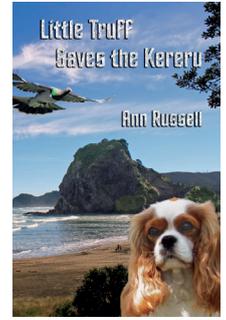


# Conservation Research Project



**Conservation** is the act of preserving, guarding, or protecting. It also means 'wise use'. In the natural world it includes the protection and management of ...

- the environment such as our schools, towns, national and regional parks
- natural resources such as trees
- biodiversity or the life found in an area like the sea shore, a forest, a mountain

## Examples of Conservation in Action in NZ and Overseas

bears	Hectors and Maui's Dolphins	orang-utan
beech forests	kākā	panda bear
black stilt	kākāpō	saddlebacks
blue duck	kiwi	takahē
Save (Lake) Manapouri	blue-wattled kōkako	tiger
marine conservation at Leigh	Chatham Island black robin	native forests
elephants	NZ brown teal	vervet monkeys

## Check List for Research Project

*Tick off each step as you complete it.*

- Choose a subject from the list above or find one of your own.
- Ask 5 key questions about your chosen topic.
- Use a variety of sources when you do your research. Keep a bibliography of the sources you've used – see below.
- Obtain a picture of your topic.
- Present your information on A3 paper in an imaginative way.
- Include a border, a title, a picture, the questions you asked in one colour with the answers written below in a second colour, and the bibliography.
- Add a couple of thoughtful sentences about your findings under the heading of My Opinion.

*Bibliography: use a variety of sources – books, magazines, encyclopedias, Internet, interviews, email/letters, video.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- An Additional Activity: talk about your findings in an oral presentation.

## Guidelines:

### 1. Introduction. Include the following:

- A smile for your audience!
- Decide on an opening line which will grab the audience's attention.
- How will you use the illustration? Display it by blu-tacking it to the board?
- How and where in your introduction will you address the audience?
- Why did you choose this topic?

### 2. Body or the main area for information:

- Present the 5 areas of research in a logical order. For example, from where the bird is found to how long they live.

### 3. Conclusion:

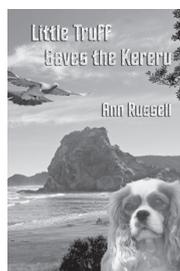
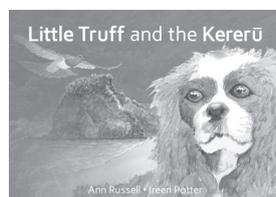
- This gives an opportunity to give your opinion about the bird.
- What makes it special?
- Did you feel the same about the bird at the end of your research as you did at the beginning, or was there a change in attitude?
- What did you learn from this experience?
- Always thank you audience as you end your presentation.

### 4. General organisation:

- Prepare cue cards, keeping them brief.
- Use large lettering so it's easy to read.
- Use colour coding for headings, quotes, or anything important so it stands out.
- Number the cards in order.
- Tying cards together or putting them on a ring keeps them in order.
- Make a brief check list of things you need for your presentation and use it.
- Practise your presentation, daily, before you have to give it.

### 5. During the presentation:

- For stability, stand with your feet shoulder distance apart.
- Make sure your voice is loud enough for everyone to hear you easily.
- Vary the pitch and pace of your presentation to keep people alert.
- Keep hand actions to a minimum.
- Make eye contact with ALL of your audience or use the option of skimming your eyes over the tops of their heads.



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