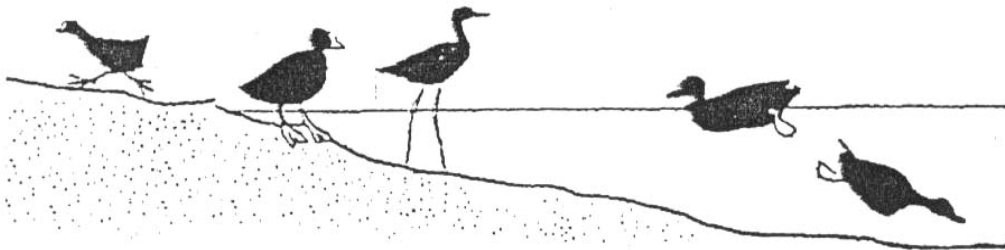





'Webbed feet'

- Classify these plaster cast footprints in two groups.
- What do all the footprints that make up each group have in common?
- Now, try according to:
 - Number of toes.
 - Presence of a web between toes.
- Are webbed feet better adapted to wader, to swim or to dive into water?
 - I think webbed feet are better adapted to ...


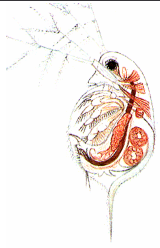

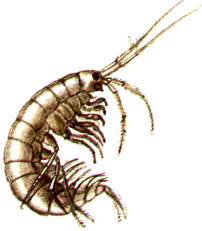











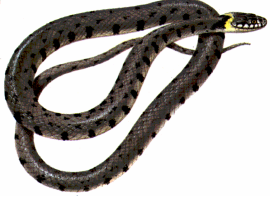


- In your opinion, what sort of food can water birds get according to the way they move?



	<p>Water birds wading in shallow waters</p>		<p>Water birds diving to the bottom.</p>		<p>Water birds swimming in the surface.</p>
<p>We feed on...</p>	<p>We feed on...</p>	<p>We feed on...</p>			

- Try again. What could make up the diving duck menu taking into account these facts:

 <p><i>Potamogeton</i> species floats on the surface of water</p>	 <p>Waterfleas swim under water (0,2 - 5 mm)</p>	 <p>American crayfish stay at the surface (7 cm)</p>	 <p>Gammarus swim under water (11-20 mm)</p>
 <p>Carps swim under water (30 cm)</p>	 <p>Freswater snails drag at the bottom (3-23 mm)</p>	 <p>Non-biting midges hide at the bottom (10 mm)</p>	 <p>Water lentils float on the surface</p>
 <p>Frogs stay on the surface (10 cm)</p>	 <p><i>Potamogeton</i> species grow at the bottom</p>	 <p>Water beetles stay at the bottom (5 – 50 mm)</p>	 <p>Eels hide at the bottom</p>
 <p><i>Potamogeton</i> species float on the surface</p>	 <p>Gambusia swim under water (8 cm)</p>	 <p>Water rats swim on the surface</p>	 <p>Viperine snakes swim on the surface</p>

- In my opinion, ... can make up the diving duck menu because ...