

## Watching Ospreys

### Introduction

#### If we watch ospreys how can we do a more scientific study?

Science uses a series of steps. At each step the pupils have decisions to make in their study.

**Approach this as questions which have to be answered in each step.**

### Observe



First we have to watch the ospreys. You can do this using the Rutland Ospreys live web camera. [www.lrwt.org.uk/rutland-ospreys](http://www.lrwt.org.uk/rutland-ospreys)

#### What “osprey behaviour” can we see at the nest?

*Here are a few examples.*

- Bringing in sticks to build up the nest.
- Sitting in the nest.
- Bringing a fish to the nest.
- Feeding the young.



## Measure

Science is about measuring.

We can count “**how many**”, usually in a length of **time**.

- **How many times** does the osprey bring sticks to the nest?
- **How many fish** does the osprey bring to the nest?
- **How many times** does the osprey feed each chick?

Another way to measure is “**how long**” ?

- **How long** does the osprey spend in the nest?
- **How long** does the osprey spend feeding its young?

It is better to do measuring more than once. This makes the results more accurate.

## Record your results

**How can you record what you have seen?**

You can just **write down** what you have seen in sentences , or **draw** what you have seen. If you are measuring **how many** or **how long**, you can make a **results table**.

## Display your results

**To make it easier to see the next step is to turn the results into a chart or graph**

A **Pie chart**, a **bar chart** or a **graph** helps us to see patterns in the results.

## Making a conclusion

What do the results show? Write down what your results show. This is called a conclusion.

## Evaluation

How could you make your study better? Could you do the study in a different way?

Did you have enough results?