

# SCIENCE POSTERS

Volume 2

15 CHARTS

## Plant Adaptations

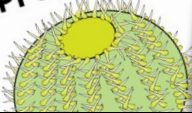
Adaptations are a specific set of features that an organism has that equip it to survive in its specific habitat. Plants develop adaptations for a variety of reasons.

### Sun & Nutrients



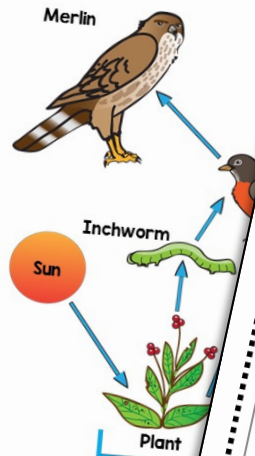
Some rainforest vines grow up the trunk of trees to get closer to the sunlight.

### Protection



## Food Webs

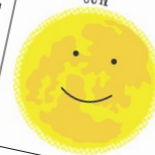
Food webs are a connected network of food chains. It shows the transfer of energy from one organism to another within a specific ecosystem. The transfer of energy starts with the Sun.



## The Earth, Sun & Moon

The Earth, Sun, and Moon are all very important to sustaining life on Earth. While they share some similarities, they all have their own unique characteristics and attributes.

### Sun



### Earth



### Characteristics of the Earth

- It is a star
- It is the center of our solar system
- The gravitational pull from the sun keeps all the planets in place
- It provides energy and light to all living things on Earth

### Characteristics of the Moon

- It is a planet
- It revolves around the Sun
- It has an atmosphere
- It orbits the sun every 365 days
- It has water

### Characteristics of the Moon

- It is the only planet with life
- It is a satellite
- It revolves around the Earth
- It has no atmosphere
- It orbits the Earth
- It has

PERFECT FOR JOURNALS

INCLUDES DIGITAL



# INCLUDES 15 SCIENCE POSTERS

Vol 2. Titles Include:



- Life Cycle of a Butterfly
- Life Cycle of a Frog
- Producers, Consumers & Decomposers
- Plant Adaptations
- Animal Adaptations
- Food Webs
- Ecosystems
- Animal Traits
- Metamorphosis of Insects
- Changes to the Earth's Surface
- Landforms
- Weather Vs. Climate
- Weather Maps
- The Earth, Moon, Sun
- Layers of Soil

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Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.



*I've been using Science notebooks for many years and this product is perfect. Easy to use and helped keep the notebooks interactive. Thanks. - Laurie M.*



*The first set was so amazing, I just had to get the second set!!! Looking it over now and it too will be a great addition to our science journals. Thanks. -Christina S.*



*These anchor charts are great for student journals. They give good visuals and explanations of the Science vocabulary. - Christina F.*





# INCLUDES PRINTING OPTIONS!

Each poster includes different printing options. (Example shown is from vol. 1)

**The Water Cycle**  
Water travels in a cycle. It is on a continuous journey from the sky to land and back again.

<b>Precipitation</b>	Water falls to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
<b>Evaporation</b>	Water changes from a liquid to a gas as it is heated from the sun.
<b>Condensation</b>	Water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid and forms little water droplets as it cools.
<b>Run Off</b>	Water drains from a high point of land and flows into an existing body of water.
<b>Accumulation</b>	Water collects on the earth's surface such as oceans, streams, and lakes.
<b>Transpiration</b>	Water is absorbed by a plant, carried through to the leaves, and then turned into water vapor and released into the atmosphere.

Mini Color

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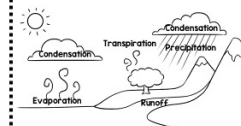
Mini Black & White

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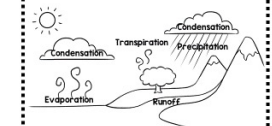
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Mini Fill-In

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Full Page Color

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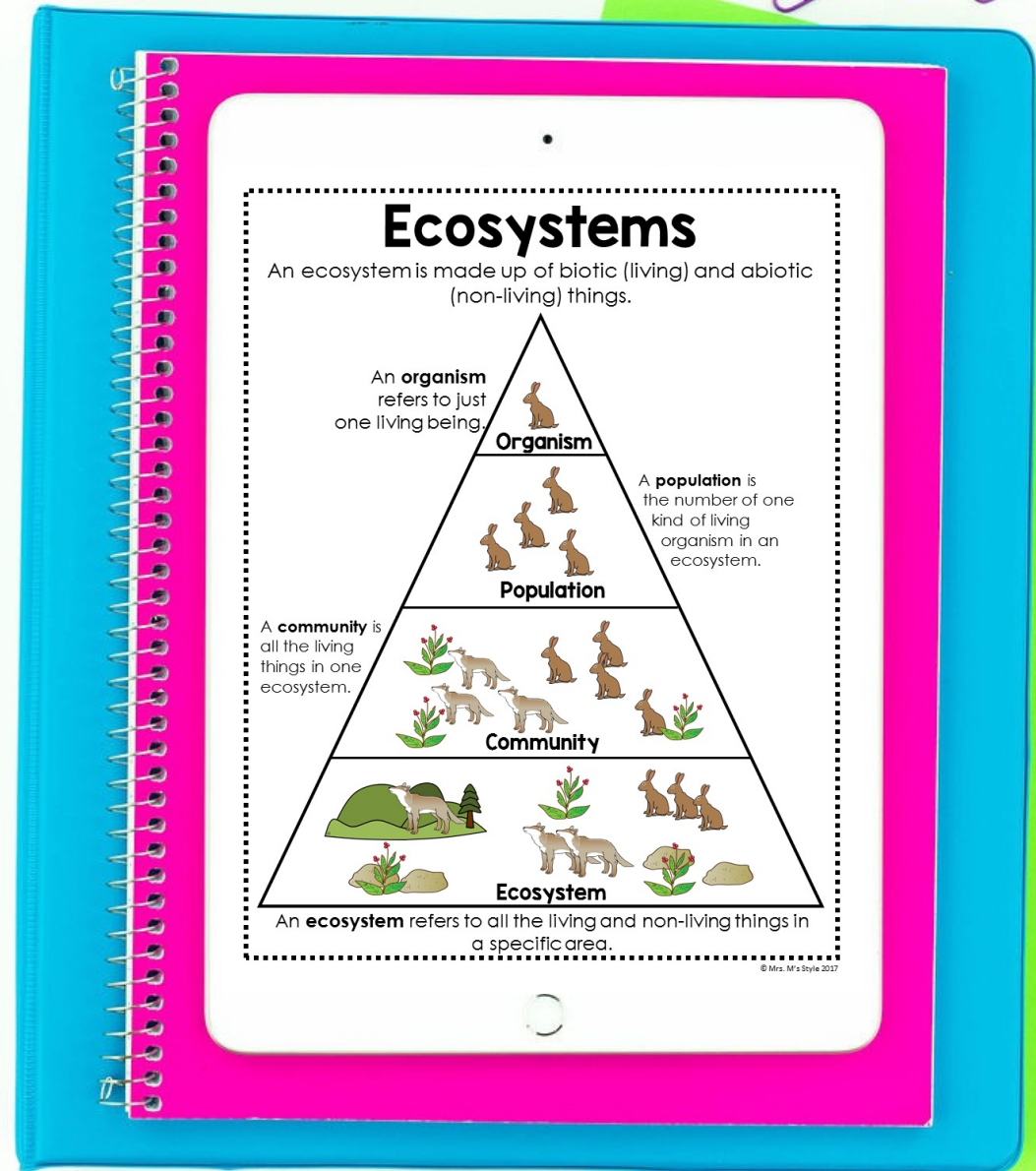
Full Page Black & White



# Includes a Digital Version

This resource is also available in a digital version that is compatible with Google Slides.

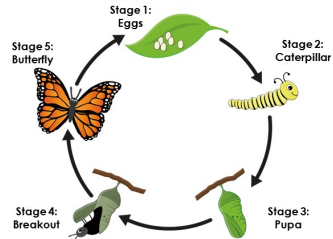
You can get the full color anchor charts as well as the fill-in templates in digital format.



# A LOOK INSIDE...

## Life Cycle of a Butterfly

All living things have a life cycle. A life cycle is the stages of development and growth living things go through. This is a life cycle of a butterfly.

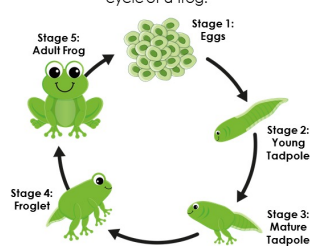


<b>Stage 1</b>	An adult butterfly will lay its eggs on a leaf.
<b>Stage 2</b>	The eggs hatch into caterpillars. The caterpillars will eat lots of food.
<b>Stage 3</b>	When the caterpillar is ready, it will hang upside down from a leaf and make a chrysalis.
<b>Stage 4</b>	When it's ready, the butterfly will breakout of the pupa.
<b>Stage 5</b>	The butterfly is now finally formed and is ready to lay more eggs.

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## Life Cycle of a Frog

All living things have a life cycle. A life cycle is the stages of development and growth living things go through. This is a life cycle of a frog.






<b>Stage 1</b>	An adult frog will lay its eggs.
<b>Stage 2</b>	The eggs hatch into young tadpoles.
<b>Stage 3</b>	The tadpoles grow back legs and change into mature tadpoles.
<b>Stage 4</b>	When the frog is almost all full grown, it will grow all its legs and turn into a froglet.
<b>Stage 5</b>	The frog finally turns into a full grown adult.

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## Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers

All living organisms play a role in the food chain. Living things can either be producers, consumers, or decomposers. All three play an important role in the food chain.

<b>Producers</b>	 Producers can make food on their own from the sun. Most plants are producers.
<b>Consumers</b>	 Consumers do not make their own food. They eat producers and other consumers.
<b>Decomposers</b>	 Decomposers break down dead and decaying material and help put nutrients back into the soil.

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## Plant Adaptations

Adaptations are a specific set of features or characteristics an organism has that equips it to live in a specific habitat. Plants develop adaptations for a variety of reasons.

### Sun & Nutrients



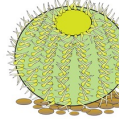
Some rainforest vines grow up the trunk of trees to get closer to the sunlight.

### Water



Some desert plants have waxy leaves to help them retain water.

### Protection



Some plants have spines to help protect them from predators.

### Reproduction



Some plants quickly bloom and drop their seeds after rainfall.

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## Animal Adaptations

Adaptations are a specific set of features or characteristics an organism has that equips it to live in a specific habitat. Animals can have behavioral or structural adaptations.

### Behavioral

Behavioral adaptations are the way an animal behaves or acts that allow it to survive.

#### Examples:

- Migration
- Hibernation
- Nesting

### Structural

Structural adaptations refer to the specific features an animal has that allow it to survive.

#### Examples:

- Claws
- Webbed feet
- Spotted fur

### Behavioral Example



Canadian geese usually migrate south for the winter. This allows them to fly to warmer temperatures and helps them survive the winter.

### Structural Example



A jaguar's spots help it blend into its environment. This helps protect them from predators as well as keeps them hidden while they are hunting.

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## Landforms

Over time, the shape of the land and water on Earth has changed. These changes have resulted in the formation of different landforms.

### Mountains



A mountain is an abrupt and drastic change in elevation.

### River



A naturally flowing body of water. It has a source and a mouth.

### Peninsula



A peninsula is a piece of land that juts out into a body of water.

### Gulf



A body of water that is almost completely surrounded by land.

### Valley



A valley is the low lying land in between two mountains.

### Canal



A manmade waterway to connect two bodies of water.

### Island



An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.

### Delta

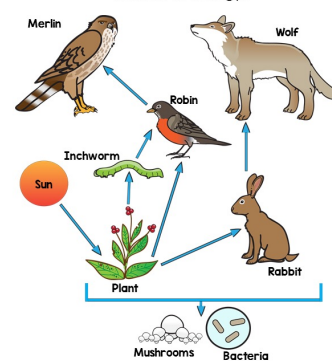


Land near the source of a river that is formed by river sediment.

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## Food Webs

Food webs are a connected set of food chains. It shows the transfer of energy from organism to organism within a specific ecosystem. The arrows indicate a transfer of energy.

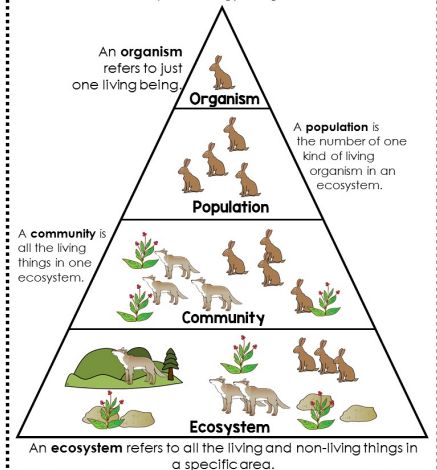


All organisms within an ecosystem are dependent upon one another. If you remove just one organism it will have an impact on the rest of the organisms in that ecosystem.

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## Ecosystems

An ecosystem is made up of biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) things.



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# A LOOK INSIDE...

## Changes to the Earth's Surface

The Earth's surface can change quickly due to a natural disaster, or it can change slowly over time due to some of Earth's natural processes.

What causes the Earth to change quickly?



Volcano

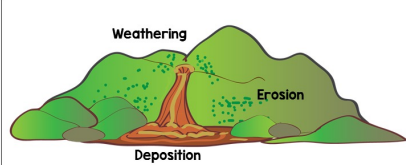


Avalanche



Earthquake

What causes the Earth to change slowly?



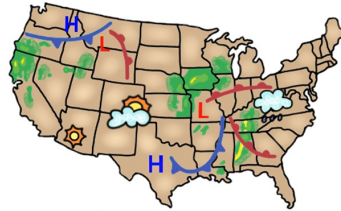
**Weathering**  
the breaking down of rock.

**Erosion**  
the movement of sediment.

**Deposition**  
The depositing of sediment.

## Weather Maps

Meteorologists will use different symbols to show what type of weather we can expect in the different parts of the country. If you can read a weather map you can prepare for the weather you will be getting.



Sunny



High Pressure



Low Pressure



Warm Front



Cold Front



Cloudy



Snowy



Rainy



Stormy

## Weather vs. Climate

You can describe the climate and the weather of any location on the Earth. The weather and climate of a specific region impact people on a day to day basis.

**Weather**  
describes what is currently happening.

**Climate**  
describes the average weather patterns for a specific region.

**Weather**

--measured over short periods of time

--described as predictions

--used to determine climate

**Climate**

--measured over long periods of time

--described as averages

--determined by decades of weather data

**Both**

--Describes the temperature, precipitation, and humidity of a specific region

## The Earth, Sun & Moon

The Earth, Sun, and Moon are all very important to sustaining life on Earth. While they share some similarities, they all have their own unique characteristics and attributes.



Sun

**Characteristics of the Earth**

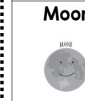
- It is a star
- It is the center of our solar system
- The gravitational pull from the sun keeps all the planets in place
- It provides energy and light to all living things on Earth



Earth

**Characteristics of the Moon**

- It is a planet
- It revolves around the Sun
- It has an atmosphere
- It orbits the sun every 365 days
- It has water
- It is the only planet with life



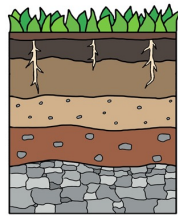
Moon

**Characteristics of the Moon**

- It is a satellite
- It revolves around the Earth
- It has no atmosphere
- It orbits the Earth every 27 days
- It has craters and other landforms

## Layers of Soil

Soil has many layers. You usually only see the top layer of dirt, but the profile of soil changes drastically the deeper below the surface you go. Each layer of soil is important.



Humus  
Topsoil  
Subsoil  
Parent Material  
Bedrock

**Humus** - The very top part of the soil is called the humus. It is rich in organic matter and has lots of nutrients.

**Topsoil** - Below the humus, you can find the topsoil. This is where the seeds will germinate.

**Subsoil** - Below the topsoil is subsoil. This layer contains a lot of sand, silt, and clay.

**Parent Material** - This layer consists of broken up rocks and some broken tree roots.

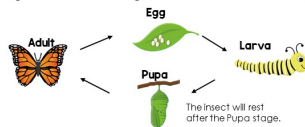
**Bedrock** - This layer is composed of solid rocks and is below all other layers of soil.

## Metamorphosis of Insects

Metamorphosis is the process of change organisms go through as they grow and develop. Insects can go through complete or incomplete metamorphosis.

### Complete Metamorphosis

There are four stages of a complete metamorphosis. The insect goes through a dramatic change from the first to the final stage.

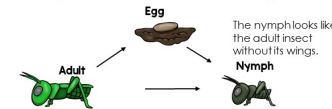


The insect will rest after the Pupa stage.

EXAMPLES: Butterfly, Ant, Ladybug, Moth, Beetle

### Incomplete Metamorphosis

There are three stages of an incomplete metamorphosis. The insect changes, but it is not as drastic of a change.



The nymph looks like the adult insect without its wings.

EXAMPLES: Cricket, Grasshopper, Dragon Fly, Roach, Spider

## Animal Traits

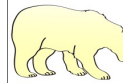
All animals have their own set of traits, characteristics and behaviors. Some of these traits and behaviors are inherited and some of them are learned.

### Inherited Traits

Inherited traits are any traits, behaviors, or characteristics that are passed down from parent to offspring.



type of beak



color of fur



shape of leaf

### Learned Behaviors

Learned behaviors are specific behaviors animals have learned from an experience or their environment.



dog tricks



balancing a ball

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