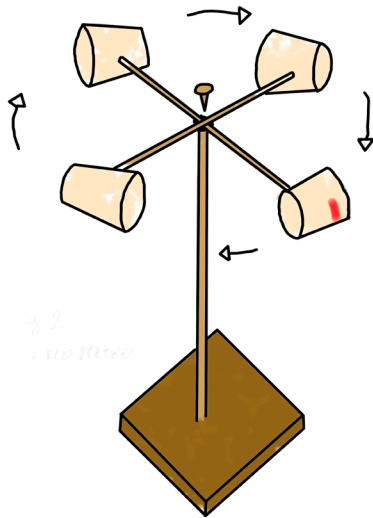


LET'S BUILD AN ANEMOMETER to observe how wind speed varies

Before starting the experiment, ask the children to write down the entire procedure, from the materials needed to the execution and results.



Materials needed: two wooden sticks of equal length, four paper coffee cups, a sewing pin or corkboard pin, drawing pins, a marker pen, double-sided tape, a pair of scissors, a wooden stick 20-30 cm long, a hair dryer.

How to make it:

Make a small cut or hole in the edge of the cups. Use adhesive tape to fix the two straws in a cross shape, placing them perpendicular to each other. Insert the ends of the straws into the cuts/holes and secure them with adhesive tape. Place the cups in a horizontal position and in the same orientation.

Secure everything to the wooden stick with a drawing pin or a pin. To "calibrate" the anemometer: mark one of the cups with a marker. Place the hair dryer about 30 cm away from the anemometer and count the number of revolutions made by the colored cup in one minute. This value will indicate "very strong wind." To calculate intermediate intensities, gradually move the hair dryer further away and establish the relative values: strong wind, moderate wind, strong breeze, light breeze, gentle breeze, or no wind.

Tip: to stabilize the anemometer, secure it with hot glue to a wooden board or insert it into the cap of a narrow-necked bottle, which has been pierced beforehand

Further information:

- Beaufort scale;
- Local proverbs and stories related to weather and wind;
- Am I sensitive to the weather? Physical sensations related to changes in weather.



Weekly weather chart

Sunday						
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						

A NATURAL HYGROMETER

A hygrometer is an instrument that measures atmospheric humidity. There are some "natural hygrometers" in nature, one of which is human hair or horsehair. In fact, many hygrometers exploit the ability of hair to lengthen in humid weather and shorten in dry weather. Another example is the pine cones. On dry days, the "scales" (bracts) are open, while on humid days they are closed

THE WEATHER CHART

Weather observations can be organized into a "Weather Map" structured according to different time intervals (day, week, month). The one shown here provides an overview of the variations over the course of a week.

Each day, the students will decide together with the teacher or operator what type of symbol to draw and what description to use. At the end of each month, the students will be able to compile simple statistics, for example, on how many days of sun or wind, rain, or clouds there were in a week, month, or season. They will be able to compare and complete their observations with the data collected by the weather station included in the basic equipment of each class.

The data processing for each time interval can be recorded in the "Logbook."