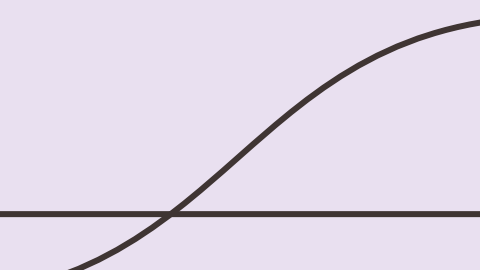




---

# **Place Based & Community Enrichment**

Stacey Snyder  
September 2023



---

---

“If a child is to keep alive his inborn sense of wonder . . . he needs the companionship of at least one adult who can share it, rediscovering with him the joy, excitement and mystery of the world we live in .”

**–Rachel Carson**

---



- 
- I Notice
  - I Wonder
  - Why is it There?
  - Why Should I Care?
  - Should we do anything About it?
-

---

Engagement  
&  
Authenticity

---

# Citizen Science



Monarch Watch



\* Over the hole is placed a tiny white paper label

\* The adhesive label is glued to itself through the hole. If you find one, let the Museum of Toronto know

Did you know that every spring and autumn in the United States and Canada thousands of butterflies flutter thousands of miles in migration? Many of them carry numbers, and you may be one of the sharp-eyed observers to help trace these mysterious travelers

vent the glue from getting on the tiny labels in the box and causing them to stick to one another.

Still another method of identification has been used by Mr. C. A. Anderson, of Dallas, Texas. He brands the butterfly with a rubber stamp, using a special check-proofing ink, as noted in *Nature's Harvest* for May, 1936. A special number consisting of a letter and one or two digits is used, for example Y 32. Each insect receives a different serial number, and the marking is made on the outside of each of the fore wings. Mr. Anderson's address, to care any butterflies bearing his code numbers are found, is: 3230 Con-tinuity, Dallas 5, Texas.

MARKED MONARCHS

The last named method of marking migratory monarch butterflies has, it would seem, one distinct disadvantage. Unless the observers are aware of the significance of the marked specimens, they will not know to whom the information should be sent. To overcome this difficulty, a most successful method was originated at the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Paleontology, in Toronto, Canada.

Scientists there simply punched a hole in the wing of the butterfly with a paper punch. Over this hole, which was made immediately behind the most marginal vein of the wing, was placed a tiny white paper label—about a half inch by a quarter inch—bearing the instruc-

tions "Return to Museum of Toronto, Canada." A field number was also written in pencil on this label, which showed who had tagged the specimen and where it had been tagged, such information being recorded at the time the butterfly was released. The punched label was folded over the edge of the wing and glued to itself through the hole. The weight of the label partly compensated for the piece of wing that had been removed, thus keeping the butterfly's flight as normal as possible.

With this equipment, butterfly-hunters went to the margin of Lake Ontario, where they found three lakes with migrating monarchs. One by one they removed











<https://mlmp.org/>



# Monarch Larva Monitoring Project

# Journey North



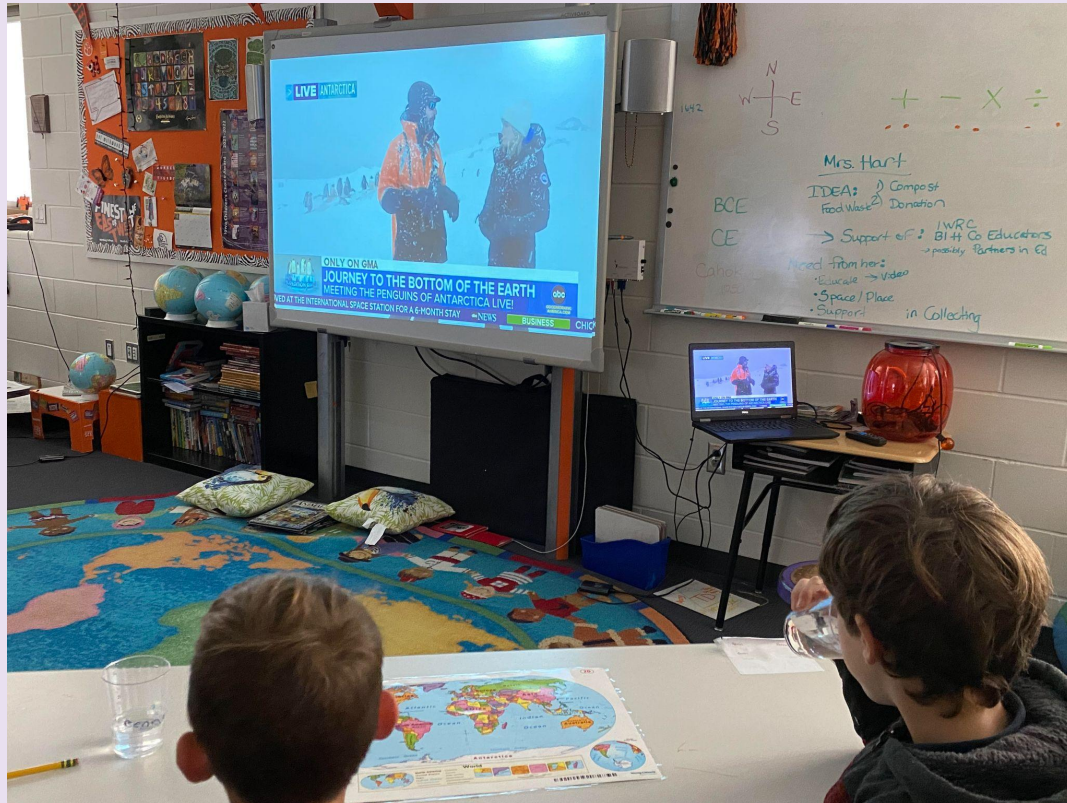
<https://journeynorth.org/monarchs>



# MONARCH JOINT VENTURE

MJV





Explorer Classroom

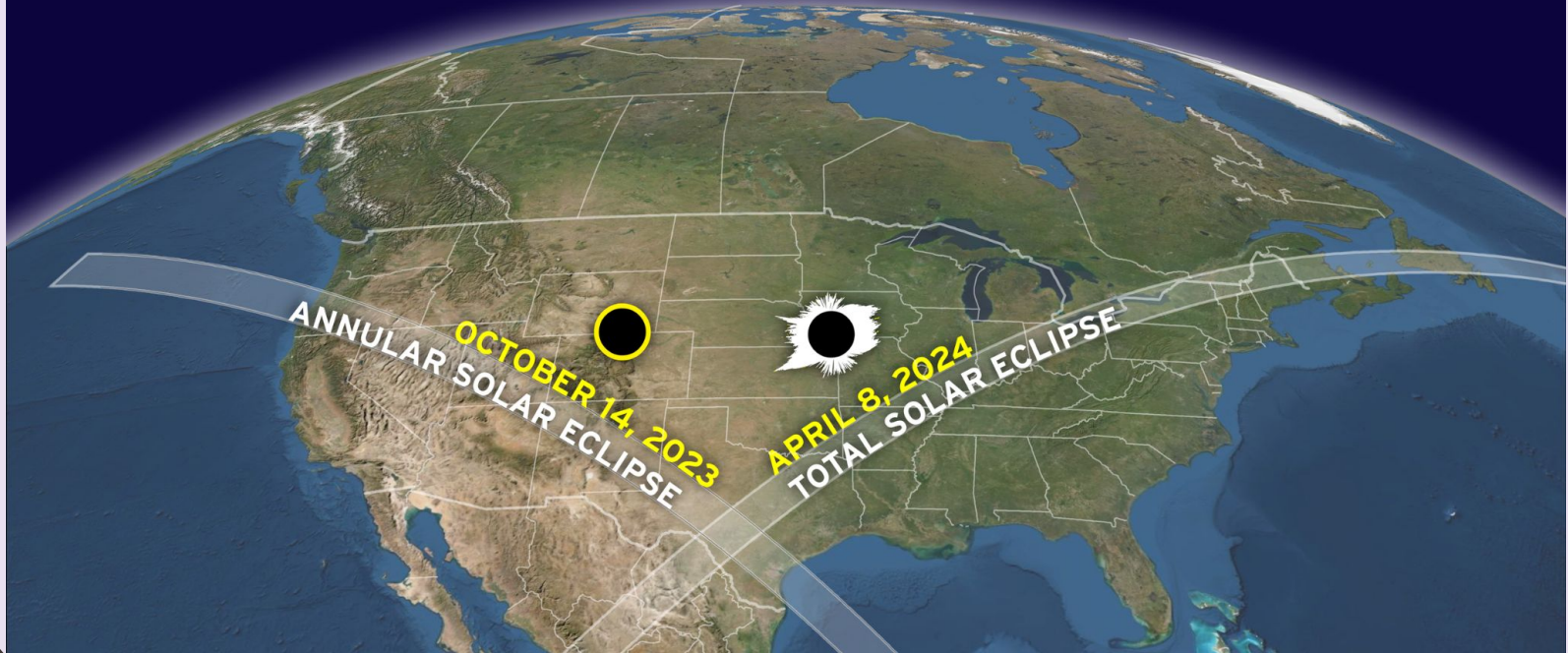
Online Courses

Grosvenor Teacher Fellowship





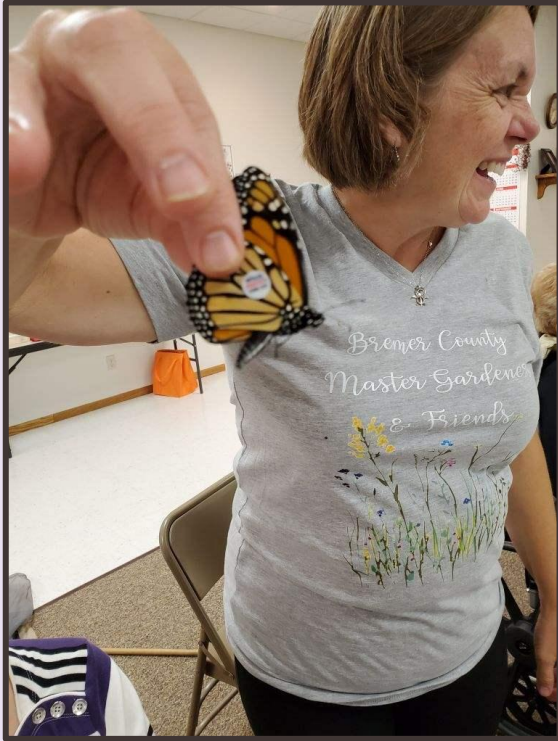
Within a span of under 6 months, an annular eclipse and total eclipse will criss-cross North America with Texas being the bullseye for both solar eclipses



Ring of Fire



Eclipse Double Header



# It's Me!

[snyders@waterlooschools.org](mailto:snyders@waterlooschools.org)  
319/230-8383

---

# Awesome words

---