

# INCLUDED IN THE FOOD WEB JENGA KIT:

- Bags of Jenga blocks (6), each with:
  - 21 green blocks
  - 12 red blocks
  - 12 blue blocks
  - 1 large purple block



- Forest and Ocean Activity sheets

Forest Food Web Jenga

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Game 1	Game 2
Producer: _____	Producer: _____
Primary Consumer: _____	Primary Consumer: _____
Secondary Consumer: _____	Secondary Consumer: _____
Tertiary Consumer: _____	Tertiary Consumer: _____

Are any blocks left standing after your food web collapses? Why?

Why did your tertiary consumer die (if) even though no actions harmed them directly?

What human actions affect the stability of the forest food chain? Think about your game cards.

Ocean Food Web Jenga

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Game 1	Game 2
Producer: _____	Producer: _____
Primary Consumer: _____	Primary Consumer: _____
Secondary Consumer: _____	Secondary Consumer: _____
Tertiary Consumer: _____	Tertiary Consumer: _____

Are any blocks left standing after your food web collapses? Why?

Why did your tertiary consumer die (if) even though no actions harmed them directly?

What human actions affect the stability of the ocean food chain? Think about your game cards.

- Blue trays (6)
- Food chain visuals

- Game folders (6), each with:
  - Forest game cards (48) and Ocean game cards (48)

Climate change increases air and water temperatures, making it harder for forest animals to survive. <b>Remove 1 blue and 1 red block.</b>	A dam is installed downstream, preventing salmon from spawning and returning nutrients to the mountain forest. <b>Remove 2 green blocks.</b>
Oil and gasoline from motorboats on a forest lake spill into the water. <b>Remove 2 red blocks.</b>	Student groups organize a litter pick-up day to remove trash from the forest. <b>Put back 1 block.</b>
An old farm is turned into a wildlife refuge, which creates nesting habitat and allows more baby birds to be born. <b>Put back 1 block.</b>	Excess fertilizer from a farm adds too many nutrients to a stream, causing an imbalance that harms aquatic creatures. <b>Remove 1 green and 1 blue block.</b>
Heavy rains wash trash and pet waste left at a campsite into the river. <b>Remove 1 green and 1 blue block.</b>	Climate change makes the weather in winter too cold for plants, decreasing fruit production in summer. <b>Remove 1 green block.</b>

- Forest animal keys (6) and Ocean animal keys (6)

<p><b>Red Elderberry</b> PRODUCER</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Red Elderberry is a tall shrub that grows in sunny areas with moist soil. Many birds and mammals eat elderberry's red fruit, and the leaves fall into rivers and provide food for water insects. Elderberry relies on animals to spread its seeds, and grows across North America and Europe.</p>	<p><b>Caddisfly</b> PRIMARY CONSUMER</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Caddisflies are macroinvertebrates found near lakes, rivers, and small ponds. Larvae hatch in water and build a protective shell to hide from fish who will pluck them from plants or off the stream bottom. They feed on algae, particles from the water, or fallen leaves that enter their stream. The flying adults do not eat, but are food for nocturnal animals like birds and frogs.</p>	<p><b>Rainbow Trout</b> SECONDARY CONSUMER</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Rainbow Trout are large, colorful fish native to cold water rivers of the Pacific Coast. They are carnivores that eat insects, crustaceans like shrimp and crayfish, smaller fish, and salmon eggs. Some Rainbow Trout migrate to sea while others spend their lives in fresh water, and they eaten by larger fish, birds, bears, raccoons, and humans.</p>	<p><b>Bald Eagle</b> TERTIARY CONSUMER</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Bald Eagles are large birds with a hooked beak for ripping apart prey. They soar above large forest lakes and rivers searching for fish, including trout and salmon. Eagles also eat small birds and rodents and will often steal food from other birds! Though they have no natural predators, eagles are threatened by pollution released into the environment by humans.</p>
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