

Mem Exp: Two activities, one morning, one afternoon

- Use historical sources to find out who Charles Darwin was and why he was so important – Write key information around a large mind map (flipchart page on each table?) Split children around tables to research different areas (Work, Childhood/ Personal life, Discoveries, fun facts, HMS Beagle)

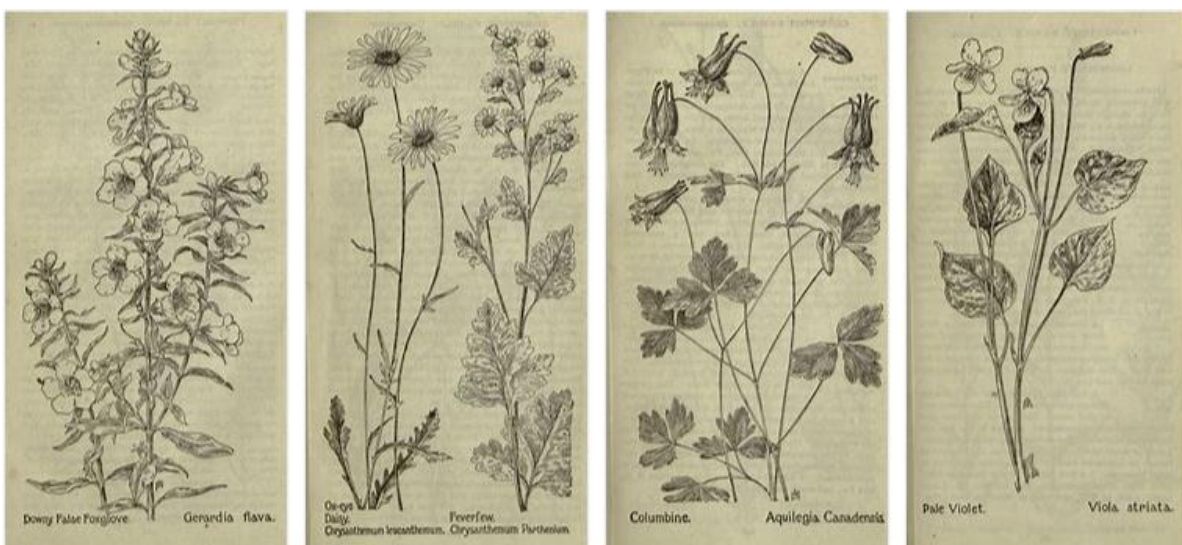
[Charles Darwin for Kids \(kiddle.co\)](http://kiddle.co/Charles-Darwin-for-Kids)

Write a Fact File about Charles Darwin in Project books – draw and colour appropriate pictures around the page – neatly presented.

- Explore school field to **find plants and natural items**. Collect in trays / boxes

Group items into relevant boxes – classify and discuss

Sketch the items into sketch books – labelling and writing information



April 23, 1958,

Barro Colorado

I finally put the 2 ♀ Blues back in the aviary with the males this afternoon. There wasn't much in the way of a reaction. The ♂'s flew to them and followed them, off and on, but I couldn't tell what the motivation of the ♂'s was.

The fliings were quite hostile to the ♀ Blues. The ♀ fliing in particular attacked both ♀'s Blues at first. It is obvious, in fact, that the fliings react to Blues almost as if they were the same species (as if the Blues were "sub-normal" members of the same species). This is also evident in the reaction of captive fliings to wild visiting Blues.

Smith is probably correct in saying that ♀'s only attack ♀'s, and ♂'s only attack ♂'s, (although both sexes may display at levels of the opposite sex). This seems to be true of both species of Cyanerpes.

Both ♀ Blues spent a lot of time in a fluffed posture this afternoon after being let loose in the aviary. Difficult to interpret. Looked perfectly "normal", occasionally associated with preening and/or other comfort activities.

Notice shape of head



The ♀'s have a "crest" too.

CHARLES DARWIN

1809



1831

VOYAGE OF THE
BEAGLE



Galapagos

FALMOUTH



1836

EVOLUTION

