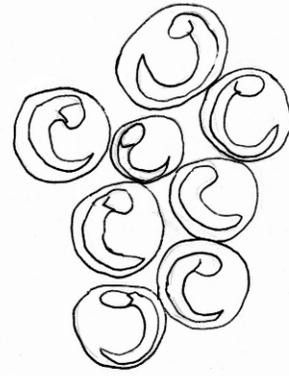
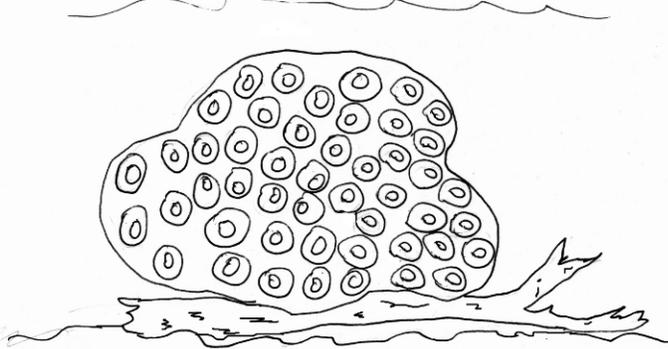


A

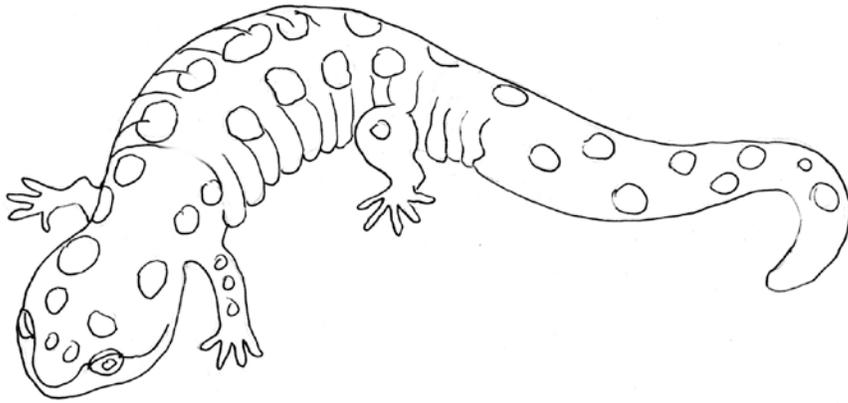
Natchez Trace Parkway

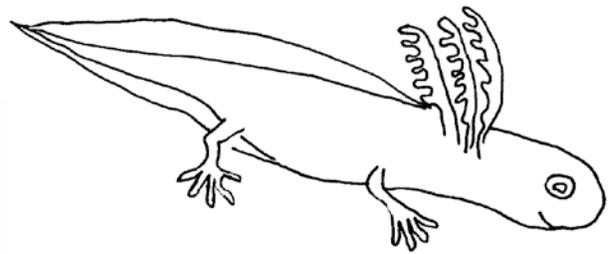
B

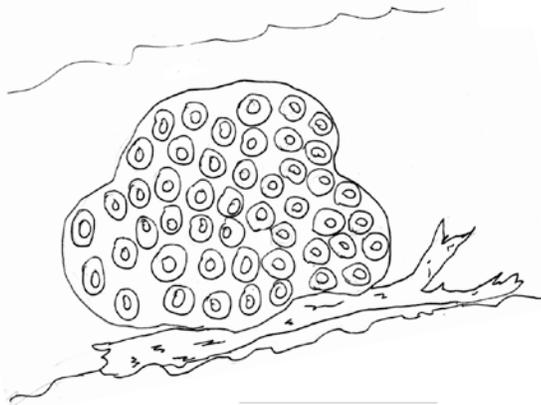
Spotted Salamander Life Stages

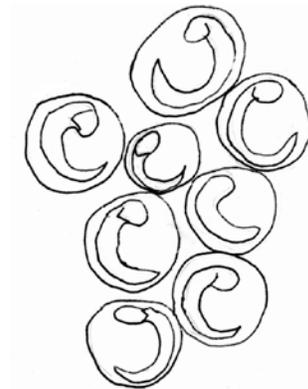


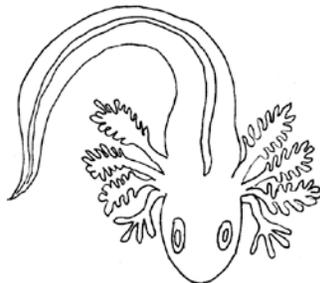
Spotted Salamander Life Stages







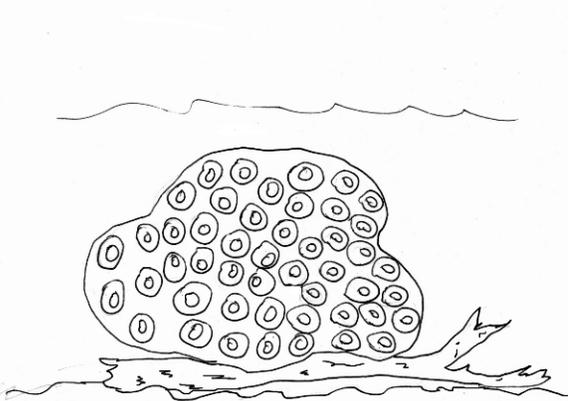




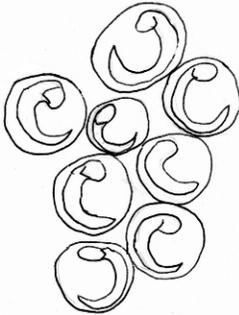
These are not in the correct order. Starting with the eggs, put a number by each growth stage to show the correct order.

Spotted Salamander Life Stages

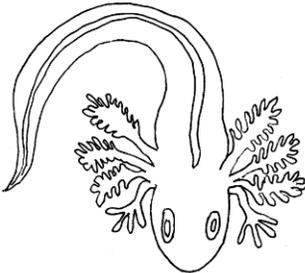
Answer Sheet



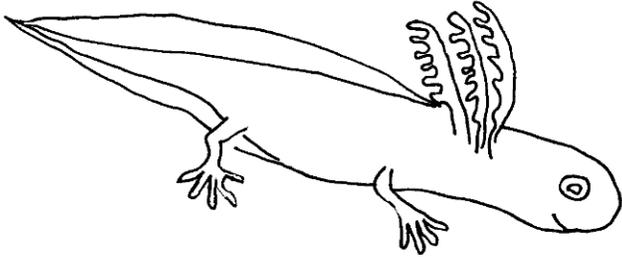
1 or eggs



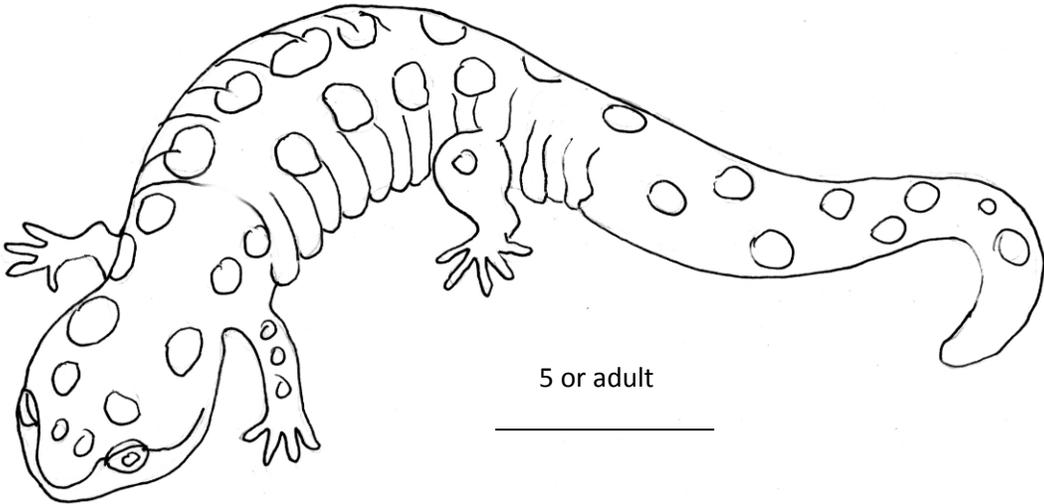
2 or small baby in egg



3 or small larva



4 or large larva



5 or adult