



LESSON 7

Caring for Our Oak Trees.

Lesson Plan.

1. Project the **Oak Woodlands image** for students to see.
 - i. Ask students which animals rely on acorns for food. You may choose to circle each animal, or point to them on the image.
2. Walk through the vocab cards, showing students the animals that rely on acorns for food. Have students repeat the words.
 - Bird-Jé:mk'út'i (yeym kuhti)
 - Deer-Sými (Suhmi)
 - Human-Májdym (Mai-dym)
 - Squirrel-Hílo (He-Low)
3. Ask students how Native people use acorns, how they collect them, etc. This is a review from Lesson 2. You might choose to re-show the *Acorn Preparation* page for review.
 - i. Walk through the vocab cards, showing the basket and pounding rock.
 - ii. Have students repeat the vocab as you review the cards.
 - ❖ Baskets
 - ❖ Pounding Rock
4. Bring students' attention back to the *Oak Woodlands* image and ask students the following questions:
 - i. What happens if the humans collect all the acorns for themselves?
 - ii. What happens if the water runs out?
 - iii. What happens if the trees are all cut down?
 - iv. What do you think we can do to protect the oak trees and the acorns?

GRADE LEVEL

Preschool-
Kindergarten

SUBJECTS

Environmental
Science

TIME FRAME

15 minutes

MATERIALS

- ❖ Oak Woodlands Illustration and images
- ❖ Butcher paper

SKILLS

- ❖ Observation
- ❖ Vocabulary
- ❖ Cause and Effect

RESOURCE PAIRING

- ❖ Tending the Wild
- ❖ Guide for Educators: California State Indian Museum
- ❖ Ooti: A Maidu Legacy



Extension: Grow an oak

1. Purchase or prepare a germinated acorn or oak sapling
2. With the class, plant the acorn/sapling in a pot
3. While planting ask students:
 - i. Why are we watering this acorn
 - ii. What will this acorn eventually become
 - iii. If this acorn becomes an oak tree and produces acorns what should we do with them

Oak Woodlands.



California's Oak Woodlands are home to thousands of species and plants, animals, and insects. Traditionally, Native people play a central role to caring for the woodlands. California Native people know that encouraging biodiversity is essential to the health of their communities.



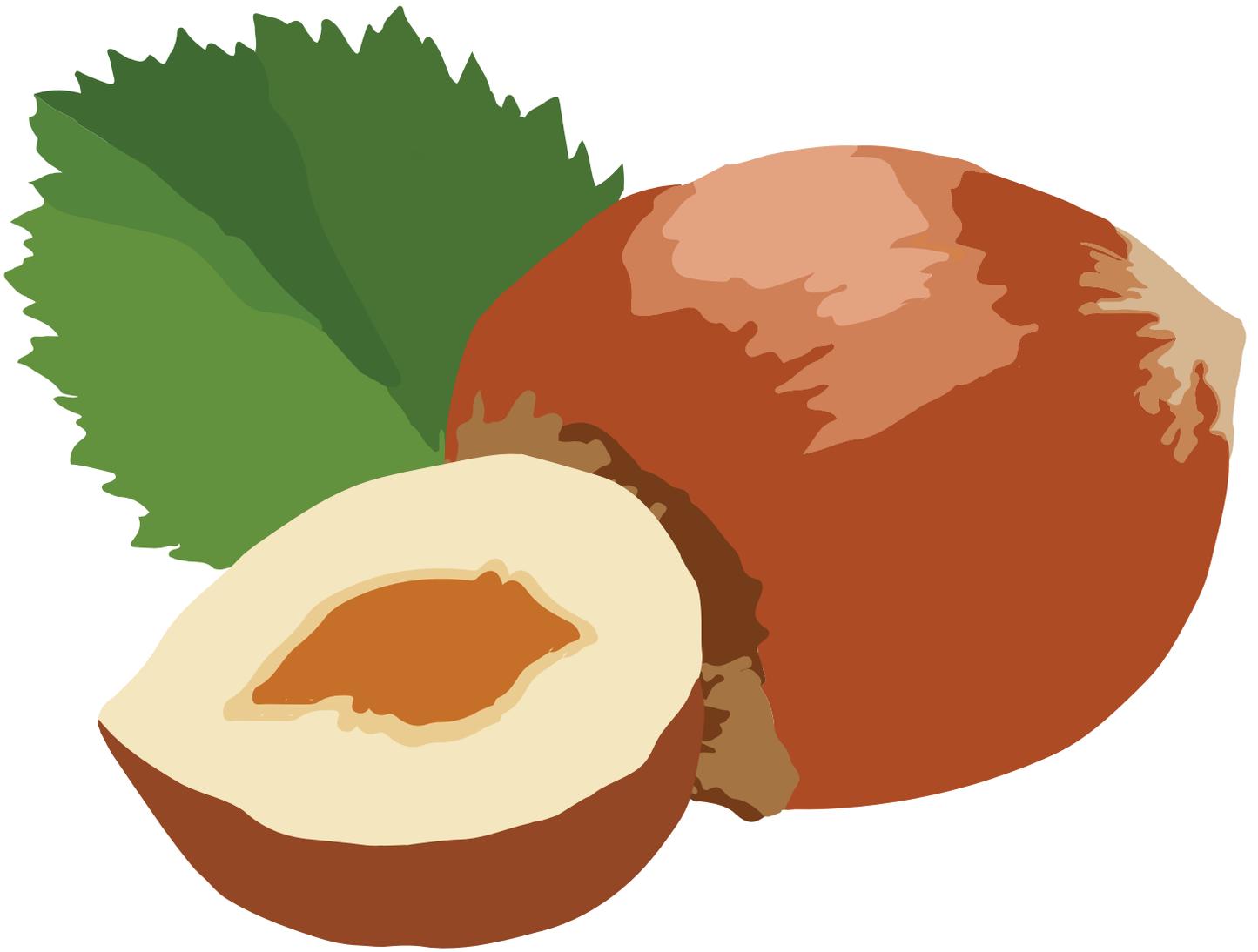
Black Oak Tree

Hamsi
(Hahm-Shu)



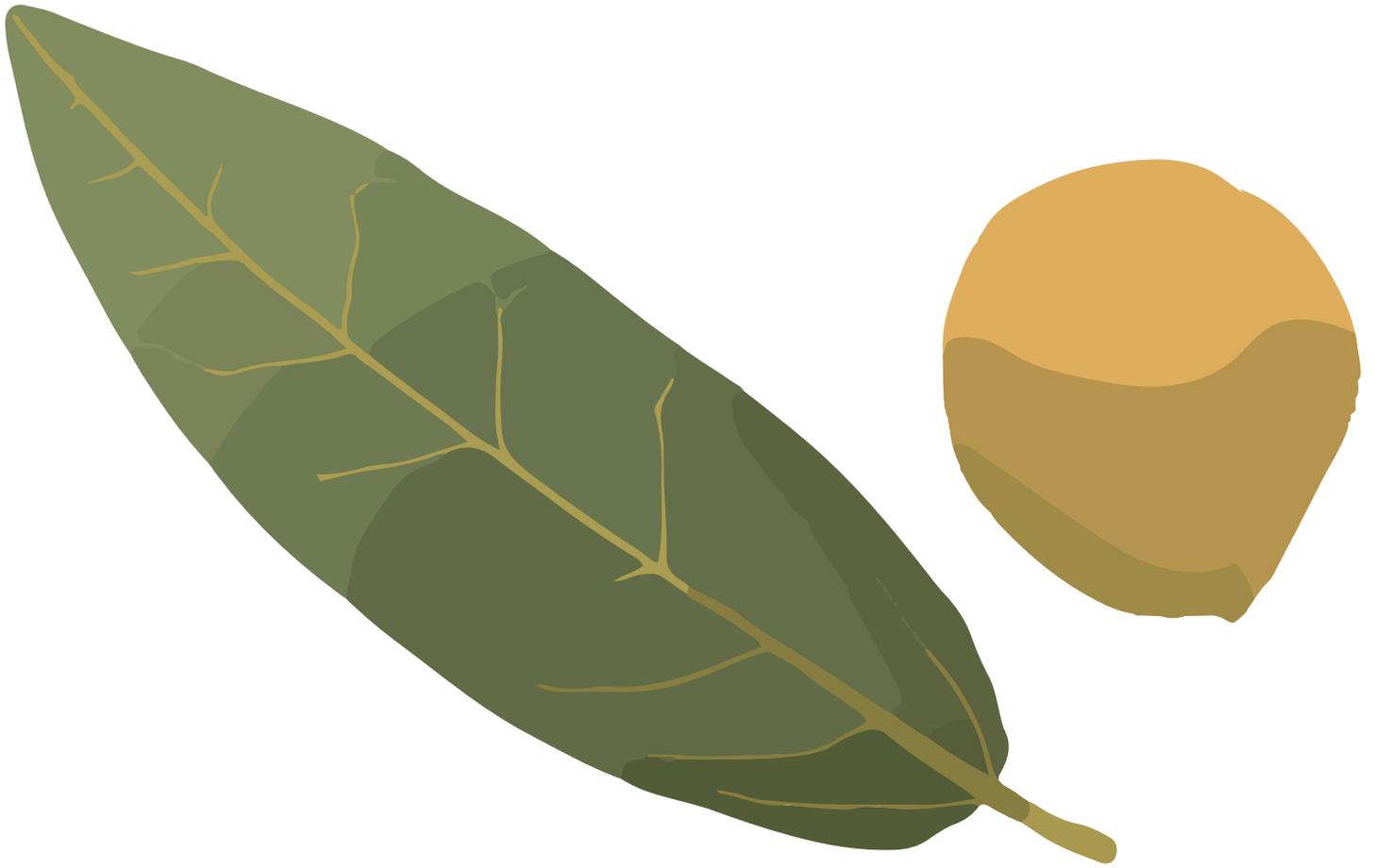
Acorn

Ooti
(Oo-Ty)



Hazelnut

Kewi
(keh-wee)

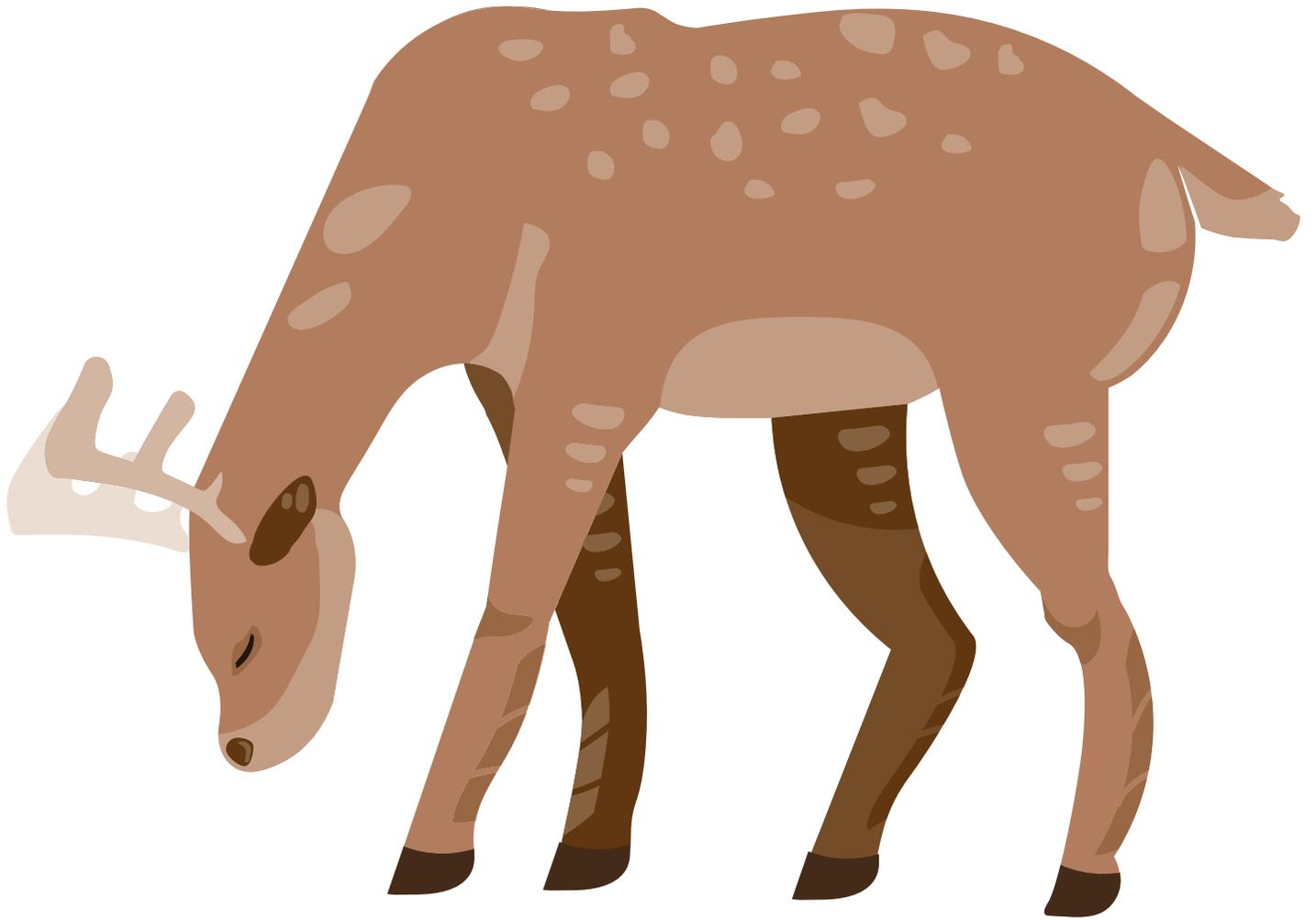


Bay Nut
(Bay/Pepperwood Tree)
Sojbam



Bird

Jé:mk'ùt'i
(yeym kuhti)



Deer
Sými
(Suhmi)

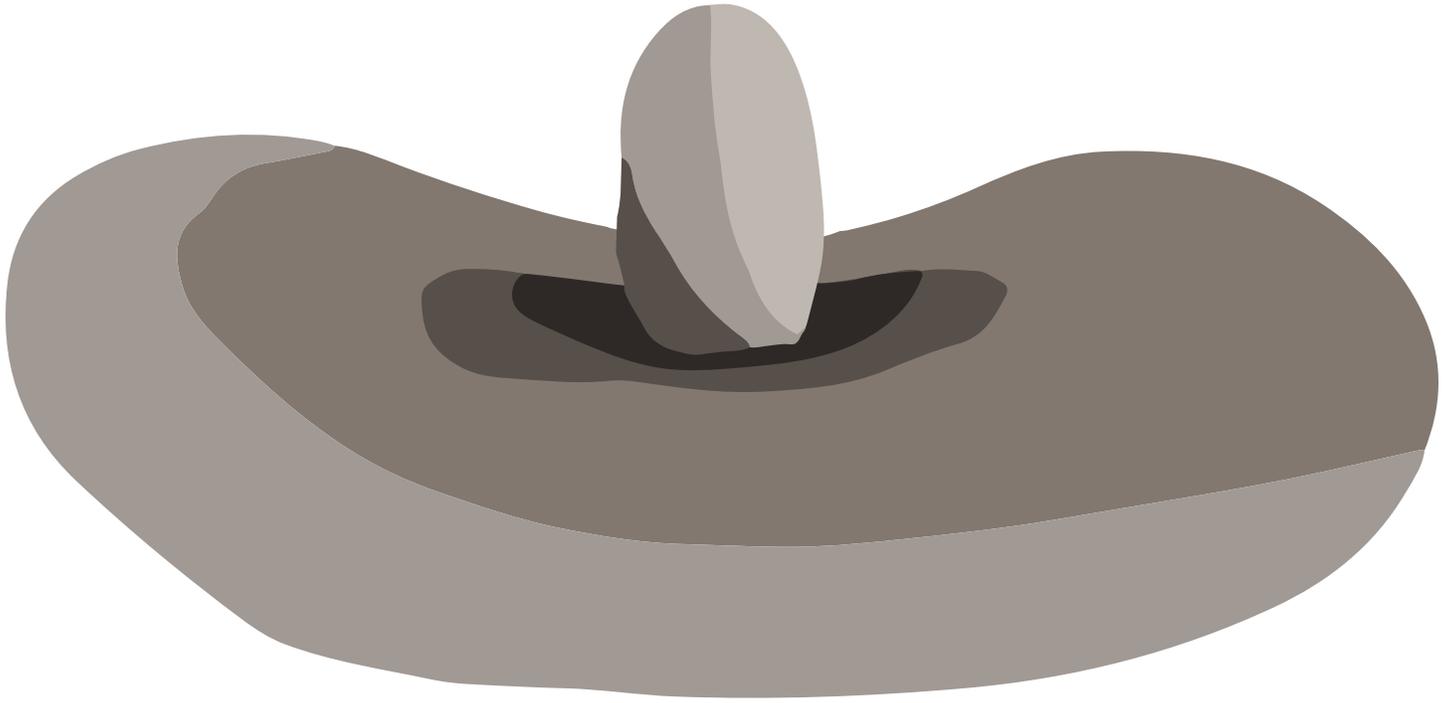


Grey Squirrel

Hílo
(He-Low)

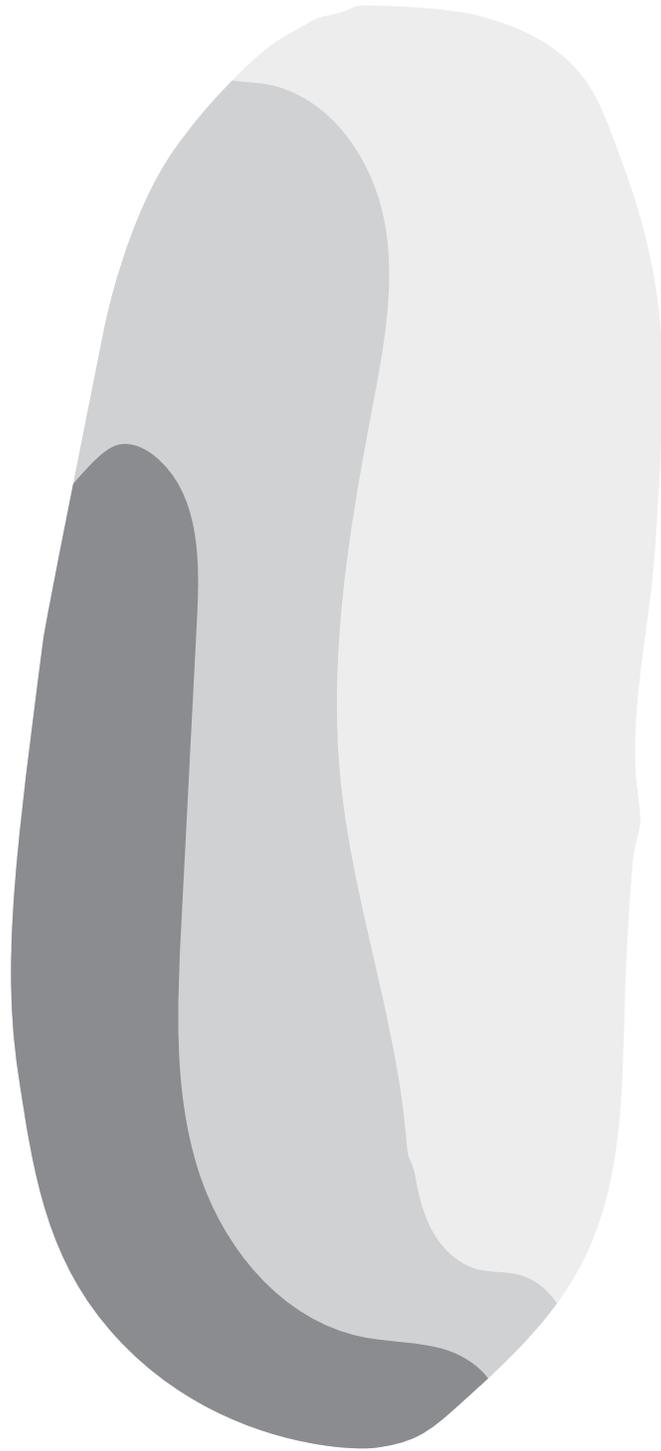


Human
Májdym
(Mai-dym)



Rock Mortar

?á:
(Ah)



Pestle
Suni
(Soony)