

Wind and Waves



Topics

Waves, Wind

Grades

PreK-2

Site

Indoor

Duration

30 minutes

Materials

See page 2

Vocabulary

adaptations, rocky shore, waves, wind

National Science Education Standards

Science as Inquiry (K-4)
Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry

Physical Science (K-4)
Position and motion of objects

Life Science (K-4)
Characteristics of organisms
Organisms and environments

Overview

What creates ocean waves? Through exploration, students learn that moving air, or wind, often causes waves. Students use their breath, straws and battery-powered fans to experiment with wind strength and create waves in a model ocean. They then predict and test the effect of waves on a rocky shore habitat and animals.

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Describe how wind causes ocean waves.
- Explain the effects of waves on a rocky shore habitat and its inhabitants.

Background

Most ocean waves are primarily generated by **wind** moving across the surface of the water. Wind-generated **waves** represent mechanical energy that has been transferred from the energy in air motion, or wind, to water. The size of a wind-generated wave is determined by three main factors: the length of time the wind is in contact with the water's surface, the velocity of the wind and the distance over which the wind has been in contact with the water. Wave energies vary seasonally. Stronger winds in the winter produce winter waves which release more energy onto the coastline while summer winds produce gentler waves that release less energy.

Waves are a limiting factor in the complex communities of shorelines, like the **rocky shore**. Waves hit the shore with a powerful force, releasing their energy onto the land. They crash against the shore, smashing and tearing seaweeds and other organisms away. Waves also throw water higher on the shore than tides alone could, which extends the upper boundary of the intertidal zone (the intertidal zone stretches between the highest wave-splashed rocks to levels uncovered during extreme low tides).



VOCABULARY

Adaptations: physical structures and behaviors that help an organism survive in its habitat

Rocky Shore: coastline that includes the high and low tide line consisting primarily of rocks

Waves: mechanical energy traveling through water

Wind: air in natural motion, often travelling horizontally at any speed



ELL TIPS

Building on prior knowledge is an important support for English Language Learners encountering new concepts.

Prior to the activity, read books, show videos or visit the shore to place the activity in the context of shorelines and their characteristics.

Animals living at the rocky shore have many **adaptations** to help them survive in their habitat and withstand the force of waves. Some animals anchor themselves to the substrate using glue-like chemicals, like barnacles and mussels. Other species, like abalone and sea urchins, have mucus-covered body parts that can stick to rocks but are not permanent, giving them limited movement. A rounded or flat shape makes it easier for waves to flow over the animal so that the animals feel less force when the wave hits them.

Materials

For each group:

- Water
- Dishpan
- Soda straws
- Paper
- Battery-operated fan
- “Wave maker” (half of a plastic plate or other 4-inch by 6-inch piece of wood or plastic)
- Assorted sizes of rocks (some large enough to extend above the water in the dishpan)

- Clay
- Gravel (optional)

For the class:

- Images or video of waves crashing on a rocky shore

For each student:

- Notebooks
- Pencils

Teacher Preparation

1. Gather supplies from the materials list.
2. You may choose to set up the dishpans of water in advance.

Procedure

1. REVIEW STUDENTS’ PRIOR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF WIND.

Read a story about wind as a class. Have students share with a partner an experience they have had with the wind. You may open a window or take students outside. Ask them if they can feel any wind.

2. STUDENTS EXPLORE THE IDEA OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WINDS.

Have students create wind by blowing air onto the palm of their hand. Can they feel the wind they created? Challenge them to create a “breeze” or gentle wind. Now have them make a “hurricane” or strong wind. Give students straws to use to create wind. *Blow air through a straw onto the palm of your hand. Does the wind feel similar or different than when you used only your mouth? Experiment with making gentle, medium and strong winds with your straw.* Discuss how wind is actually energy in the form of moving air.

3. STUDENT GROUPS CREATE WIND ON THE WATER IN THE DISHPAN.

Divide students into small groups. Pass out a dishpan full of water to each group. Challenge them to create wind using the straw. You may guide their exploration with instructions like; *Keeping the end of the straw above the surface of the water, blow*

through the straw. What happens when the “wind” hits the surface of the water? Experiment with different strengths and directions of “wind.” Try changing the angle of the straw or the distance of the straw end from the water’s surface. What happens when you blow for different lengths of time? Have them record their observations in a science notebook.

4. USE DIFFERENT METHODS TO CREATE WIND ON THE WATER.

Encourage students to use alternate methods to create wind. Pass out paper and battery-operated fans. Students can fold the paper to make a fan. *What happens when you use a paper fan on the water? What happens with the battery-operated fan? Are there other ways you could create wind on the water?* Have students record their observations.

5. DISCUSS HOW WIND CREATES WAVES WITH A PARTNER AND THEN WITH THE CLASS.

Have students explain their observations to a partner. *What do they think might happen when wind blows across a lake or the ocean? (waves created) How does wind strength affect wave size? How does wind direction affect waves? How does the length of time wind blows affect waves?* They should be able to explain their thinking using evidence from their explorations. Be sure students understand that waves are created when energy from moving air (wind) is transferred to the water. Thus a wave is mechanical energy traveling through the water. (Note: it is the energy that moves with the speed of the wave, not the water. The water may move too but at a much slower speed and generally in a circular or back-and-forth motion.)

6. STUDENTS EXPERIMENT WITH SIZE AND FREQUENCY OF WAVES.

Pass out the “wave makers” (plastic plates cut in half or small blocks of wood or plastic). Have students use a “wave maker” to create waves of a consistent height and frequency. Ask them to describe what happens as a wave travels through water. *Does the wave energy get stronger or weaker as it travels? Does the height change? Does the time between waves change? What other patterns do you notice?* (Note: wind speed, wind duration and distance over which the wind blows all affect wave size.)

7. STUDENTS OBSERVE THE IMPACT OF WAVES ON A MODEL ROCKY SHORE.

Refer back to the picture or video of waves hitting a rocky shore. Ask students how they think waves affect a shoreline. *What do you think happens if the waves are small? If the waves are large? Where does the energy in the waves go?* Have them experiment by placing an assortment of large and small rocks into one end of the dishpan. You may want to give them gravel as well to help hold the rocks in place. Have students use their “wave makers” to create waves. *What happens? When waves hit the rocks in the pan, do any of the rocks move? Which rocks move? Which stay in one place? Does the size or frequency of the waves make a difference? How might waves affect a rocky shore differently than a sandy shore?*

8. STUDENTS EXPERIMENT WITH EFFECTS OF WAVES ON ROCKY SHORE ANIMALS.

Pass out clay. Have students create an animal (e.g., sea cucumber, anemone, hermit crab and so on) and place it on the shoreline. This may be a good time to discuss if the animal lives in the water, on the rocks, behind the rocks or somewhere in between. Ask students to think about effects of waves on rocky shore animals. *What happens when small waves hit the shore? What happens if the waves get larger? What adaptations could you add to your animals to help them survive when waves come?*



TEACHER TIP

If it is difficult for students to observe the water movement, try placing little pieces of Styrofoam or packing peanuts in the water.

**THE MISSION OF THE
MONTEREY BAY
AQUARIUM
IS TO INSPIRE
CONSERVATION OF THE
OCEANS.**

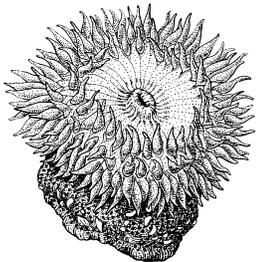


CONSERVATION TIPS

Talk to students about how wind carries many items to the ocean.

Plastic bags are a common sight on our shores. Unfortunately, animals can become entangled or sometimes accidentally eat plastic.

Help keep our neighborhoods and shorelines clean.



9. DISCUSS WIND AND WAVES AS NATURAL AND IMPORTANT EARTH PROCESSES.

Review how most waves are created. (wind energy) Lead a discussion with questions like; *How does strength and direction of wind affect waves? What effects do waves have on a rocky shore? What body parts might animals have to deal with waves?*

Extensions

- Make a wind meter with a piece of old audiocassette tape or Mylar ribbon tied to the end of a pencil. What happens to the tape on a calm day? A windy day? How can you tell the direction of the wind with your wind meter?
- Experiment with settling rate tubes to see how much energy it takes to keep sand or gravel in suspension. Which substance settles out of the water first? What might this tell you about how sediments are moved by waves?

Resources

Website

Monterey Bay Aquarium. www.montereybayaquarium.org

Find information about animals and habitats in the exhibits.

Books

Gilberto and the Wind. Ets, Marie Hall. Usborne Publishing, 1978.

Where Does the Wind Blow? Rink, Cindy. Dawn Publications, 2002.

Where Does the Wind Go? Vaughan, Marcia. Mondo Publishing, 1996.

Where the Waves Break: Life at the Edge of the Sea. Malnig, Anita. Carolrhoda Books, 1985.

Standards

California Science Standards

Grade K: 2a; 3a, b; 4a, b, c, e

Grade 1: 2a, b; 3b; 4a, b, d, e

Grade 2: 1a, b, c; 2c; 3b; 4a, d, g

Head Start Framework

- Use senses, tools, measuring devices to gather information, investigate, observe processes and relationships.
- Observe and discuss common properties, differences and comparisons among objects and materials.
- Begin to participate in simple investigations.
- Collect, describe and record information through discussion, drawings, maps, charts.
- Describe and discuss predictions, explanations and generalizations based on experiences.
- Observe, describe and discuss natural world, materials, living things, natural processes.