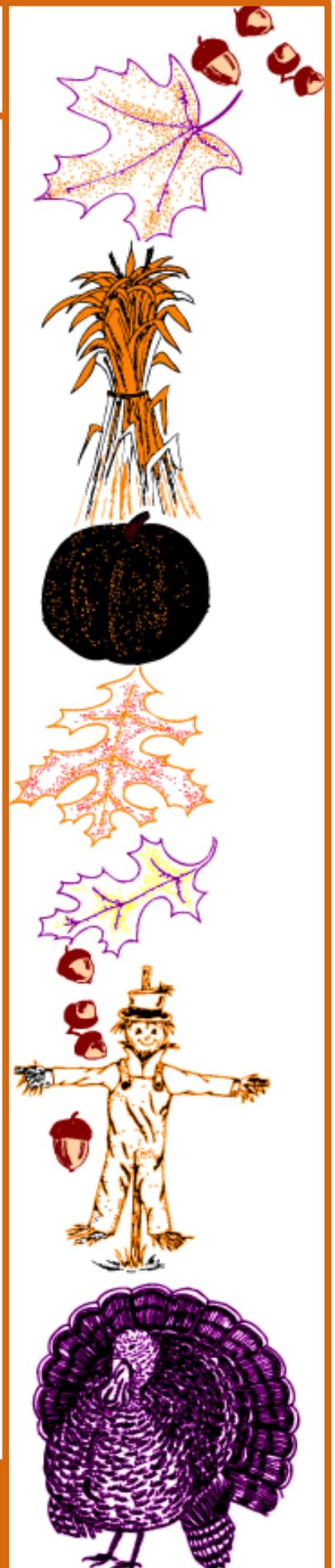


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Colors may be different



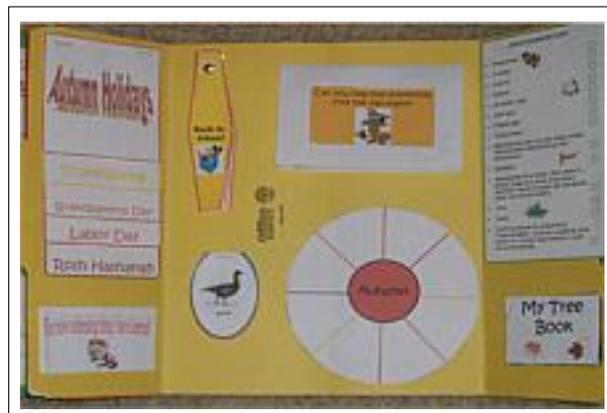
**Entire Lapbook**



**1<sup>st</sup> folder**

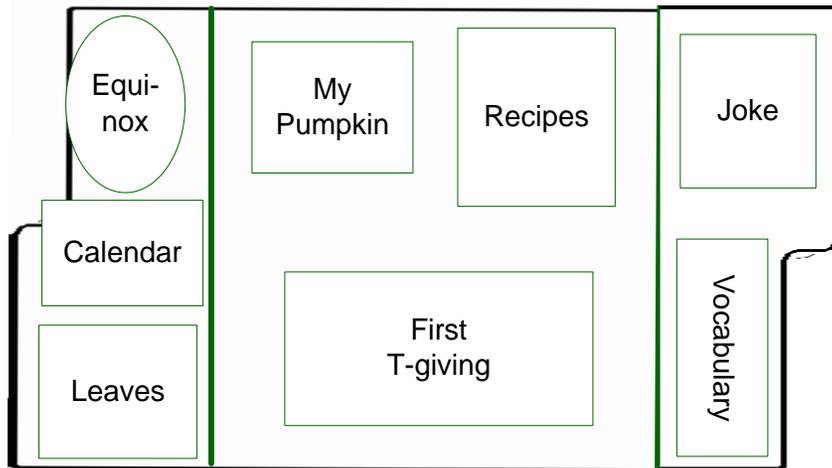


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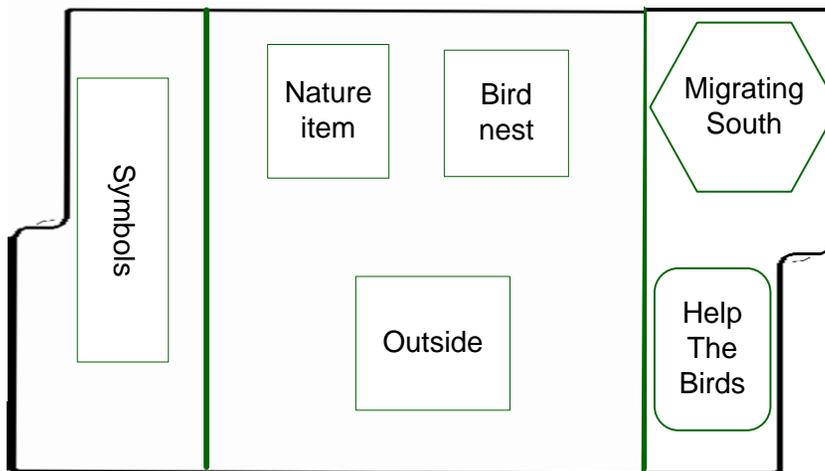


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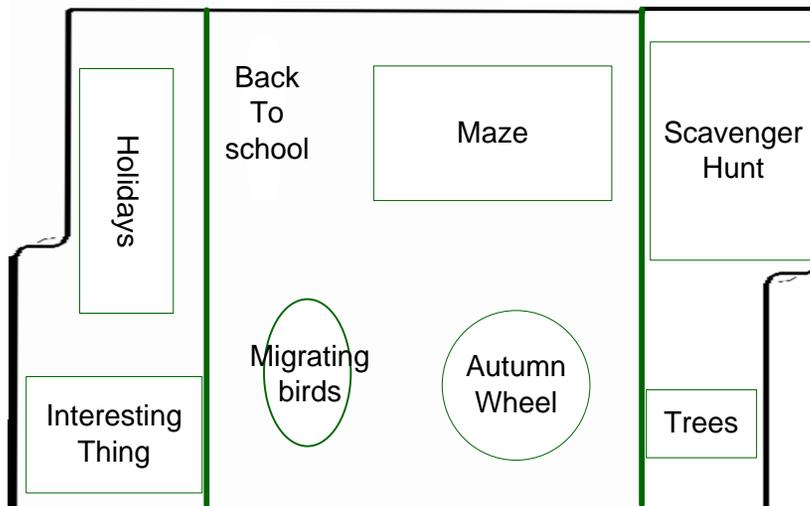
## Folder 1



## Folder 2



## Folder 3



## Why do Leaves Change Color?

During the hot summer months, trees go through a process called photosynthesis. During this process, trees use sunlight to change water and carbon dioxide into sugar for food. Once the weather begins to turn cool, nature is ready to take a break. The first sign that trees are getting ready for the long rest of winter is by the changing color of its leaves. These bright oranges, reds and yellows are a remarkable sight.

The color of leaves comes from pigments. Pigments are natural substances created by the cells in leaves. The three pigments that produce color in leaves are chlorophyll (green), carotenoid (yellow, orange, and brown), and anthocyanin (red). Trees use chlorophyll to make food from sunlight. Carotenoid is what makes the brilliant yellows and oranges and anthocyanin adds the reds.

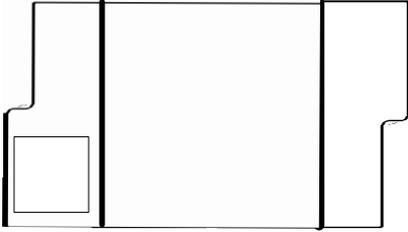
The reason that leaves are not orange or yellow during the growing season is the chlorophyll covers the carotenoid. Most anthocyanin is produced only in autumn, thus making red and orange leaves. As the sunlight of summer grows shorter, trees produce less and less chlorophyll. Once the tree stops producing chlorophyll, the carotenoid already in the leaves begins to show through. The leaves begin to turn to yellows, oranges and warm browns that make nature look alive.

We can identify different tree by their fall colors. Oaks are red, brown or russet. Maples host a whole range of colors from orange-reds to bright scarlet. Birches are usually bright yellow.

Color the leaves in autumn colors



## Folder 1



Cut out as one piece. Accordion fold and glue into lapbook with title page on top. Read **Why do Leaves Change Color?** Write or color in the different colors of autumn leaves.

	<b>Colors of autumn leaves</b>

## Migrating Birds

Swallows are little birds with blue backs, red throats, and long tail feathers. They are quick and well coordinated while flying. They like hanging around open fields that have plenty of water. Their diet consists of things like flies, worms and beetles.

Geese have a black head and neck with white around their chin. Being about as long as a yardstick, geese are bigger than most birds. They like to eat vegetation, especially grass.

Hawks are mainly woodland birds with long tails and very good eye sight. They get their food by lunging for it from their perch. Hawks are considered very smart birds. Hawks live in a variety of places such as deserts, grasslands, forests, tropical rainforests, and fields.

Martins are small birds of many varieties. They build their nests in hollowed out places like holes found on the sides of trees or buildings. People like martins because they eat up to 2,000 pesky mosquitoes a day along with other insects.



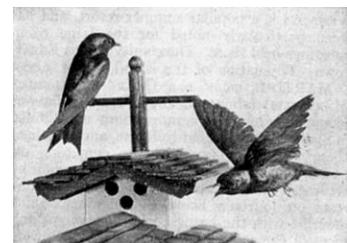
Swallows



Geese

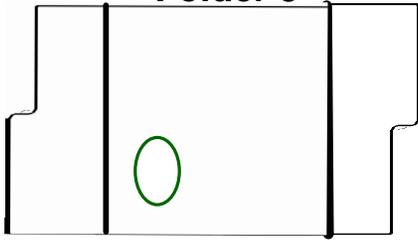


Hawk

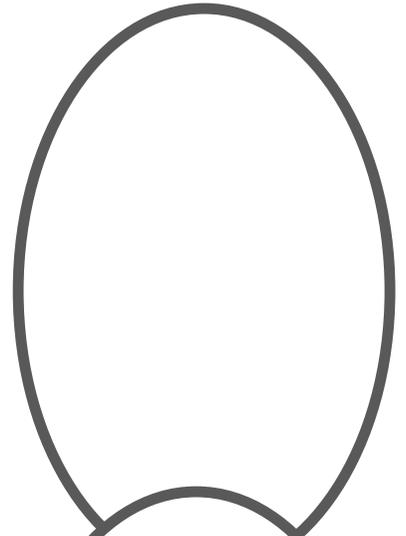
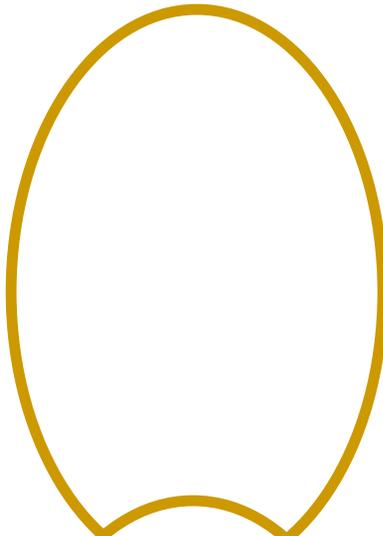
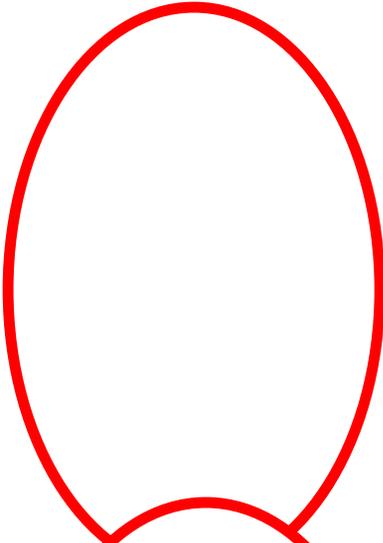


Martins

### Folder 3



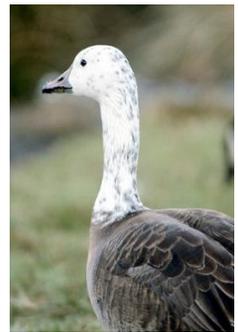
Cut out the booklets as one piece. Fold in half, stack booklets one on top of the other and staple together. Glue into lapbook. Read **Migrating Birds**. Fill out each booklet with information on each bird.



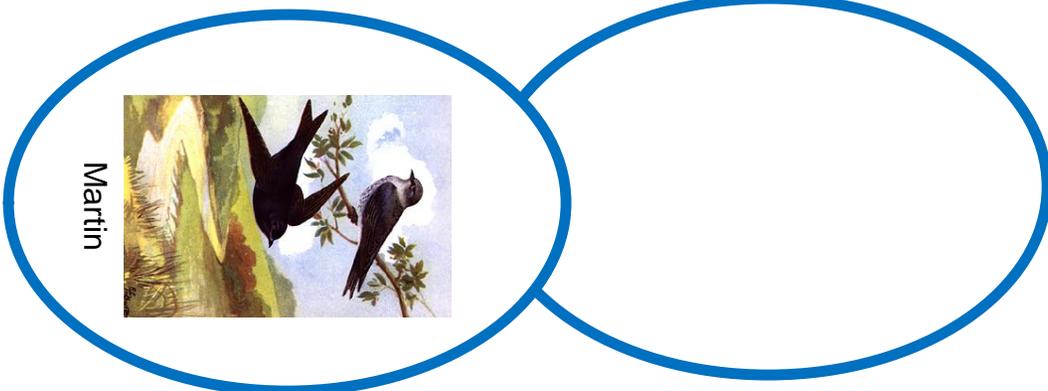
Swallow



Hawk



Goose



Martin