

Extra!

Even more Booktastic coloring and activity book ideas!

Jenn Yerkes & Mark Yokoyama



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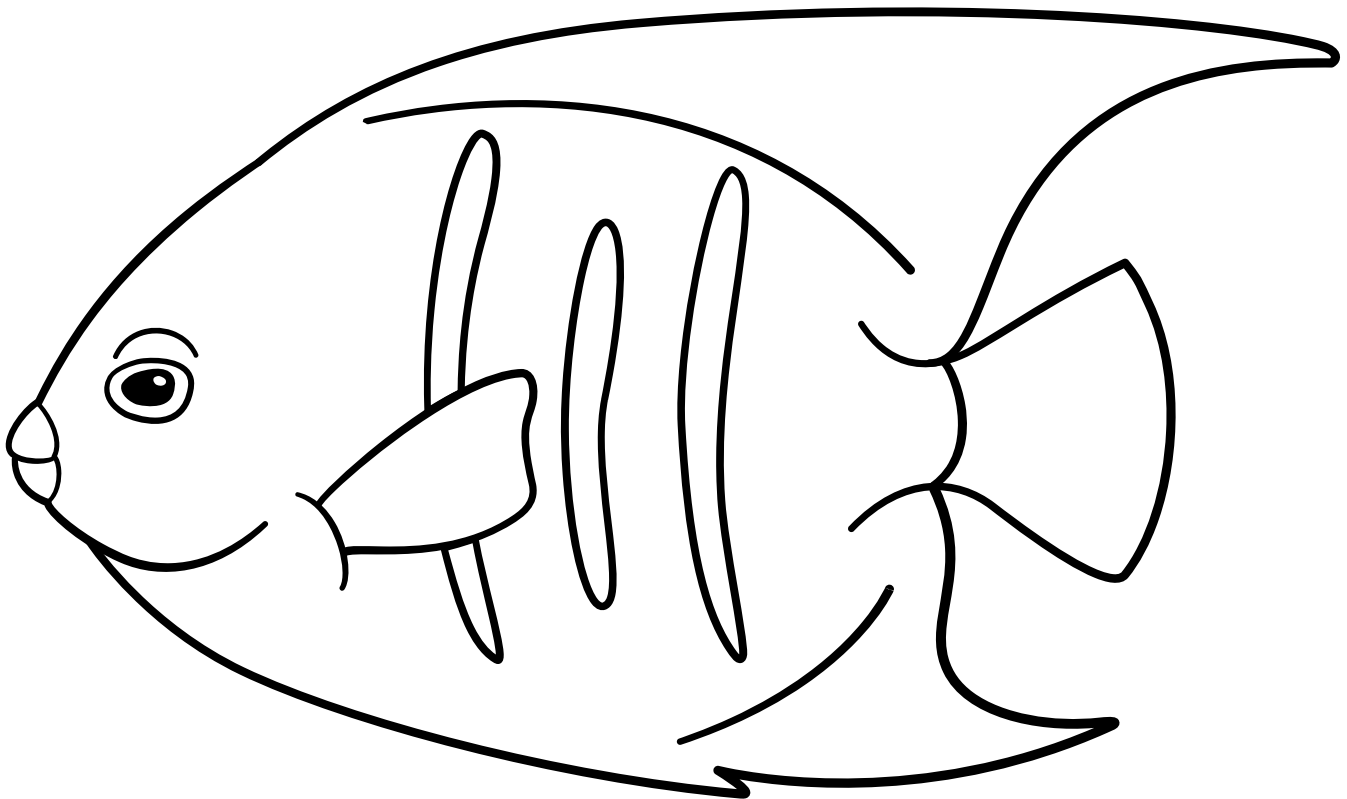
Coloring and Activities for Young Kids

What works for young kids?

- Activities with no reading
- Introducing letters or numbers
- Activities with limited reading
- Activities that develop motor skills needed for writing
- Little kid activities may not appeal to older kids

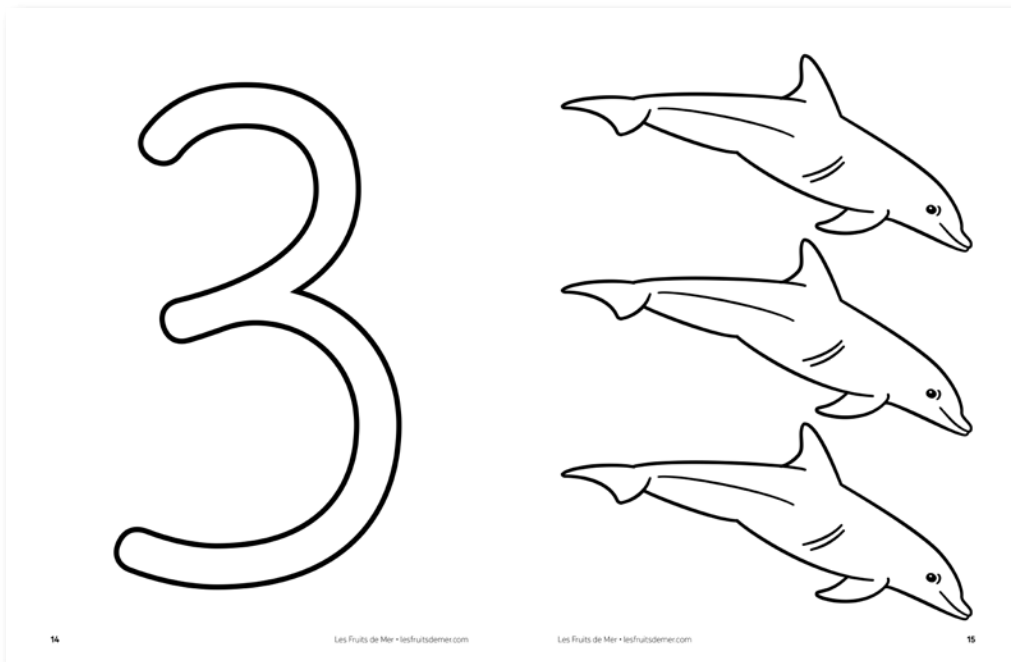
Activities to adapt for younger kids

- Simple maze
- Circling with images instead of text
 - Example: Find and circle all the birds!
- Spaghetti match with line art instead of text
 - Example: Match the animal pairs!



Coloring pages with simplified art

- Help develop motor skills
- Use simple art with thick lines
- Fewer details, larger spaces
- Small areas can be filled in
- Even simple art can be true to the animal
- Layouts can feature big numbers or letters to color
- Layouts can feature simple text for parents or teachers to read



Connect the Dots

Great for developing:

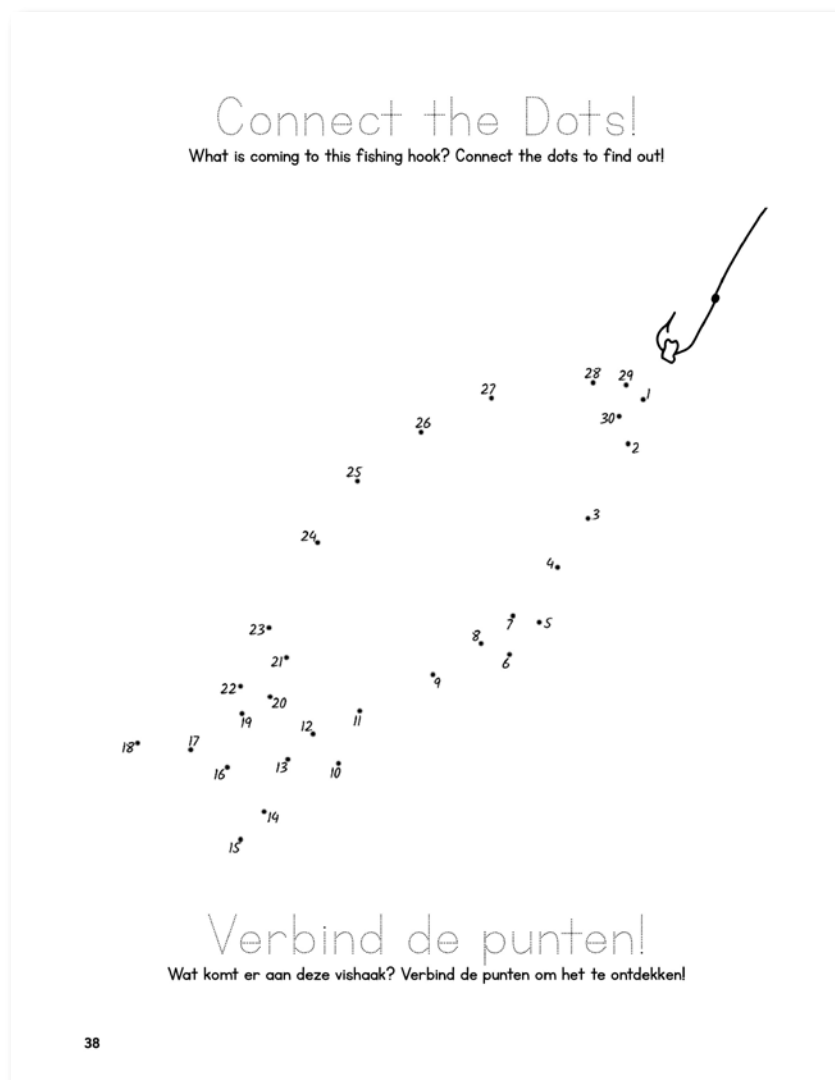
- Motor skills
- Counting or letter skills

How to create:

- Pick a subject with a recognizable shape
- Draw its dotted outline
- Or use an online generator to create from photo or line art

Adjust difficulty for age level:

- Choice of subject
- How much is drawn on the page versus dotted
- Can be done with letters or numbers



4 Things

- Simple creative activity for early readers
- Write or draw 4 things
- Teacher or parent can read the intro/instructions

4 Things I Love!

Think of four fruits you love.
Then draw them here!

1

2

3

4

4 dingen die ik lekker vind!

Denk aan vier soorten fruit die je lekker vindt.
Teken ze dan hier!

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Scavenger Hunts

- Hunt for animals, plants or other things
- Can use photos or line art
- Include a way for kids to mark or check off each find
- Labels can be general (“bird” or “dove”) or more specific (“Zenaida Dove”)
- Great for using in outdoor spaces
- Choose things that are easy to find, like common species

St. Martin Animals Scavenger Hunt

There are 12 amazing St. Martin animals on this page. Take a walk outside, and see how many you can spot! When you find one, check it off.



Bearded Anole
Anolis de Saint-Martin



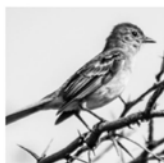
Yellowbreast
Sucrier



Spotted Woodslave
Thécadactyle tacheté



St. Martin Soapberry Bug
Punaise des Lianes faux-persils



Caribbean Elaenia
Elénie siffleuse



Soualiga Spider
Araignée Soualiga



Antillean Carpenter Bee
Abeille charpentière des Antilles



St. Martin Ground Lizard
Lézard de terre de Saint-Martin



Antillean Crested Hummingbird
Colibri huppé



Pearly-eyed Thrasher
Moqueur corossol



Leaf Mimic Katydid
Sauterelle feuille



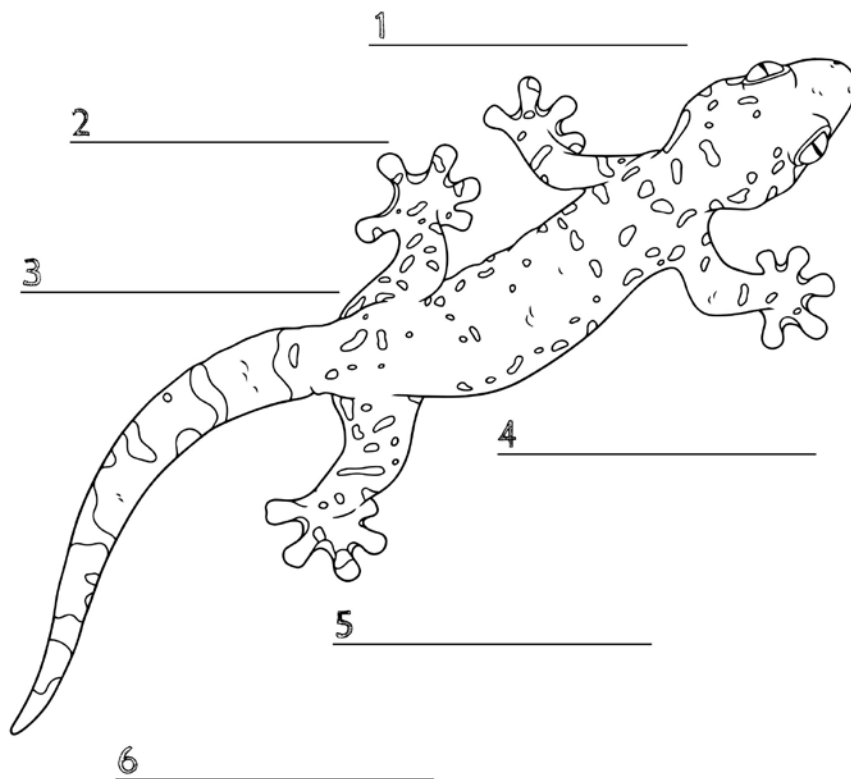
Black-faced Grassquit
Sporophile ici

More Creative Writing Activities

- There are so many possibilities for creative writing activities
- This section has some new ones we came up with!
- Many can be adjusted for older or younger ages
- What new writing activities will you invent?

Pick Six: Spotted Woodslave

St. Martin writers and poets often describe local nature in their work. Now it's your turn! Think up six words to describe the Spotted Woodslave. Then write them on the lines!



Choisis six : Thécadactyle tacheté

Les écrivains et poètes saint-martinois décrivent souvent la nature locale dans leurs œuvres. Maintenant c'est ton tour ! Pense à six mots pour décrire le Thécadactyle tacheté. Ensuite, écris-les sur les lignes !

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Observe It!

- Wildlife or plant observation activity
- Pick a category or species they can easily see
- Help kids
 - Discover nature
 - Practice observing and writing
 - Develop artistic skills

Observe It!

Scientists learn a lot by observing animals in nature. Find a bird to observe! Write when and where you see it. Watch it carefully. Write down what it looks like, and what it is doing. Make a drawing of it. Your drawing can show what it is doing, and what is around it. Have fun!

Name of bird if you know it: _____

Location: _____ Date & Time: _____

Notes: _____

My Drawing



Adventure Story

- Creative storytelling activity
- Can use intro to teach about an animal and its behavior
- For older ages, maximize writing space
- For younger ages, include space to make a drawing

Bat Adventure!

Imagine you are one of St. Martin's bats! The sun just set. It's time to leave your cave and find food. Where will you go? What happens as you fly through the night? Who else is roaming the island in the dark? Write a story about it. Have fun!

Aventure : Chauve-souris !

Imagine que tu es une des chauve-souris de Saint-Martin ! Le soleil vient de se coucher. Il est temps de quitter ta grotte pour trouver de la nourriture. Où irais-tu ? Que se passerait-il lorsque tu voles la nuit ? Qui d'autre parcourt l'île dans le noir ? Écris-en une histoire. Amuse-toi bien !

Your story title:

Titre de ton histoire :

Author (your name!):

Auteur (ton nom !):



True Story

- Writing activity about a real experience or personal opinion
- Invite expression of thoughts, feelings, observations
- Can include space to make a drawing

True Story: Our Landmarks

We have many landmarks on our island. There are historic landmarks like the Moho Stone and our forts. There are also natural landmarks, like Pic Paradis and Sentry Hill. Some are both, like The Great Salt Pond with its ruins of the salt activities. Write about your experience visiting or seeing one of our landmarks. When did you go? How did you feel? Or if you didn't visit a landmark yet, which one would you like to go to? And why?

The landmark you're writing about: _____

Author (your name!): _____

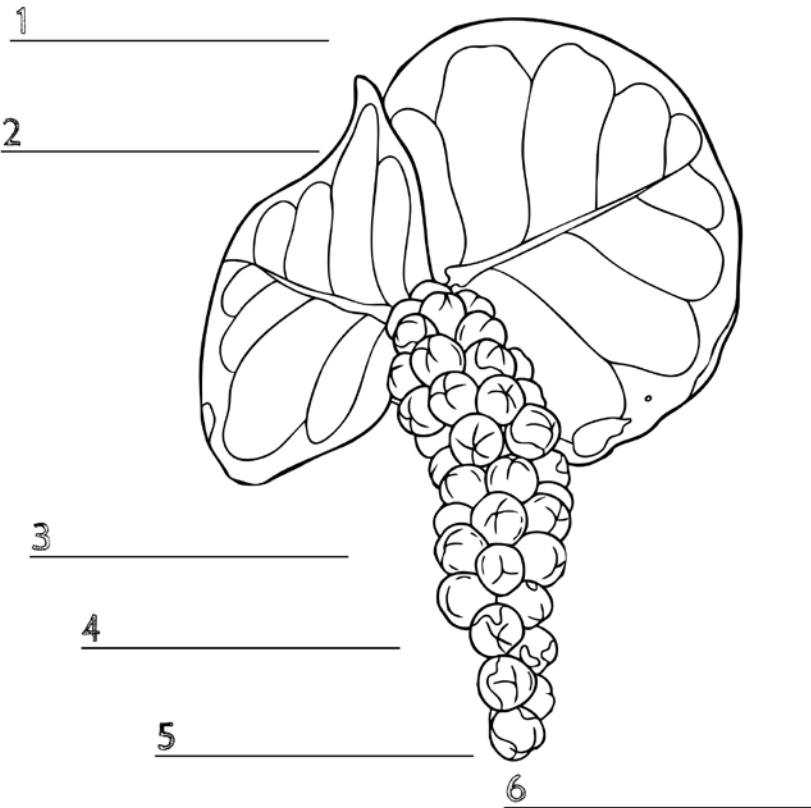
This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

Pick Six

- Simple writing activity for younger kids
- Include line art to color and lines to write 6 words
- Picking 6 words to describe something creates a proto-poem!
- Adjust intro for reading level
- Intro can share info about animal or topic

Pick Six: Sea Grapes

Think up six words to describe Sea Grapes. Then write them on the lines!



Kies er zes: Zeedruiven

Bedenk zes woorden om de Zeedruiven te beschrijven. Schrijf ze vervolgens op de lijnen!

Organize Your Book

How will you organize and structure your book?

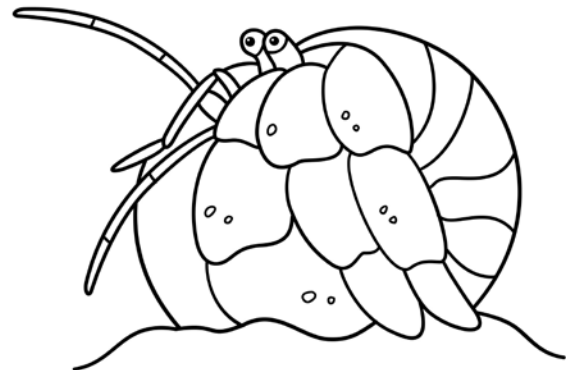
- Not all books need a structure, a coloring book can just be coloring pages
- Organizing by taxonomy can be repetitive
- Thematic sections can be good
- Common book structures include:
 - 2-page layouts (spreads)
 - 4-page layouts
 - Longer sections

crab

crabe

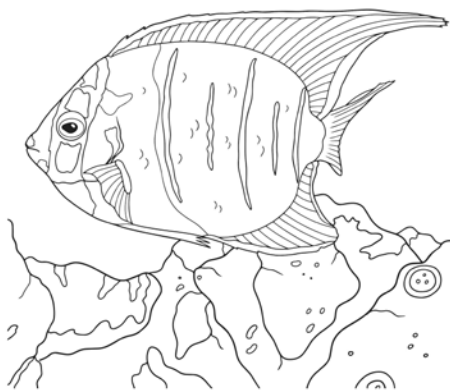
cangrejo

krab



2-page Layouts (Spreads)

- The simplest structure
- Facing pages are related to each other
- Pair art page with text page
- Pair coloring page with related activity page



fish
poisson

fish

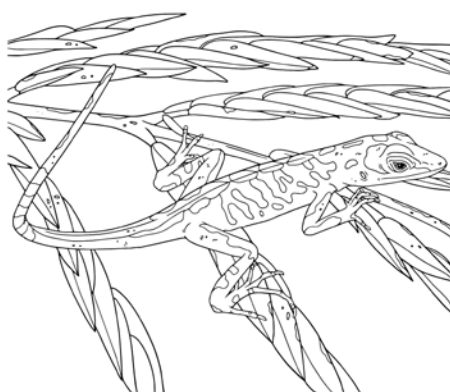
poisson

pez

vis

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Bearded Anole
This little lizard lives only on St. Martin and nowhere else in the world! It likes shady places, so you can find it on trees and bushes. It has blue around its eyes, but it can also change color.

Animal name
Nom de l'animal Bearded Anole - Anolis de Saint-Martin

Location
Lieu _____

Date & time
Date & heure _____

Notes
Remarques _____

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My Drawing • Mon Dessin

4-page Layouts

- Great structure for activity books
- Sample structure:
 - Introductory text page
 - Coloring page
 - Two activity pages
- Activity pages can build on information in the introductory page

This bird can fly backwards!

Have you seen the hummingbird with iridescent green on its back, and a long curved beak? That's the Green-throated Carib. It's the largest of St. Martin's two common hummingbirds, about 10-12cm long. Like all hummingbirds, it has phenomenal flight skills. It can fly super fast in almost any direction, even backwards and upside down! Its wings have special shoulder joints that help it do this. It can also hover, so it seems to be motionless in the air. It does this by beating its wings incredibly quickly. It takes lots of energy to move its wings so fast. So it's always looking for food! It eats some spiders and insects. But it gets most of its energy from the sugars in flower nectar. It drinks the nectar from the flowers with its long tongue, which acts like a mini pump. It needs so much energy, it drinks at least half its own body weight in nectar every day! It uses a special part of its brain to make a map of which flowers it fed from. That way, it can drink from different flowers while the ones it just visited are making more nectar. Amazing!

Cet oiseau peut voler à reculons !

As-tu déjà vu le colibri au vert irisé sur le dos et au long bec incurvé ? C'est le Colibri falle-vert. C'est le plus grand des deux colibris communs ici. Il mesure 10 à 12 cm. Comme tous les colibris, il a des capacités de vol magnifiques. Il peut voler super vite dans presque toutes les directions, même à reculons et à l'envers ! Ses ailes ont des épaules spéciales qui permettent cela. Il peut aussi planer. Il semble donc immobile dans les airs. Il le fait en battant des ailes très rapidement. Il lui faut beaucoup d'énergie pour battre des ailes si vite. Il est donc toujours à la recherche de nourriture ! Il mange quelques araignées et insectes. Mais, il tire la majeure partie de son énergie du nectar des fleurs. Il plane près des fleurs et boit leur nectar avec sa longue langue, qui agit comme une mini pompe. Il a besoin de tant d'énergie qu'il boit au moins la moitié de son propre poids en nectar chaque jour ! Il utilise une partie spéciale de son cerveau pour dresser une carte des fleurs dont il a déjà bu le nectar. De cette façon, il peut boire de différentes fleurs tandis que celles qu'il vient de visiter produisent plus de nectar. Incroyable !



Green-throated Carib
Colibri falle-vert

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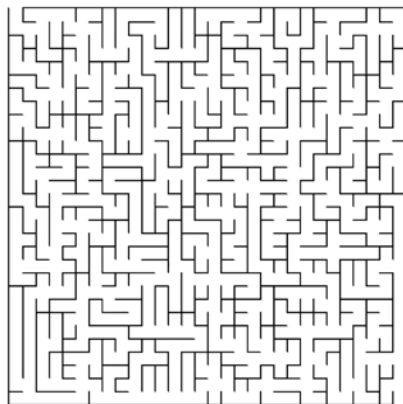
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GREEN-THROATED CARIB MAZE

Help this Green-throated Carib find a mate!



LABYRINTHE DU COLIBRI FALLE-VERT

Aide ce Colibri falle-vert à trouver un partenaire !



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WHO EATS NECTAR?

Did you know there are insects, birds, and even bats on St. Martin that eat nectar? Many have a long beak or tongue to reach the nectar in flowers. Since they spread pollen from flower to flower, they are also important pollinators! There are nine of them on this page. Find and circle them!

Green-throated Carib
Colibri falle-vert

Bearded Robber Fly
Mouche à toison

Osprey
Balibuzard pêcheur

Jamaican Fruit Bat
Artibé de la Jamaïque

Antillean Stick Insect
Phasme des Antilles

Green Heron
Héron vert

Monarch Butterfly
Monarque

Antillean Crested Hummingbird
Colibri huppé

Hairy Tarantula
Mygale soyeuse

Orange-spotted Flower Moth
Pyrale des fleurs à taches orangées

Jack Spaniard
Gulpe papier

Green Turtle
Tortue verte

Brown Pelican
Pelican brun

Lesser Antillean Long-tongued Bat
Chauve-souris Monophylle des Petites Antilles

Antillean Carpenter Bee
Abellie charpentière des Antilles

Turnip-tailed Gecko
Gros mabouia

Zenaida Dove
Colombe Zénolide

Sugar Bird
Sucrier à ventre jaune

QUI MANGE DU NECTAR ?

Savais-tu qu'il y a des insectes, des oiseaux et même des chauves-souris à Saint-Martin qui se nourrissent de nectar ? Beaucoup ont un long bec ou une longue langue pour atteindre le nectar des fleurs. Comme ils répandent le pollen de fleur en fleur, ils sont aussi des pollinisateurs ! Il y en a neuf sur cette page. Trouve-les et entoure-les !

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Longer Sections

- Books can have different longer thematic sections
- Intro text with many coloring and activity pages based on theme
- Longer text sections plus images and activities
 - Like a book and a workbook in one
 - A way to create a self-contained resource for older kids
- Longer sections can include quizzes
 - Measure learning
 - Help reading comprehension
 - Looking for answers gives kids a reason to read text
 - Can be fun and creative

SECRET NESTS

Hidden treasures on beaches and ponds

Not all birds make their nests up in trees. Many of the birds you see around our ponds and beaches make their nests right on the ground. With their nests out in the open, they are masters of hiding and defending them. Here is how they do it. Many birds keep their nests out of sight.

Killdeer make a shallow nest and fill it with bits of shell and fish bones. If an animal comes near the parents try to distract it. They pretend to have a broken wing and lead the threat away from the nest.

Least Terns nest right on the beach. It's almost impossible to see their nests. Their eggs and chicks look just like the sand. Camouflage is the only protection for these eggs and chicks.

Black-necked stilts nest near ponds and on old salt-pine walls. They hide their nests from predators before they get close. These birds call out to warn each other when there is danger. They chase away animals by flying right at them.



Killdeer parents protect their eggs by being distant away from the nest. This species is famous for its broken wing act.

Les parents de Grand-killdeer protègent leur nid en attirant le prédateur loin du nid. Cette espèce est célèbre pour son imitation d'une aile cassée.



Least Terns are able to walk around on their own almost as well as their chicks. Birds that can do this are called precocial birds.

Les oisillons de Grand-killdeer sont capables de se déplacer seuls presque dès leur naissance. Les oiseaux qui peuvent faire cela sont appelés oiseaux nidifuges.



Killdeer nests are made on the ground with bits of rock, shell, or whatever material is handy.

Les nids de Grand-killdeer sont faits sur le sol avec des morceaux de pierre, de coquilles ou tout ce qui est disponible à leur portée.

NIDS SECRETS

Vitres cachés sur les plages et les étangs

Tous les oiseaux ne font pas leur nid dans les arbres. De nombreuses espèces qui font leur nid autour de nos étangs et de nos plages font leur nid directement sur le sol. Avec leurs nids à l'air libre, ils sont maîtres de la cachette et de la défense. Vous pouvez même les voir faire leur nid. Beaucoup d'espèces gardent leurs nids en secret.

Les Grand-killdeer commencent un nid qui prendra la forme d'un plateau de nourriture de coquilles et de débris de poisson. Ils se tiennent à l'écart de la zone de leur nid. Ils font semblant d'avoir une aile cassée pour attirer le prédateur loin du nid.

Les Petites sternes nichent directement sur la plage. C'est presque impossible de voir leur nids. Leurs œufs et leurs oisillons ressemblent au sable. Le camouflage est la seule protection pour ces œufs et ces oisillons.

Les Échasses d'Amérique nichent près des étangs et sur les murs des anciens marais salés. Cela les aide à voir les prédateurs avant qu'ils ne s'approchent. Elles créent pour se protéger les uns les autres en cas de danger. Elles font des appels qui avertissent les autres de leur présence.



Least Terns will make nests and fly at you if you get near their nest. If this is happening to you, you should stay very still and go somewhere else.

Les Petites sternes font du bruit et volent vers toi si tu s'approches de leur nid. Si cela t'arrive, les deux yeux, simplement aller ailleurs.



Black-necked stilts will do whatever it takes to distract a predator away from their nest. They even pretend they are injured. They will also make loud warning cries to alert other birds.

Les Échasses d'Amérique font des gestes étranges pour distraire les prédateurs de leur nid. Elles peuvent prétendre qu'elles ont blessé. Elles font aussi de forts cris d'avertissement pour avertir les autres oiseaux.



It is common to see Black-necked stilts on our salt ponds. These are the birds that do most of the nesting around our salt ponds.

Il est courant de voir des Échasses d'Amérique sur les murs des marais salés. Ces oiseaux font la plupart des nids dans les étangs de sel.



Least Tern chicks are quick and look a lot like the eggs they just hatched out of. They walk in the sand for their parents to bring them food to eat.

Les oisillons de Petites sternes sont mouchetés et ressemblent beaucoup aux œufs dans lesquels ils viennent d'éclore. Ils attendent dans le sable que leurs parents leur apportent de la nourriture.



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LEAST TERN

This Least Tern is the most skilled at our island. It can search for its eggs and chicks just like the sand. We're going to try to see if it can find its eggs and chicks.



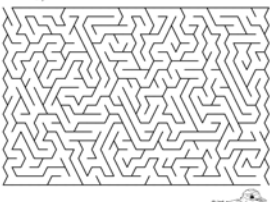
PETITE STERNE

La Petite sterne est le plus petit oiseau marin de notre île. Elle niche sur le sable de la plage. Ses œufs et ses oisillons ressemblent au sable. Ils sont donc difficiles à repérer. Elle utilise des appels pour attirer ses œufs.

KILLDEER MAZE

This Killdeer just distracted a predator and hid its eggs. Now help the Killdeer get back to its chicks!



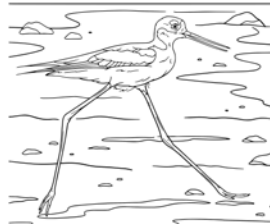


LABYRINTHE DU GRAVELOT KILLDEER

Ce Gravelot vient de distraire un prédateur et a caché ses œufs. Maintenant, aide-le à retrouver ses œufs en le guidant.

BLACK-NECKED STILT

These birds have really long legs that are bright grey. They can jump up to three feet high from their nests. They can also jump up to three feet high from their eggs. This is called the "jumping" jump. It's a really cool trick!



ÉCHASSE D'AMÉRIQUE

Ces échasses ont de très longues pattes grises. Elles peuvent sauter jusqu'à trois pieds au-dessus de leur nid. Elles peuvent aussi sauter jusqu'à trois pieds au-dessus de leurs œufs. C'est ce qu'on appelle le "saut". C'est un truc vraiment cool!

Pick Six: Black-necked Stilt Chick

Si Marie writes out parts about the black-necked stilt in their work. Now it's your turn! Pick up to six words to describe the chick of the black-necked stilt. Then write them on the lines!

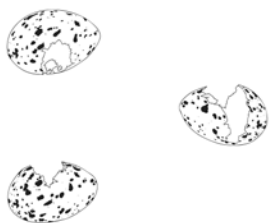


Choisis six: L'oisillon de l'échasse d'Amérique

Si Marie a écrit des parties de son travail à propos de l'oisillon de l'échasse d'Amérique. Maintenant, c'est ton tour! Choisis jusqu'à six mots pour décrire l'oisillon de l'échasse d'Amérique. Écris-les sur les lignes!

Imagine & Draw!

Who just hatched out of these eggs?



What Do Those Kids Eat?

This island is full of hungry young animals. Of course, different animals eat different foods. And some young animals don't eat the same thing as their parents.

Your mission is to match the animals with the food they eat when they are young! Draw a line from the animal on the left side, to the food on the right.

Animal	Food
Least Tern	Small fish
Black-necked Stilt	Small fish
Grand-killdeer	Small fish
Least Tern	Small fish
Black-necked Stilt	Small fish
Grand-killdeer	Small fish
Least Tern	Small fish
Black-necked Stilt	Small fish
Grand-killdeer	Small fish

Que mangent ces petites ?

Cette île regorge de jeunes animaux qui ont faim. Bien sûr, les animaux mangent des aliments différents selon les espèces. Et certains jeunes animaux ne mangent pas la même chose que leurs parents.

Ton mission est de relier les animaux à la nourriture qu'ils mangent quand ils sont jeunes! Trace une ligne de l'animal sur la colonne gauche vers la nourriture sur la droite.

Secret Nests Quiz Game

- The eggs and chicks of Least Terns are camouflaged to look like:
 - a. the sand
 - b. the water
 - c. the sky
 - d. the grass
- Killdeer chicks are made to look like:
 - a. a broken wing
 - b. a broken leg
 - c. a broken tail
 - d. a broken head
- If there's a threat nearby, Black-necked stilts will:
 - a. walk away quietly
 - b. fly away quickly
 - c. jump up to three feet high
 - d. jump up to three feet high
- The Black-necked stilt is famous for distracting predators from its nest:
 - a. by being there with its wings
 - b. by dropping bits of food to lead them away
 - c. by being there with its wings
 - d. by dropping bits of food to lead them away

Quiz : Nids secrets

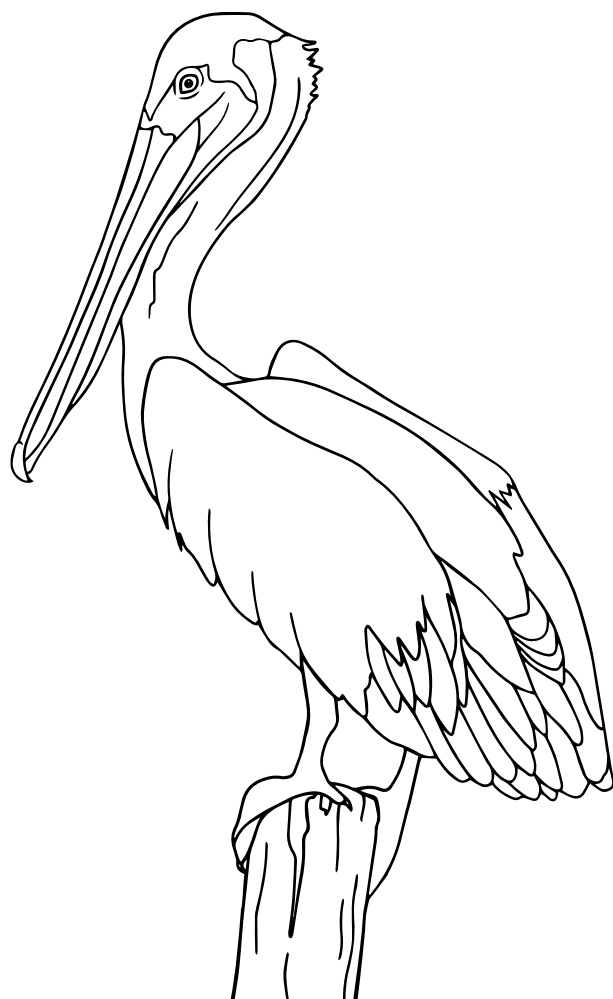
- Les œufs et les oisillons de Petites sternes sont camouflés pour ressembler à:
 - a. du sable
 - b. de l'eau
 - c. du ciel
 - d. de l'herbe
- Les oisillons de Grand-killdeer sont faits pour ressembler à:
 - a. une aile cassée
 - b. une jambe cassée
c. une queue cassée
- d. une tête cassée
- Si il y a une menace à proximité, les échasses d'Amérique:
 - a. marchent tranquillement
 - b. volent rapidement
 - c. sautent jusqu'à trois pieds de haut
 - d. sautent jusqu'à trois pieds de haut
- L'échasse d'Amérique est célèbre pour distraire les prédateurs de son nid:
 - a. en étant là avec ses ailes
 - b. en laissant tomber des morceaux de nourriture
 - c. en laissant tomber des morceaux de nourriture
 - d. en laissant tomber des morceaux de nourriture

Les Fruits de Mer is a non-profit association based in St. Martin. Their core mission is to collect and share knowledge about local nature and heritage. They carry out this mission through books and other publications, their free museum, short films and oral histories, events and other projects. Discover more and download free resources at lesfruitsdemer.com.

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