Getting Around the Islands Without Actually Going There

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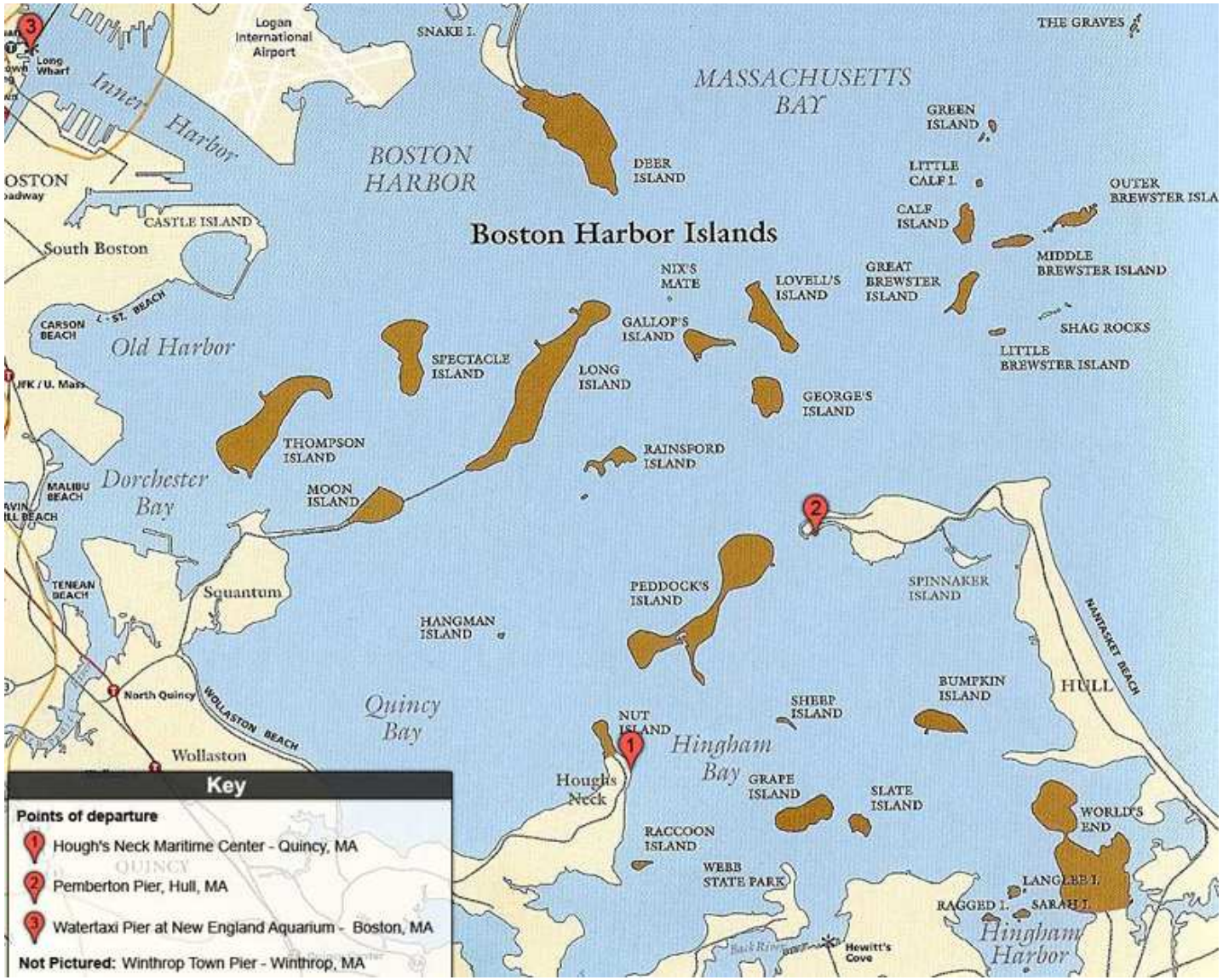
NEW BEDFORD WHALING MUSEUM

Massachusetts Marine Educators

Getting Around the Islands Without Actually Going There



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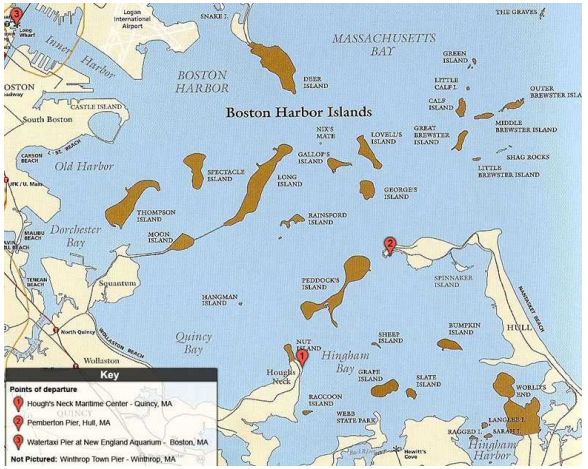
Practicing cardinal and intercardinal directions

- **What direction do you travel to get from**:
- Thompson Island to Long Island?
- George's Island to Peddock's Island?
- Hingham Shipyard (Hewitt's Cove) to Raccoon Island?

- Long Wharf to Spectacle Island?
- Hingham Shipyard (Hewitt's Cove) to Peddock's Island?
- Pemberton Point to George's Island?



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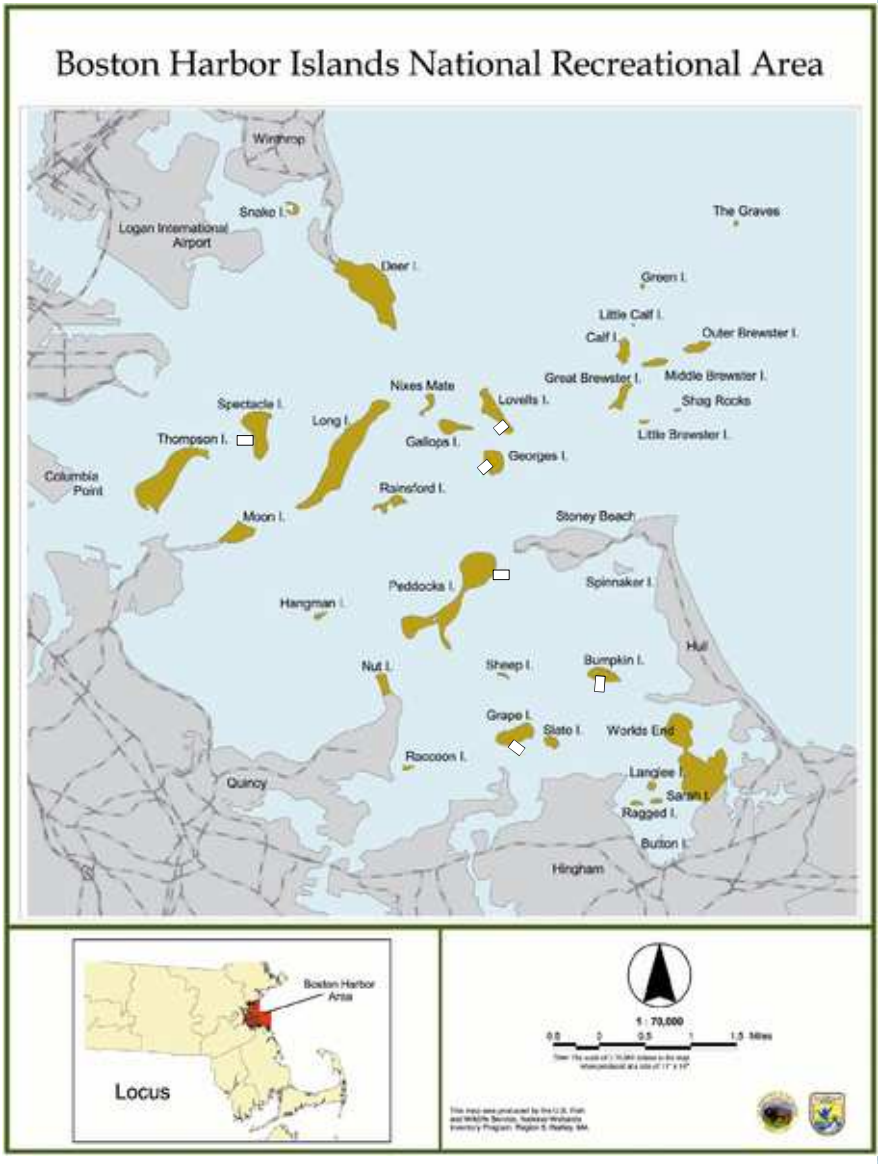
- Measuring Distances
- Which six islands are open seasonally

  for free?
- Find the shortest route, dock to dock, among the six open public islands, if you go to each island once.
- I have marked in the estimated

  locations of the piers.



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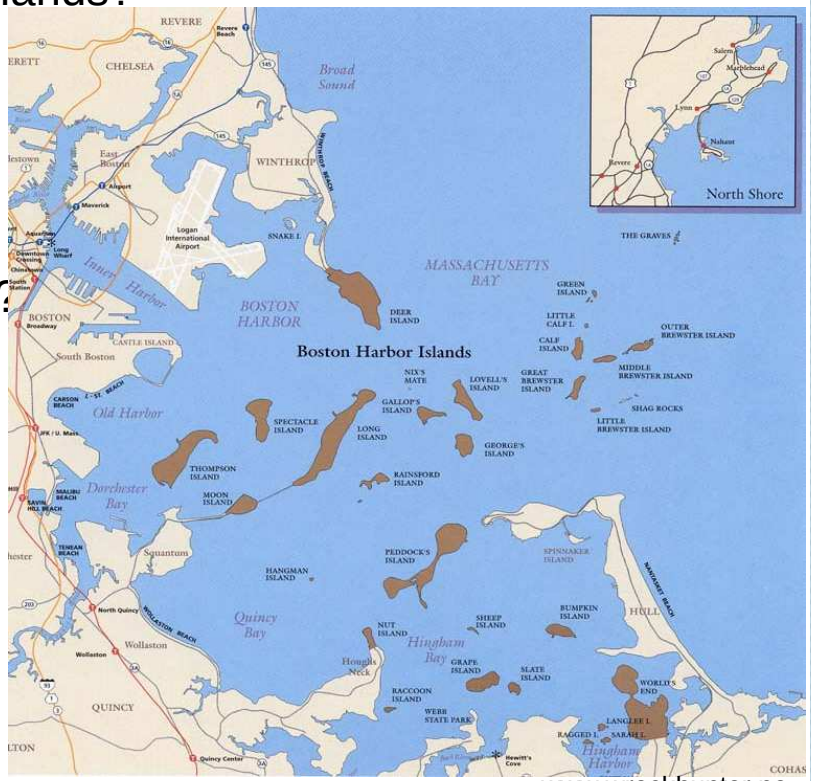
Looking at the map of the islands, answer the following questions:

- Which island is closest to: Boston, South Boston, Winthrop?
  Wollaston Beach, Hewitt's Cove, Hull?
- How many islands are connected to land?
- What do we know about the age of the islands?
- How many have public docks?
- How many have animal names?
- Why would people want to visit an island?



www.wreckhunter.ne

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- Latitude and Longitude

Name of Island	Latitude	Longitude
Bumpkin	42°16' 52.00" N	70°53' 15.4" W
Georges	42^0 19' 0.52" N	70^0 55' 43.2" W
Grape	42°16' 10.1" N	70°55' 00.07" W
The Graves	42°21' 38.3" N	70°52' 08.6" W
Great Brewster	42°20' 25.8" N	70°53' 41.0" W
Little Brewster	42°19' 45.6" N	70°53' 30.5" W
Long	42°19' 13.3" N	70°57' 55.8" W
Lovells	42°19' 45.6" N	70°55' 48.5" W
Middle Brewster	42°20' 23.8" N	70°53' 22.1" W
Outer Brewster	42°20' 23.8" N	70°52' 36.1" W
Peddocks	42°17' 32.6" N	70°56' 21.6" W
Raccoon	42°15' 52.8" N	70°56' 57.1" W
Thompson	42^0 18' 53.6" N	71^0 0' 53.3" W

http://geographyworldonline.com/tutorial/lesson1.html

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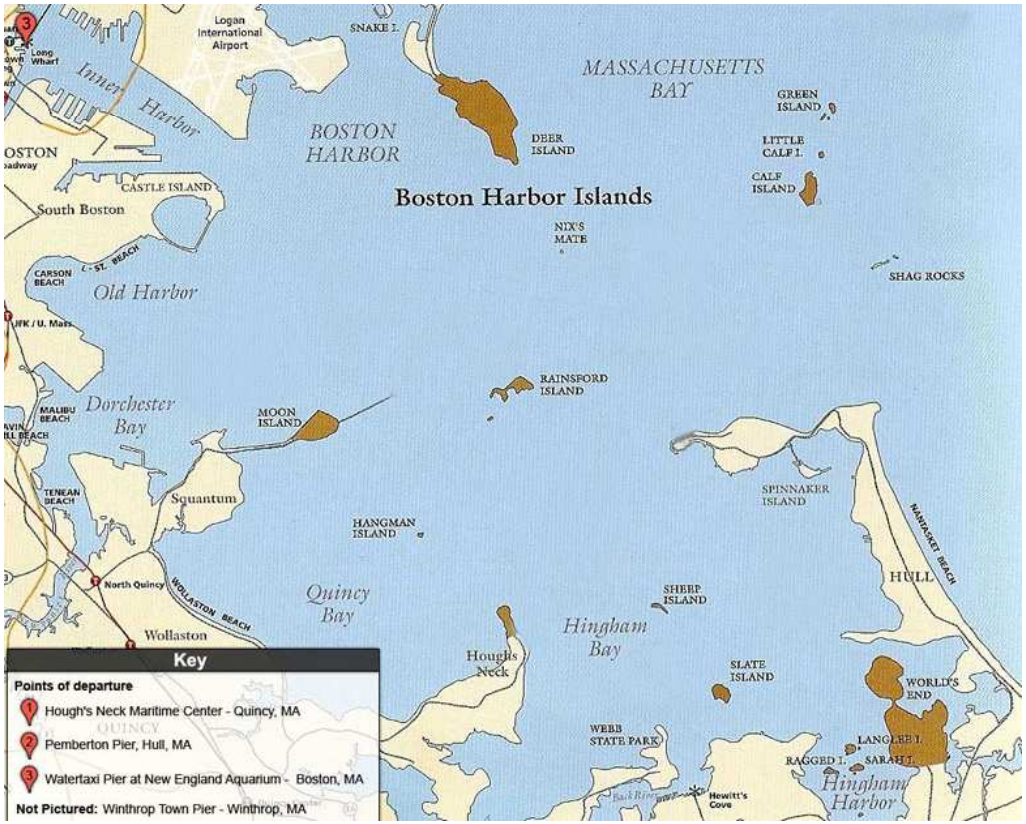
- Latitude and Longitude
- Cut out the islands from the handout
- Using the absolute locations provided on the previous slide (taken from the National Park Service web site) place the islands on the Boston Harbor chart provided.



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Name of Island	Total Acreage
Bumpkin	62
Georges	53
Grape	101
The Graves	1.8
Great Brewster	68
Little Brewster	7
Long	225.2
Lovells	61.9
Middle Brewster	13.6
Outer Brewster	20.1
Peddocks	210.4
Raccoon	3.6
Thompson	169.9

Acreage totals include land visible at low tide.

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- Using the acreage numbers on the previous slide answer the following questions:

- Can all of the Brewster Islands fit into Long Island?

- What are the mean and median acreage for the islands listed?

- In degrees and minutes (ignore seconds), what is the difference in longitude between Outer Brewster Island and Grape Island?

- In degrees and minutes, (ignore seconds), what is the difference in latitude between Thompson Island and Bumpkin Island?

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- The Boston Harbor Islands are home to a wide variety of birds, land animals, coastal animals, marine algae, trees and plants.
- In addition, many fish, jelly animals and marine mammal species can be seen during trips to and from the islands.
- According to the NPS web site, the MA Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program lists six rare species within the island park boundaries. There are four birds: barn owl, common tern, least tern, and Northern harrier and two plants: sea beach dock and American sea blite.

Lipu-uk.org

fotolibra.com

Identifywhatbird.com

fotosearch.com

Plants.usa.gov

Luirig.altervista.org

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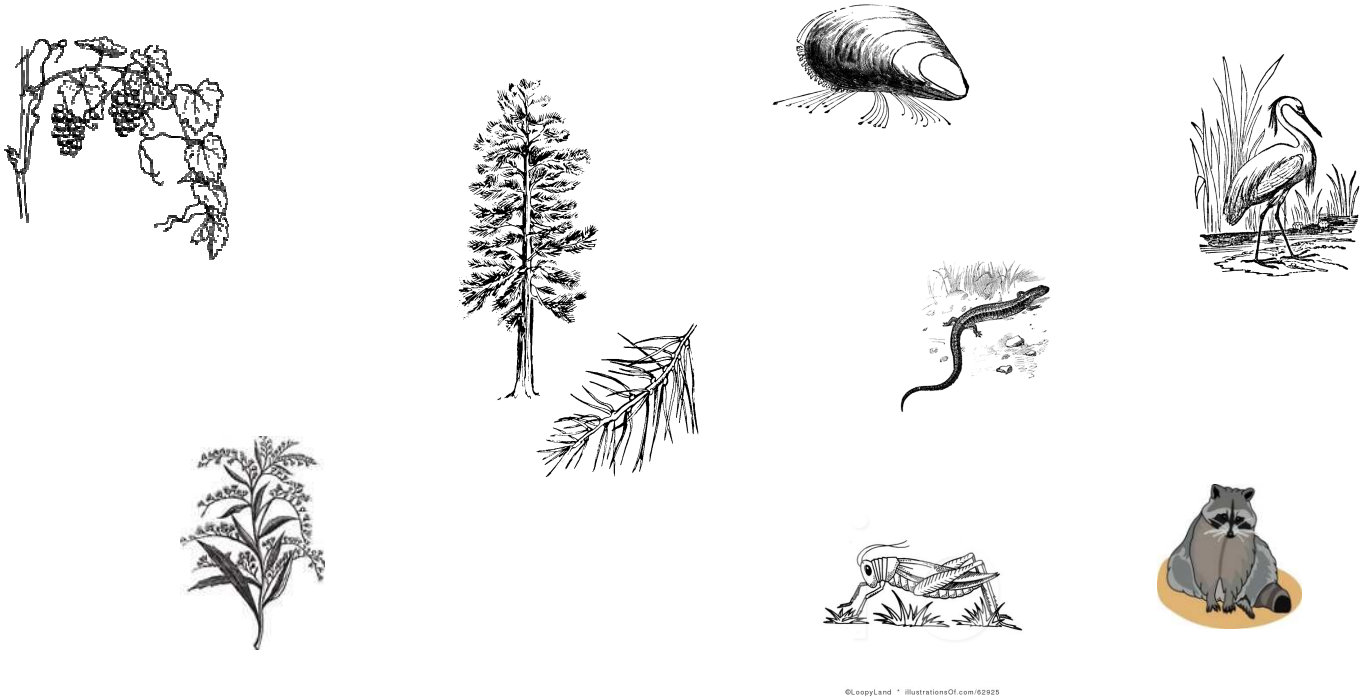
Food Chains and Webs



Using the sheets provided, cut out the animals, plants, trees and arrows to create food chains or a food web to connect these species together.

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Activities to Consider on a Boston Harbor Island:

- Have students work in teams of 3-4 to pickup trash. Have one of the students keep a tally of the items found. These numbers can be used for practice making bar graphs.
- Have students note and/or draw the different species they see. Knowing the exact names is not as important as noting the details such as size, color, habitat, behavior and number. Scientific drawing is a well-used tool for remembering what was seen, esp. if the name is not known.
- Combining the above two activities gives the students a good sense of the natural life on the island and the chance to provide a direct benefit to those species by cleaning up their habitat.
- Measure the distance the water's edge moves up or down the beach as the tide changes.
- Using a simple water level, (which should be demonstrated this afternoon on George's Island), students can measure the change in elevation of the water during your time on the island.
- Make note of any evidence of human activity: buildings, old piers, vehicle parts, crops such as apple trees, pear trees, garlic, asparagus

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Online Resources

- http://www.nps.gov/boha/forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm
- http://www.savetheharbor.org/index.php/program-areas
- http:///www.estuaries.gov
- http://web.vims.edu/bridge/?svr=www

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