

The children's activity path on the Texas Native Forest Boardwalk provides physical challenges which meet TEKS, P.E. 4-5

Take the activity path starting at the south entrance:
Straddle Log
Giant Crawl Log
3 Balance Beam Logs
3 Hopping Steps
2 Balance Beam Logs
3 Hopping Rounds
3 Hopping Steps
3 Balance Beam Logs
4 Hopping Steps
Stepping Stone
Balance Beam
Straddle Log
Balance Beam Log
6 Hopping Steps
Straddle Log

Walk like a...

Raccoon (feet flat on the ground)

Coyote (on tip toes)

Tortoise (shuffle feet slowly)

Deer (on toenails- can you do it?)

Squirrel (run, stop, run)



Fly like a...

Fly (arms in figure 8)

Dragonfly (flap alternate arms)

Bee (make big circles)

Butterfly (flap and glide)

Bat (move wrist and wiggle fingers)

Bird (hands to shoulders, arms out, arms back, hands to shoulder)



A **flea** can jump 200x its body length. With a partner, measure your length on the ground. Now jump from your feet to your head. How many of your body lengths can you jump?



A sunflower turns its bloom to face the sun. Standing still, turn your face east to west.

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Native Texas Forest Boardwalk



PRIMARY STUDENT VERSION

Education Department 2008-2009

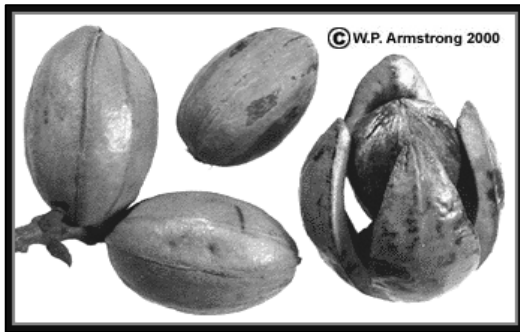
Featuring thirteen interpretation stations, beginning at the south end and walking north.

Nuts are eaten by people and animals. Can you find these two nuts in the Texas Native Forest Boardwalk area?

Count the number of acorns and number of pecans.
Acorns = _____ Pecans = _____

What is the total of nuts found? _____

Scatter the nuts for the wildlife to eat. What animals eat nuts?



Pecan: This nut has an outer wall.

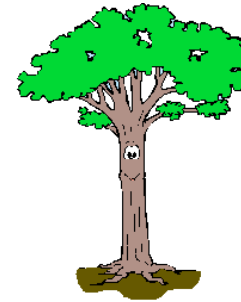


Acorn: Nut of the oak trees.

Relative locations

K – Social Studies TEKS 4(A); 15(A)

Talk to someone **far away** with the whisper tube.



Who is **near** a tree?



Is a leaf **under** your feet?



What is **over** your head?