



# *Crane Lapbook*

from Homeschool Share

# *Crane Animal Study*

This research is provided as a simple guide. Please feel free to use your library as an additional resource for your research.

Cranes are large, beautiful, graceful water birds. In many Asian cultures, cranes are a symbol of fidelity, peace, purity, wisdom, prosperity, and longevity. Use a dictionary to define these words.

→ Add the Crane Symbols Shutterflap to your lapbook.

## Range

Cranes are found on five of the seven continents: Africa, Asia, Australian, Europe, and North America (there are no cranes in Antarctica or South America).

→ Complete the Where in the World Are Cranes Found? mini-book.

## Anatomy

What Makes a Crane a Crane? Cranes come in fifteen different shapes and sizes but share these similarities:

long neck

long legs

rounded wings

pointed bill

→ Complete the What Makes a Crane a Crane? Petal book

## Who's Who in the crane family?

Even though cranes have similarities, they also have differences.

The tallest crane is the Sarus Crane (up to 5 3/4 feet or 1.75 m tall).

The smallest Crane is the Demoiselle Crane (30 inches or 76 cm)

The heaviest crane is the Red-crowned Crane (weighing up to 24 pounds or 11 kg).

→ Complete Tallest, Smallest, Heaviest matchbooks and add to your lapbook

→ Research one crane species and write facts on the Crane Research page, if desired. Add to pocket in your lapbook or notebook.

If your student is interested in the Whooping Crane, find more information [at National Geographic Kids](#)

### **Conservation Status**

Cranes are among the most vulnerable species of birds on the earth. Eleven of the fifteen species of cranes are in danger of extinction.

North America is home to the Sandhill Crane as well as the Whooping Crane; these two birds are at opposite ends of the conservation spectrum. The Sandhill Crane is the most numerous crane on the earth. The Whooping Crane, however, is the rarest of all the crane species.

Because so many cranes are endangered, they are protected by laws. There are laws about hunting cranes, moving cranes, and sometimes there are laws protecting a crane's habitat.

→ Complete the Conservation Status flap book

What would your student do to protect endangered cranes? If your student enjoys writing, consider researching ways to help cranes. When the research is complete, your student could [write a newspaper article](#) about how a person is helping cranes.

### **Diet**

Cranes spend most of their time eating. They have varied diets because they are omnivores—eating both animals and plants. Cranes use their sharp bills to look for roots and the starchy swellings on tubers (potatoes are a tuber) as well as seeds and berries. Cranes also use their sharp bills to hunt for animals; they enjoy feasting on crayfish, worms, clams, insects, small animals (fish, mammals, birds), and eggs of other birds.

→ Complete What's on the Menu? and add it to your lapbook

→ Complete What Is an Omnivore? and add it to your lapbook

### **Flight**

Cranes typically need a running start propelled by wind in order to lift off for flight, but a frightened crane can spring directly into flight. Some cranes can fly as fast as 52 mph!

→ Complete simple fold and add it to your lapbook.

### Migration

What is migration? Migration is the seasonal movement of animal from one region to another.

Do cranes migrate? Some species do. They fly long distances in order to breed in a cold area and eat in warm area. Cranes prefer to fly at altitudes of less than 5,000 feet, but on some continents they are forced to fly at altitudes of 20,000 feet due to mountain passes.

When migrating, the miles traveled each day depends on a variety of factors such as weather conditions and locating suitable stopover points. Imagine driving your car across the country. If it is snowing, hailing, or raining heavily, you may stop and spend the night at a hotel sooner than you planned. If the weather is nice, but you can't find a hotel, you may keep on driving more than you planned. The same is true for the crane.

→ Complete Migration simple folds and add them to your lapbook

### Art: Origami

Watch a YouTube tutorial on how to make an origami crane. Store the crane in the lapbook pocket provided in the printables section.

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Cut on solid lines. Fold on dotted.

# Crane Symbols

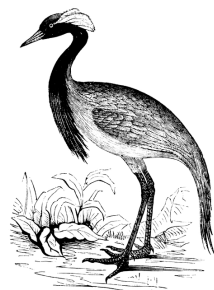
*peace*



*fidelity*



*purity*



*wisdom*



*longevity*



*prosperity*



freedom from disturbance; quiet and tranquility	quality of being pure
good sense; insight	faithfulness
long life	successful

Cut and paste definitions (for the book on the previous page). Your student could also write her own definitions.

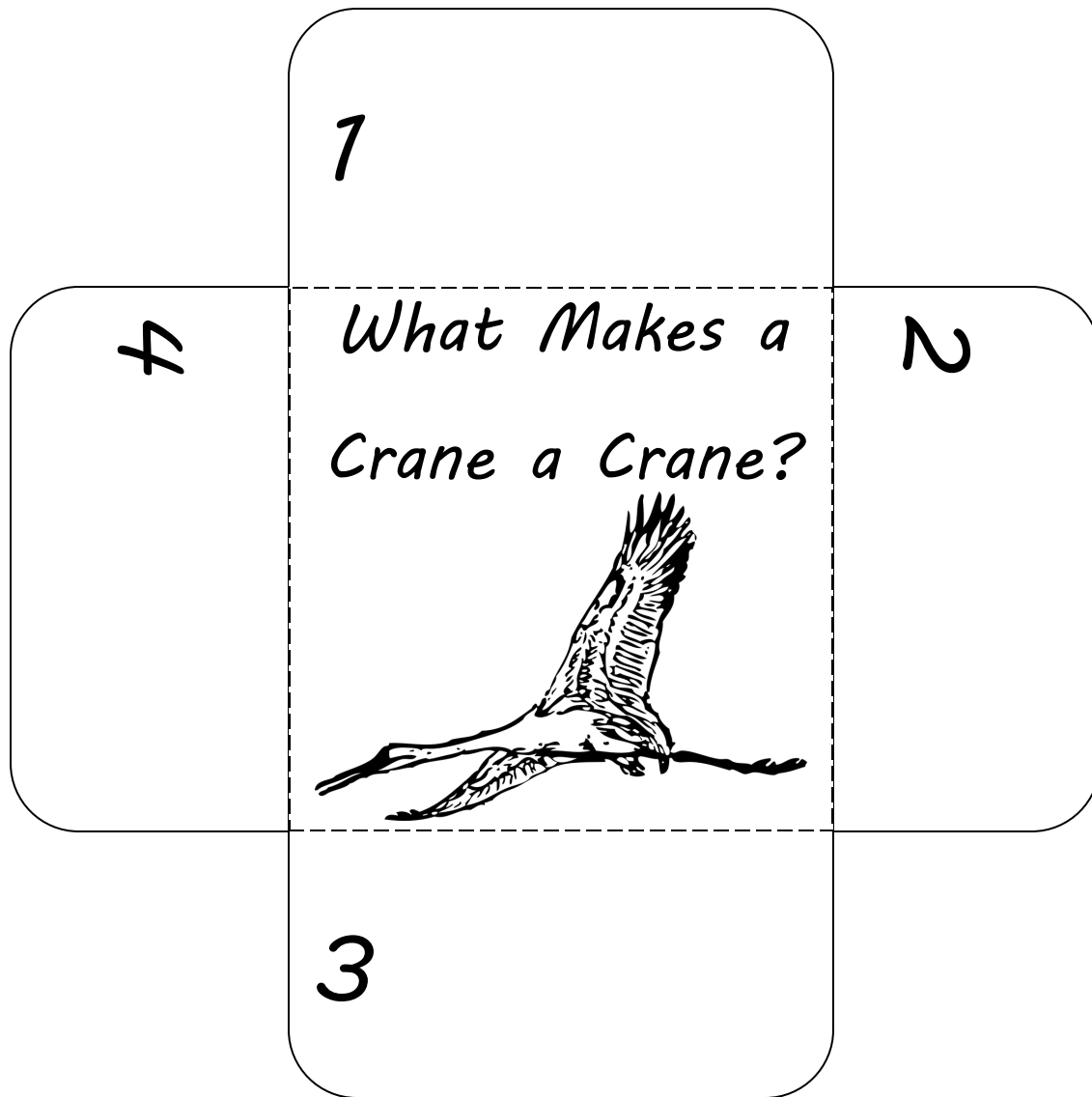
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**Directions:** Label the continents on the map (on the next page). Cut and paste the cranes on the five continents where you can find cranes.



*Where in the World Do Cranes Live?*





You are looking at the inside of the book. Cut shape out as one piece. Fold flaps in using the dotted lines as your guide. Tuck the last flap under so that book will stay closed.

Write one crane anatomy characteristic on each inside flap.



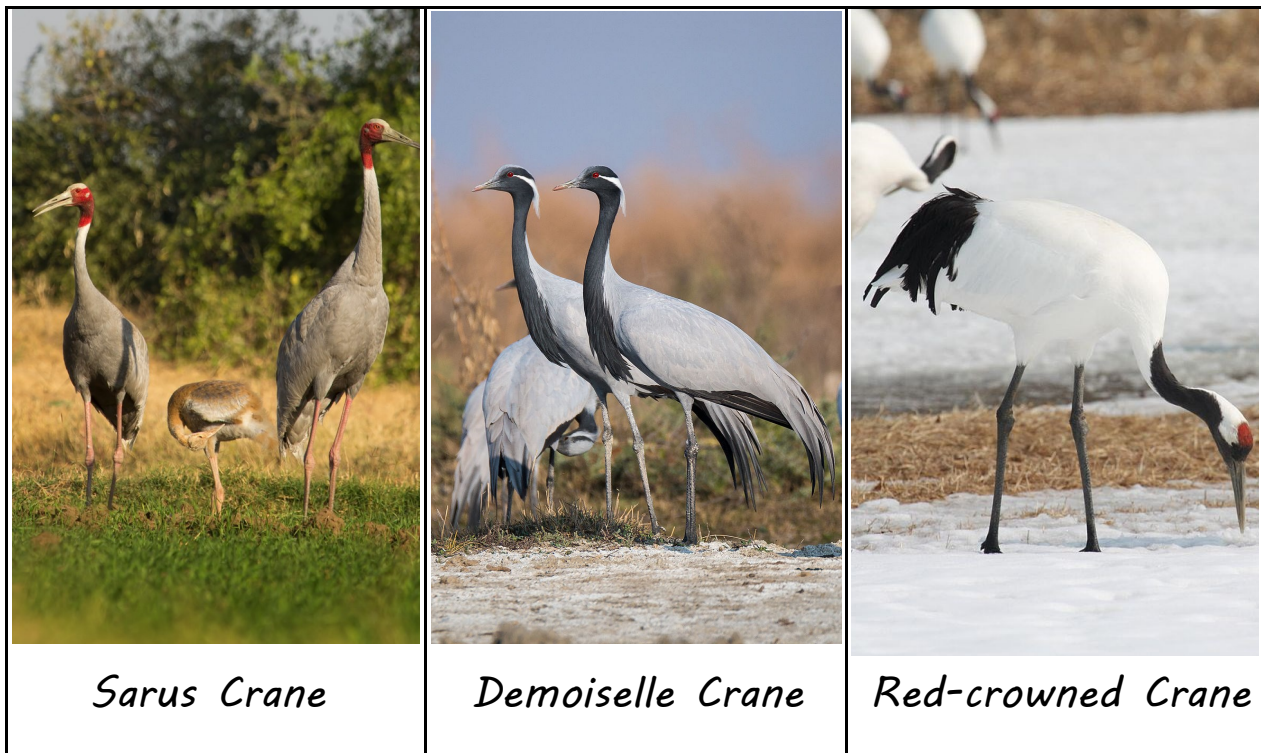
Cut on solid lines. Fold on dotted. Glue photos (next page) into the matchbooks.

Tallest

Smallest

Heaviest





*Sarus Crane*

*Demoiselle Crane*

*Red-crowned Crane*

**Image Credits**

"Saras Cranes with a chick" by Sumeet Moghe - Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saras\\_Cranes\\_with\\_a\\_chick.jpg#/media/File:Saras\\_Cranes\\_with\\_a\\_chick.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saras_Cranes_with_a_chick.jpg#/media/File:Saras_Cranes_with_a_chick.jpg)

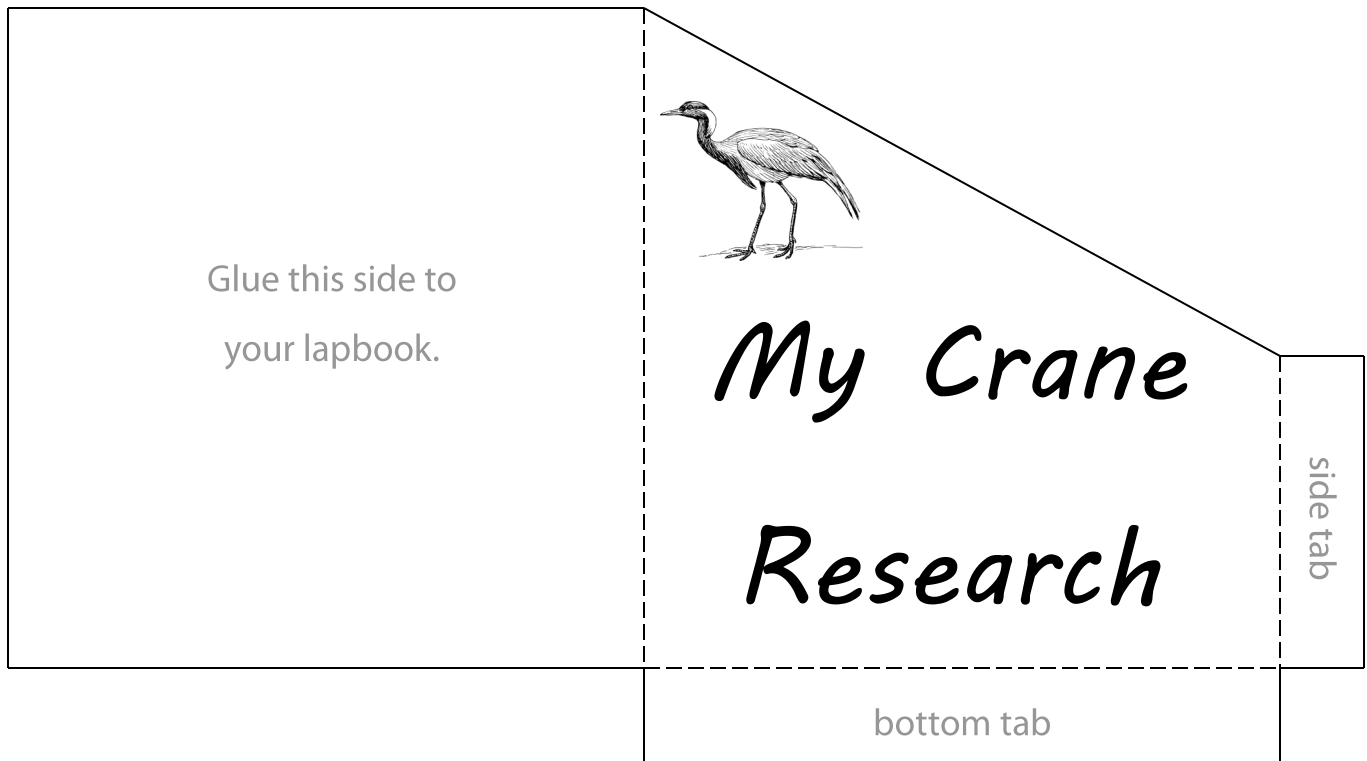
"Demoiselle Cranes at Tal Chappar" by Sumeet Moghe - Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Demoiselle\\_Cranes\\_at\\_Tal\\_Chappar.jpg#/media/File:Demoiselle\\_Cranes\\_at\\_Tal\\_Chappar.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Demoiselle_Cranes_at_Tal_Chappar.jpg#/media/File:Demoiselle_Cranes_at_Tal_Chappar.jpg)

"Grus japonensis -Hokkaido, Japan -several-8 (1)" by Alastair Rae from London, United Kingdom - Red-crowned CranesUploaded by snowmanradio. Licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0 via Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grus\\_japonensis\\_-Hokkaido,\\_Japan\\_-several-8\\_\(1\).jpg#/media/File:Grus\\_japonensis\\_-Hokkaido,\\_Japan\\_-several-8\\_\(1\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grus_japonensis_-Hokkaido,_Japan_-several-8_(1).jpg#/media/File:Grus_japonensis_-Hokkaido,_Japan_-several-8_(1).jpg)

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Cut on solid lines. Fold in half on the dotted line. Fold bottom tab and glue down. Fold side tab and glue down.



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# Three Flap (Horizontal)

Cut book out as one piece. Fold top under. Fold bottom under. Open book. Cut on solid black lines to form three flaps. Refold so that the cover is on the front.

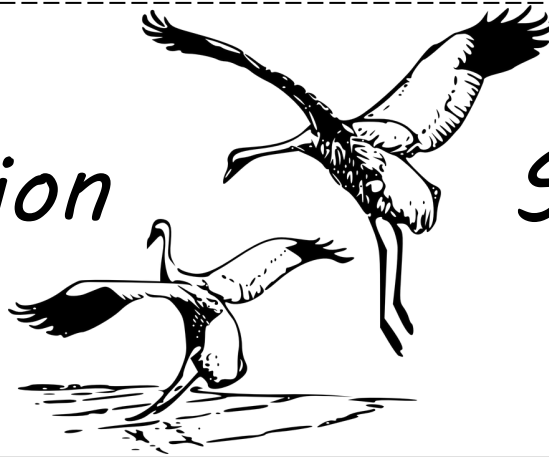
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*How many  
crane species  
are  
endangered?*

*Which crane is  
the most  
numerous in  
the world?*

*What is the  
rarest crane in  
the world?*

*Conservation*

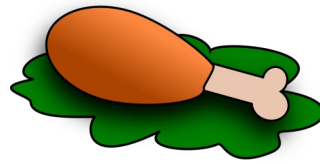


*Status*



How fast  
can a crane fly?

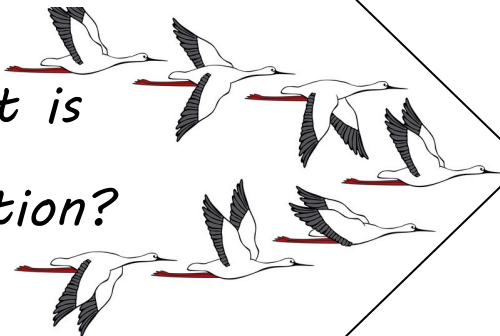
What is an  
OMNIVORE?



Cut books out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.

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What is  
migration?



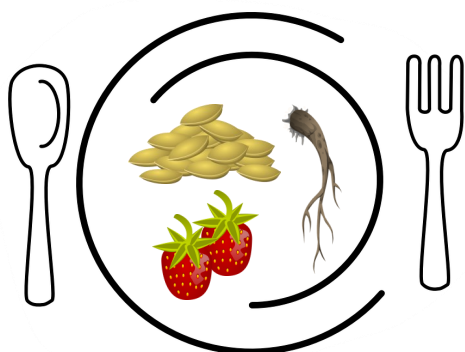
Do all cranes  
MIGRATE?



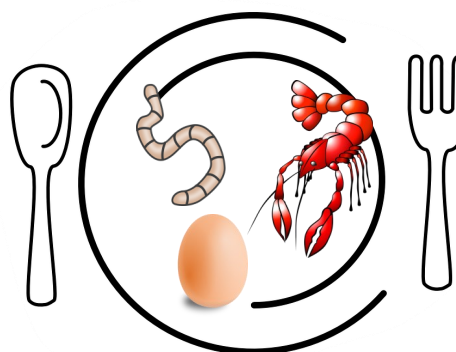
**Directions:** Cut out book as one piece and fold matchbook style. On the inside of the book, record the specific plants and animals cranes eat.

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# What's on the Menu?

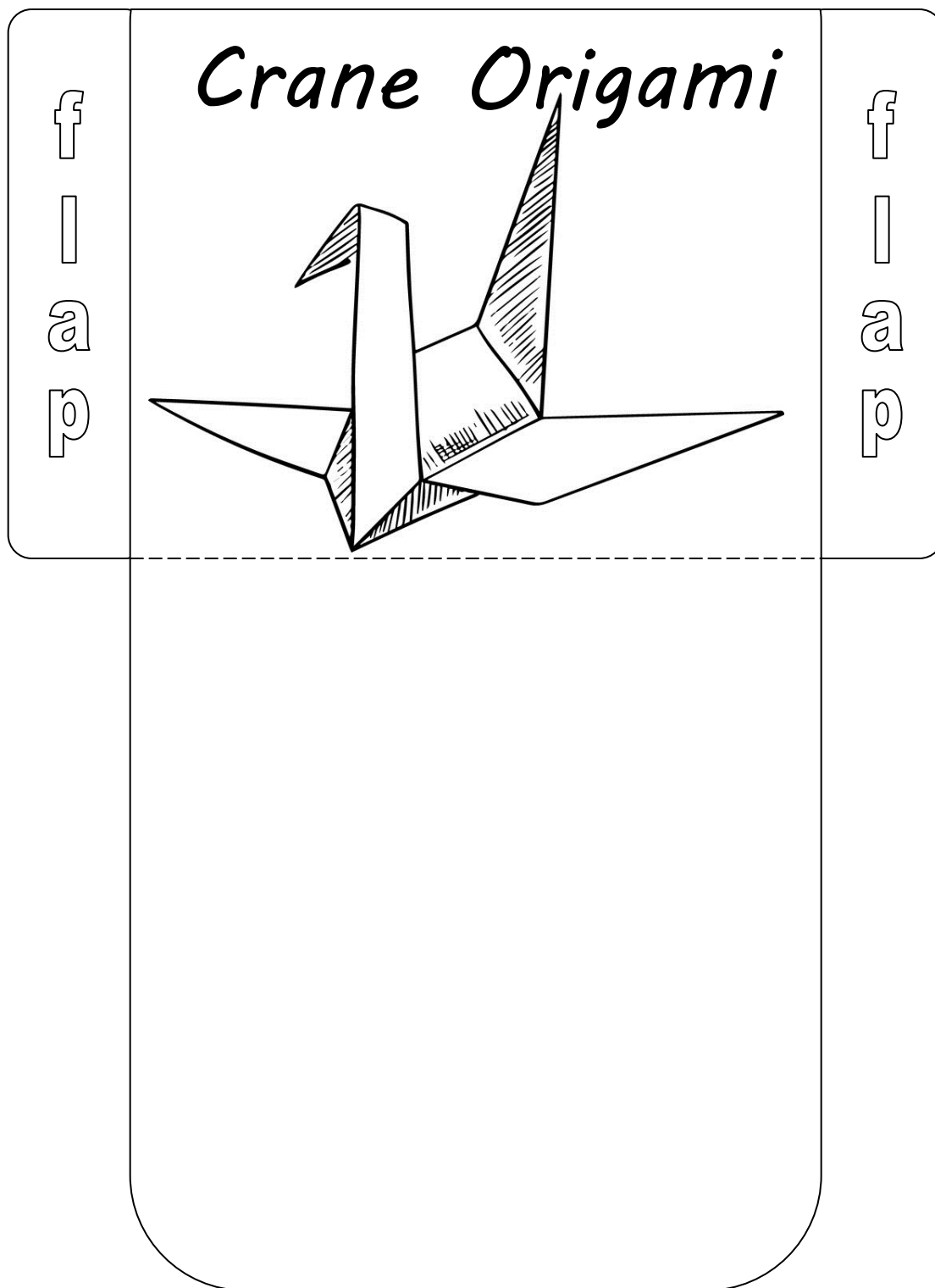


PLANTS



ANIMALS

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down. Use this pocket to store origami art (if your student decides to try it).





## The Wolf and the Crane by Aesop

A WOLF had been gorging on an animal he had killed, when suddenly a small bone in the meat stuck in his throat and he could not swallow it. He soon felt terrible pain in his throat, and he ran up and down groaning and groaning and seeking for something to relieve the pain. He tried to induce every one he met to remove the bone. "I would give anything," said he, "if you would take it out." At last the Crane agreed to try, and told the Wolf to lie on his side and open his jaws as wide as he could. Then the Crane put its long neck down the Wolf's throat, and with its beak loosened the bone, till at last got it out.

"Will you kindly give me the reward you promised?" said the Crane.

The Wolf grinned and showed his teeth and said: "Be content. You have put your head inside a Wolf's mouth and taken it out again in safety; that ought to be reward enough for you."

**"GRATITUDE AND GREED GO NOT TOGETHER."**

**Directions:** Read the fable. Cut out book as one piece. Fold in half. Color picture, if desired. Use the inside of the book to record your child's narration of the above story, or ask your child to write the moral of the story inside the book.

