

Chesapeake Bay Estuary Program U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Concept by Dave Folker Art and Verse by Britt Eckhardt Slattery

Any teacher, school or school district may reproduce this for class use without permission.

This may not be sold for profit.



"I don't care," claimed the boy, as he tossed an old can right into the Bay, with a flick of his hand. "It really won't matter at all, anyway, I know that the tide here will wash it away."



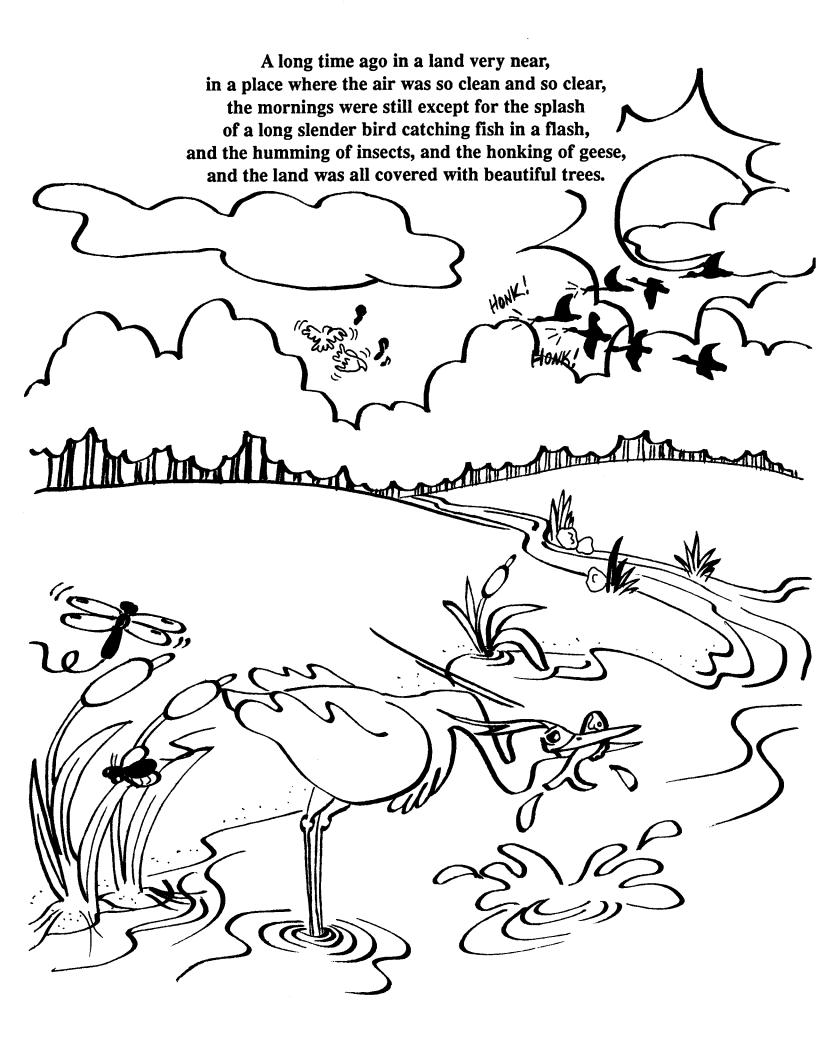
"Now hold on, just a minute! This water's my home!"
came a cry from the gurgling, watery foam.
"Who are you?" gasped the boy to the beast (who was green),
"Well, you are the strangest thing I've ever seen!"

"Why, I'm Chessie, the monster of Chesapeake Bay,
I've come here to say that it isn't okay
to litter and dirty the home of my friends!
The health of the land and the water depends
on people like you! You really should care!
How would you like to breathe dirty air?
The animals know, but the people should care
and learn more about this big place that they share!"









Then men came from afar, with their axes they chopped, they planted their crops, and before they had stopped, where there once had stood trees, now stood huge fields of hay.

They built houses galore, they decided to stay.

So they lived off the land and they fished in the Bay, And in the beginning, life was okay.



Then more people came and the colony grew, and they needed more space -- so what did they do?

They tore down more trees and they cleared off the ground where the animals lived, where their food had been found.

And soon where a babbling brook once had been, came the buzzing of progress, a deafening din.

"This life's for the birds!" was the colonists' cry, "Let's build several highways where dirt roads now lie!" And then they built skyscrapers so high, high, high, HIGH! And factories with smokestacks that billowed and puffed and polluted the sky with choking black stuff.

They ripped up the marshes to build close to the shore, they threw trash in the water, and then, what is more, they took all the fish, and left none for the others, their boats churned the bottom, the oysters were smothered!

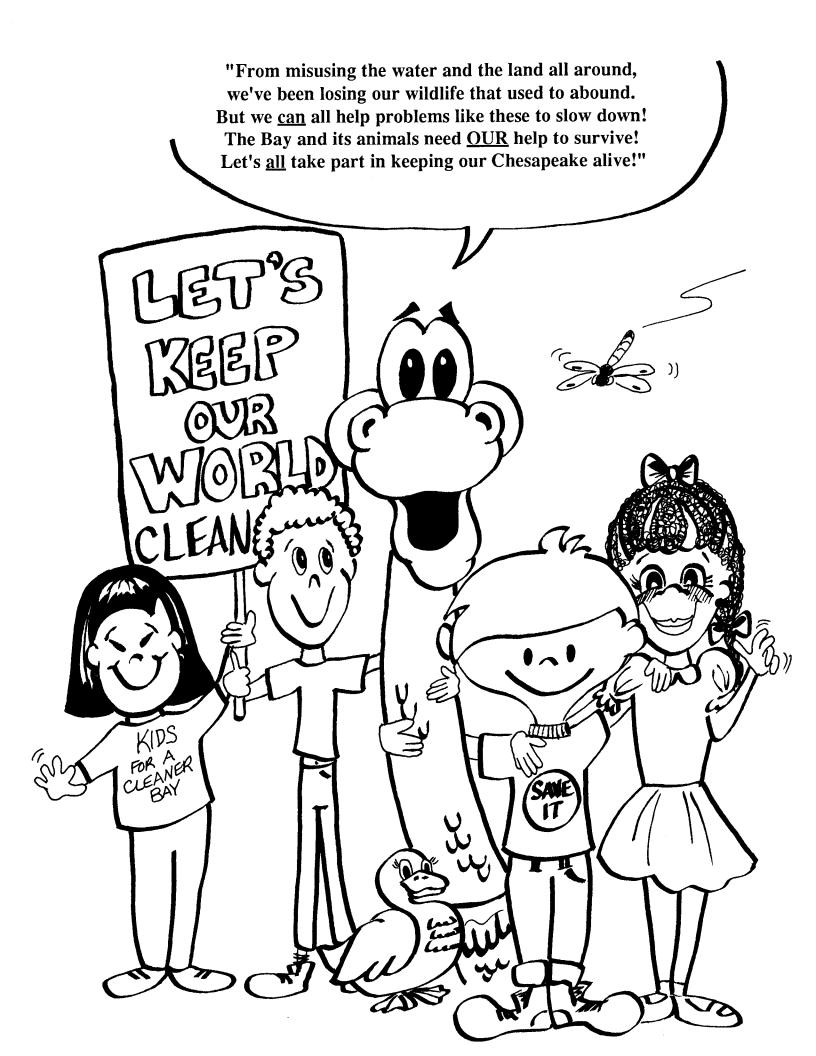
They shot all the ducks and the geese and the deer!

They kept plowing down trees -- their reason was clear -- they wanted more roads and more buildings built here.



"Stop! STOP!" cried the boy, "I can't bear to hear more!
I've learned my lesson, by hearing your lore!
I'll join you in helping to make our Bay better!
Now I know it's important to all work together!"

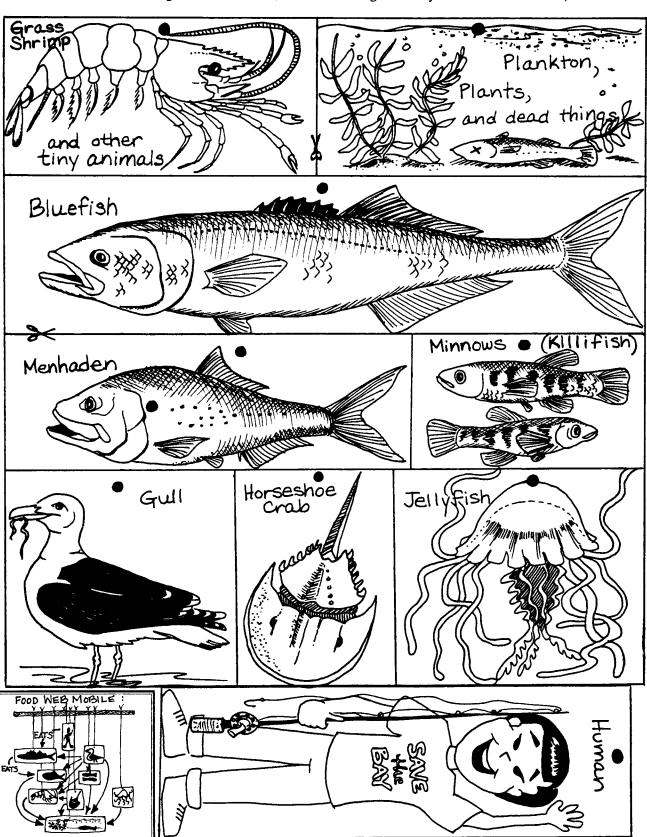




Make a Food Web Mobile!

Here are pictures of animals that make up part of the Bay's food web. In a food web, plants become food for animals, animals become food for other animals, and some plants and animals add to the soil, helping more plants to grow. Following the directions and the diagram at the bottom of the page, make a food web mobile to hang in your favorite place.

You will need: scissors, crayons, string or fishing line, a stick that is about 12 inches long, and (optional) paste and colored card-board. Step 1) Color and cut out the pieces. If you'd like to make the pieces more sturdy, paste them to pieces of colored card-board. Step 2) Punch a hole at the top of each piece and tie on a piece of string. Step 3) Hang the animals from the stick. Those that eat the other animals should hang closest to the stick; the animals that get eaten by them should come next, and so on.



The A-Maze-ing Striper

Many people make their money by catching fish, crabs, oysters, or clams. In the Bay region, these people are called **watermen**. They sell their catch to people who want to eat these tasty critters of the Bay. Lots of other men and women just enjoy catching fish. They are called **sports fishermen** or **anglers**.

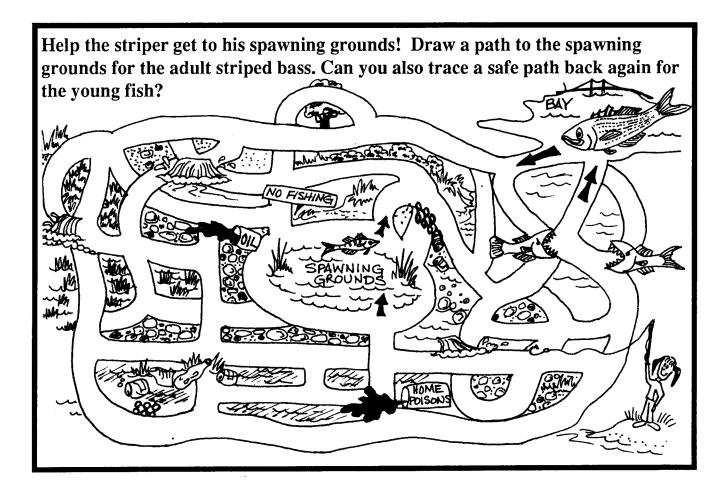
For a long time, the *striped bass* (also called *striper* or *rockfish*) has brought fun, money, and food to anglers and watermen, and other people who live in the Bay's watershed. But many people are now worried about the survival of striped bass in the Bay. Because of overfishing (catching too many fish) and pollution, there are not as many stripers in the Bay as there used to be. In order for the striped bass to thrive again in the waters of the Bay, they need lots of help from **us**.

The striper is a kind of fish that lives most of the year in salty ocean water. When it is time for the fish to have young (to **spawn**), they must swim from the ocean, through the Chesapeake Bay, and up into the freshwater rivers and streams that are connected to the Bay. Here, they lay their eggs, then return to the ocean. The young fish hatch in the fresh water. When they are old enough, they, too must swim down the river, through the Bay, and out into the ocean. These fish will return to the Bay area when it is time for them to spawn.

Lots of things can happen along the way to keep adult stripers from spawning. They can be caught, or they could die because of unhealthy water. Sometimes their path upstream is blocked by something man-made, such as a dam.

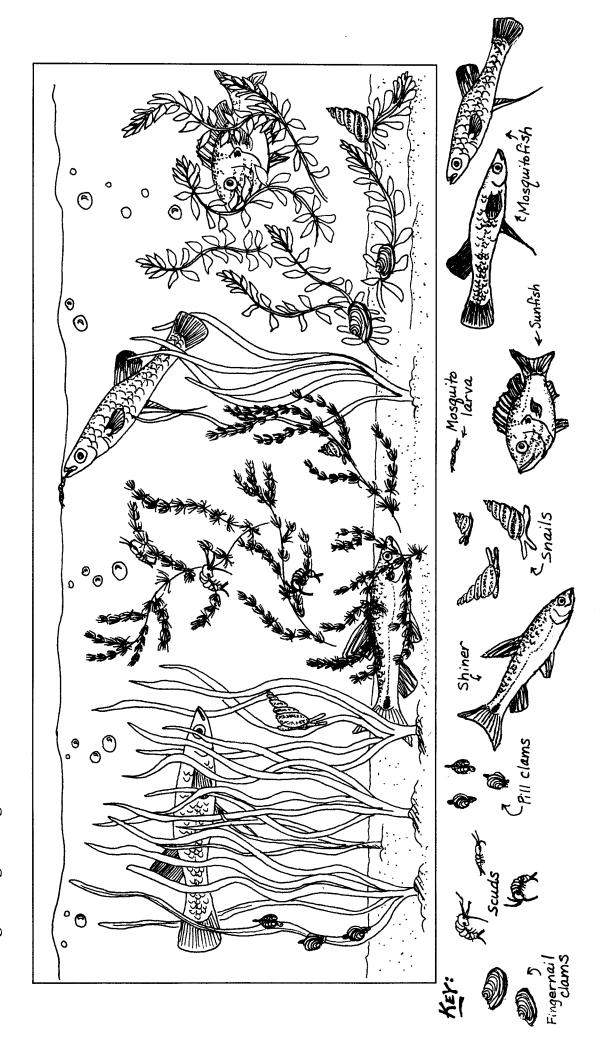
Young fish may have an even harder time surviving the journey, because they are small. Naturally, many young stripers become food for other animals. But lots of others die because the water is polluted. Water does <u>not</u> have to be <u>very</u> polluted to kill tiny, young fish.

Can you think of any ways that people could help these fish to survive?



Animal Hide and Seek

Beds of underwater grasses (called "SAV") are important nursury, hiding and feeding areas for many different Bay animals. Pretend that you are a big, hungry fish looking for a mouthful. How many animals can you find hiding among these grasses? Circle them.



Related publications available through the Chesapeake Bay Field Office

Chessie:

A prequel coloring book/story about Chessie, the friendly Bay Monster, which highlights human development as a problem for the Bay and provides a conservation message. Pub. by USFWS.

Bay BC's:

A multi-disciplinary approach to teaching about the Chesapeake Bay. <u>Bay BC'S</u> includes background material and lesson plans for teachers of grades K-3, with songs, games and stories for students. Pub. By USFWS, & Dept. of Education and Interpretation, National Aquarium in Baltimore.

Changing Chesapeake:

A multi-disciplinary approach to teaching about the Chesapeake Bay. <u>Changing Chesapeake</u> includes background material and lesson plans for teachers of grades K-3, with songs, games, and stories for students. Pub. by USFWS, and Dept. of Education and Interpretation, National Aquarium in Baltimore.

Watershed Activity Kit:

A three part kit: A non-technical Bay watershed map emphasizing the immense network of rivers and streams that make up the Chesapeake drainage system, student work maps, and a teacher guide.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Chesapeake Bay Field Office 177 Admiral Cochrane Drive Annapolis, MD 21401 410-573-4593 410-573-4500