Organization Name: Palm Beach Symphony

Lesson Title: The Carnival of *More* Animals

Grade Level: K-2

**Science Benchmarks Addressed** *(max 3)*

| Reference Document | SC.K.N.1.3  
| SC.1.N.1.3  
| SC.2.N.1.1 |

**Arts Benchmarks Addressed** *(max 3)*

| Reference Document | MU.K.C.1.2  
| MU.1.C.1.2  
| MU.2.C.1.1 |

*A standard must be listed for each grade being served.

**ELA Expectations** *(max 3, if applicable)*

| Reference Document | ELA.K12.EE.1.1  
| ELA.K12.EE.4.1 |

**Mathematics Expectations** *(max 3, if applicable)*

| Reference Document |

**Student Learning Goals**

What will students know, explain, or be able to do after the field trip/experience?

**Students will:**
- Listen to different types of orchestral sounds
- Identify several orchestral instrument sounds
- Identify what several orchestral instrument look like
- Recognize and classify various instruments
- Recognize different orchestral instrument sounds from the four instrument families of woodwind, brass, strings, and percussion.
- Understand that animals are represented by musical themes in this particular musical work
- Have an understanding of environmentalism, preservation, and conservation of Florida's indigenous animals
- Be able to identify over a dozen different animals that are native to Florida and currently available to see at the Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter and the Manatee Lagoon in West Palm Beach.

**PreTeaching (if applicable)**

What should teachers address with students PRIOR to the field trip/experience?

Include any resource links here.

**PREPARING STUDENTS FOR WHAT THEY WILL EXPERIENCE – A FRESH TAKE ON A MASTERPIECE:**

The students will be audience members for a live and engaging symphony orchestra show especially crafted for youth called “The Carnival of *More* Animals.” There will be a performance by the Palm Beach Symphony conducted by Music Director Gerard Schwarz with narrator Forrest Galante, a highly acclaimed animal conservationist, educator, American outdoor adventurer, and television personality.

This performance is STEAM-centric (science, technology, engineering, arts, and math), and will be a very exciting Children’s Concert program for Palm Beach Symphony’s 50th anniversary season. For the first time, we are integrating music with science topics related to environmentalism, conservation, and preservation of Florida’s indigenous animals.

This production of “The Carnival of *More* Animals” is not story-based. Instead, the narration will focus on animal and science-based facts. The original work by Saint-Saëns did not include narration. Palm Beach Symphony is utilizing newly added narration to be provided by Forrest Galante who will introduce at least 14 different animals indigenous to Florida with detailed descriptions on each of them. Video footage of these animals will play onscreen as Mr. Galante introduces each of the animals to the students one by one. Still photos will be projected onscreen above the orchestra as they play music that emulates each of the animals.

French composer Camille Saint-Saëns (1835-1921) composed Le Carnaval de Animaux (The Carnival of the Animals) in 1886.
while taking a vacation in a small, beautiful Austrian village. The whimsical suite features 14 different movements, each one featuring an animal or group of animals. Palm Beach Symphony has changed out the original animals in Saint-Saëns’ famous musical work to incorporate animals native to Florida that are currently being cared for locally at the Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter and Manatee Lagoon in West Palm Beach. Hence, our modified production title is “The Carnival of More Animals.” Additionally, the arrangement we are performing created by our Music Director, Gerard Schwarz, is for a larger sized orchestra than the original version calls for, providing students with the awesome opportunity to see the full complement of instruments that are in a symphony orchestra.

The animals featured in our “The Carnival of More Animals” include the following with general animal types as well as those indigenous to Florida that are cared for at the Busch Wildlife Sanctuary (numbers 1-12) and Manatee Lagoon (number 13):

1. Alligators & Crocodiles
2. Turkeys (Wild Turkey)
3. Deer (White-Tailed Deer)
4. Tortoises (Gopher Tortoise)
5. Black Bear (Florida Black Bear)
6. Foxes (Red Fox and Gray Fox)
7. Panther (Florida Panther)
8. Cranes (Sandhill Crane)
9. Owls (Great horned owl and Barred owl)
10. Ducks, Cattle Egret, Blue Jays (Mottled Duck, Cattle Egret, Blue Jay)
11. Pelicans (White Pelican and Brown Pelican)
12. Otters (River Otter)
13. Manatees

LESSON PLAN #1 TO BE TAUGHT PRIOR TO ATTENDING THE PERFORMANCE:

INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES:
Begin a discussion about what the word “family” means. Take all answers from students. Help lead the discussion towards the four families of musical instruments. In this case, “family” means a group of instruments that have similarities to each other. The students will discover what those similarities are by looking and listening.

Display “The Instruments in a Symphony Orchestra” graphics on a screen for your students to see (hard copy posters are available upon request):
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EvY7UJKUAhJmWuI7G8sW_QcBCSTjAbeleG3XGBOwK8q?e=foqc8U

Next, post the Instrument Family graphics on a screen for your students to see and/or give them this handout with all 4 families:

https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/ETv2hDdpzTROoYb902zNQBZUy1av0UUw9FLi4ZJiF9J?e=vpowWs

Starting with the String family, ask students to look for ways in which the instruments look alike. Make four columns on a chart, so that you can write down their observations for each of the four families.
Discuss the types of instruments commonly found in an orchestra. This information identifies the four main instrumental families in an orchestra, the individual instruments within them, and video links in which these instruments play separately and then together. After listening to the audio/video clips, ask the students which instrument(s) they like and why.

**Strings** – The string section is made up of instruments that are bowed or plucked, such as a violin, viola, cello or bass. Another string instrument is the harp. Guitar is a string instrument, though it is not often played in a symphony orchestra.

- For more detailed information visit [https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/strings/](https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/strings/).
- This video has these instruments play separately and then together: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MP2_60LummA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MP2_60LummA)

**Woodwinds** – Woodwind instruments use air to create a sound. Some woodwind instruments such as a bassoon, clarinet, saxophone, and oboe use a reed and/or mouthpiece, and the flute has a lip plate resting on a headjoint. There are holes in the body of the instrument that the musician covers and uncovers to produce different pitches. Please note, the saxophone and recorder are not often found in a symphony orchestra.

- For more detailed information visit [https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/woodwinds/](https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/woodwinds/)
- This video has these instruments play separately and then together: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KEt1Mm8sSkA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KEt1Mm8sSkA)
Brass – Instruments in the brass section produce sound when the musician pushes air through the mouthpiece while vibrating or “buzzing” their lips to produce the pitches. Trumpets, trombones, French horns, and tubas can be found in the brass section.

- For more detailed information visit [https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/brass/](https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/brass/)
- This video has these instruments play separately and then together: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yE0aSxzI NdY&fs=1]  

Percussion – Percussion instruments are shaken, rattled, blown into, or hit such as drums, cymbals, gongs, bells, and whistles. Pictured below are some primary percussion instruments played in an orchestra. There are countless other percussion instruments. These pictures reflect only a small fraction of percussion instruments. The piano is also a percussion instrument.

- For more detailed information visit [https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/percussion/](https://www.orsymphony.org/learning-community/instruments/percussion/)
- This video has these instruments play separately and then together: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGKpngesISI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGKpngesISI)

**LESSON PLANS #2 AND/OR #3 TO BE TAUGHT PRIOR TO ATTENDING THE PERFORMANCE (INFORMATION TO TEACH ABOUT THE MUSIC, THE ANIMALS, OR BOTH):**

Introductory Information: The first table below is a complete list of all animals that will be identified and taught about during our live production of “The Carnival of More Animals.” The Palm Beach Symphony’s production of “The Carnival of More Animals” will have the same music as the original “The Carnival of the Animals” composed by Camille Saint-Saëns (1835-1921) with the addition of more instruments on stage than the original version. This arrangement has been created by our Music Director, Gerard Schwarz, so that children can see a larger orchestra perform live. The animals noted in the original version will not be used. Instead, we are highlighting indigenous animals to Florida. All itemized movements/sections in this lesson plan contain links to photos of the animals.
Friendly reminder that Palm Beach Symphony has partnered with the Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter who cares for animals number I-XII and Manatee Lagoon who cares for number XIII.

***Video of Complete Work of Saint-Saëns’ “The Carnival of the Animals”***

This is a video of the complete work of Saint-Saëns’ “Carnival of the Animals” performed by the Los Angeles Philharmonic and conducted by Gustavo Dudamel featuring pianists Yuja Wang and David Fung. Please go to the comments section that identifies all of the separate movements. Click on them to take you to the specific movement you wish to see.  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZkyI8bwj_t4

Table of Complete List of Animals with Movements:
- The left column has the video start time for each movement, the movement number, and animals featured in the original score.
- The right column has the new animals the Palm Beach Symphony will feature at our live concerts.
- For clarity, below is a chart outlining the changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme, Movement Number, &amp; Original Animal</th>
<th>New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0:00</td>
<td>I. Introduction and Royal March of the Lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:56</td>
<td>II. Hens and Roosters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:47</td>
<td>III. Wild Donkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:22</td>
<td>IV. Tortoises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>V. The Elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15</td>
<td>VI. Kangaroos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>VII. Aquarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:18</td>
<td>VIII. Characters with Long Ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:02</td>
<td>IX. The Cuckoo in the Depths of the Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:08</td>
<td>X. Aviary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:17</td>
<td>XI. Pianists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:17</td>
<td>XII. Fossils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:35</td>
<td>XIII. The Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:15</td>
<td>XIV. Finale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score Excerpts of Musical Themes and Aural Details to Listen For:
If you wish to view score excerpts of the musical themes from each of the movements, please see the “Music” section here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Carnival_of_the_Animals

Photographs of All Animals (Separated by Movement Numbers & Animals in Order of Appearance in the Music):
Please note that all itemized sections in this lesson plan contain hyperlinks that will take you to the beginning of each of the movements and individual animal photos. This link here is for the complete Animal Photo Bank: https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:t:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EgLcp1NixOLifHrJGafi0uC9EBd-rp18wolSOD4dOCQeVJaq7ewzW8SW

Instructions for the Beginning of the Lesson:
Each movement/section has educational information for both the music and the animals; and some sections have 2-3 different animal species. You can choose to teach one lesson on just the music and then another lesson on just the animals or you can teach one unified lesson focusing on a combination of both.
- Begin by identifying that all animals in this production are indigenous to Florida and that they can all be found locally at the Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter and Manatee Lagoon in West Palm Beach.
- In the order presented in this lesson plan:
  - First, show students an image(s) of the animal and keep it up on the screen by clicking on the hyperlink below the animal photo at the beginning of each movement/section which will take you directly to a photo of the animal.
  - Second, share with them the information indicated about the music, the animal, or both.
American Alligator:

- Florida is the only state in the USA where you will find both the American Alligator and the American Crocodile.
- Familiar resident of southern rivers, swamps, marshes, and bayous, now protected because of over hunting and poaching.
- Distinguished from crocodile by its broadly rounded snout, black in color, only upper teeth exposed when mouth is closed, young are dark with yellow stripes.
- Length 6-16.5 feet. Female alligators rarely exceed 10 feet in length, but males can grow much larger. The Florida state record for length is a 14 foot 3-1/2 inch male from Lake Washington in Brevard County. The Florida record for weight is a 435 pound male from East Lake in Alachua County. Nearly all alligators become sexually mature by the time they reach approximately 7 feet in length although females can reach maturity at 6 feet. A female may require 10-15 years and a male 8-12 years to reach these lengths. Courtship begins in early April, and mating occurs in May or June.
- American Alligators are considered keystone species. A keystone species is an organism that helps define an entire ecosystem. Without its keystone species, the ecosystem would be dramatically different or cease to exist altogether.
- Alligators are opportunistic feeders. Their diets include prey species that are abundant and easily accessible. Juvenile alligators eat primarily insects, amphibians, small fish, and other invertebrates. Adult alligators eat rough fish, snakes, turtles, small mammals, and birds.
- Females build a mound nest of soil, vegetation, or debris and deposit an average of 32 to 46 eggs in late June or early July. Incubation requires approximately 63-68 days, and hatching occurs from mid-August through early September.
- Alligators can be found from southeast Oklahoma and east Texas on the western side of their range to North Carolina and Florida in the east. They prefer freshwater lakes and slow-moving rivers and their associated wetlands, but they also can be found in brackish water habitats.
- About 1/3 of alligator nests are destroyed by predators (mainly raccoons) or flooding. The average clutch size of an alligator nest is 38. For nests that survive predators and flooding, an estimated 24 live hatchlings will emerge. Only 10 alligator hatchlings will live to one year. Of these yearlings, 8 will become subadults (reach 4 feet in length). The number of subadults that reach maturity (6 feet in length) is approximately 5. These estimates are for a growing alligator population. As a population matures (and has a higher percentage of large alligators), the survival rate would be expected to be lower, in part due to a higher rate of cannibalism.
Alligators are ectothermic – they rely on external sources of heat to regulate their body temperature. Alligators control their body temperature by basking in the sun, or moving to areas with warmer or cooler air or water temperatures. Alligators are most active when temperatures are between 82° to 92° F (28° to 33° C). They stop feeding when the ambient temperature drops below approximately 70° F (21° C) and they become dormant below 55° F (13° C). Alligators are dormant throughout much of the winter season. During this time, they can be found in burrows (or "dens") that they construct adjacent to an alligator hole or open water, but they occasionally emerge to bask in the sun during spells of warm weather.

American Crocodiles:
- Less common that its alligator cousin, its range is now limited to our southern coastline and Everglades National Park in Florida.
- Distinguished from the alligator by its long narrow snout and comfort in brackish and saltwater environments.
- Narrow tapered snout, fourth tooth on lower jaw exposed when mouth is closed, grayish green in color, young are light with dark stripes.
- Crocodiles can also be seen sunning with their mouths open, or gaping. This behavior is also related to regulating their body temperature and does not mean that the crocodile is acting aggressively.
- Length 7-12 feet
- The Florida population of the American crocodile is a conservation success story. Listed as an endangered species in 1975, crocodile numbers have since recovered from a few hundred individuals to as many as 2,000 adult crocodiles today. The Florida population of this native species is now classified as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- American crocodiles live in coastal areas throughout the Caribbean and occur at the northern end of their range in south Florida and the Keys. They occur in brackish or saltwater areas and can be found in ponds, coves, and creeks in mangrove swamps. They are occasionally encountered inland in freshwater areas of the southeast Florida coast as a result of the extensive canal system.
- American crocodiles are a shy and reclusive species. Like alligators, crocodiles rely on external sources of heat to regulate their body temperature. Crocodiles control their body temperature by basking in the sun or moving to areas with warmer or cooler air or water temperatures.
- The most recent evidence indicates that crocodilians (which includes alligators) and dinosaurs evolved from a common ancestor that existed subsequent to the common ancestor that they share with other reptiles. So, even though alligators are classified as reptiles along with lizards, snakes, and turtles, they are actually more closely related to birds, whose direct ancestors were dinosaurs!
Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme, Movement Number, & Original Animal

New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

1:56 II. Hens and Roosters

Turkeys (Wild Turkey)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are strings (violins and violas only), two pianos and clarinet. This movement is centered around a pecking theme played in the pianos and strings, which is quite reminiscent of chickens pecking at grain. The clarinet plays a small solo above the strings. The piano plays a very fast theme based on the crowing of a rooster’s Cock-a-Doodle-Doo.

- Ask the students what they would do the same and differently to emulate a wild turkey.

Wild Turkey:
- Usually seen in flocks in open woods, along wooded roads, or in fields. Roosts in trees at night.
- Length 46 inches, Wingspan 64 inches
- The wild turkey is a powerful game bird, most recognizable for its popular role in Thanksgiving Day feasts across the United States.
- Endemic to North America, wild turkeys have since been introduced to different areas worldwide and are often domesticated as poultry on farms due to their popularity as food and for hunting.
- Unlike many bird species, wild turkeys do not migrate and can be found year-round, though they are often nomadic while searching for the most abundant food sources.
- During the colder winter months, wild turkeys are likely to visit bird feeders that have spilled seed or ground-feeding areas where cracked corn is available.
- Wild Turkeys are most often spotted:
  - In a flock: Wild turkeys are gregarious birds that travel in small or medium-sized flocks, usually with one dominant male and up to 20 or more hens that make up its harem. After chicks have hatched, the young birds will remain with the family flock until they reach their adult size and begin to seek out mates and territories of their own, which typically happens between four and six months of age. Several hens might bring their broods back to join in the same flock during the winter, creating larger groupings of 150 or more birds. In the backyard, a flock of turkeys—also called a rafter or gaggle—can quickly empty multiple bird feeders and is not always a welcome sight for backyard birders.
  - In flight: Because wild turkeys are large, relatively heavy birds, it is often assumed that they either cannot fly or are not good fliers if they do take to the air. In fact, wild turkeys are very powerful fliers (they often take flight when startled or threatened) and can reach speeds of up to 55 miles per hour, thanks to their broad, rounded wing. Domestic turkeys, on the other hand, are often bred specifically to reach heavier weights with higher proportions of breast muscles for meat and therefore cannot easily fly at all.
  - In trees: The most common place to spot wild turkeys is while they’re feeding on the ground, but they actually roost in trees and will often find shelter in one as darkness falls each evening. The coverage a large tree provides helps to protect the flock from any nocturnal predators (like bears, foxes, and coyotes) but it can also be startling to birders who don’t expect to see such large birds perched overhead. Occasionally, wild turkeys will also forage in trees, plucking fruits or nuts directly from the branches—though more often than not, they will choose to scratch at the ground to find the food that has already fallen instead.

Movement III:

Deer (White-Tailed Deer)

Click Here for Pictures:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/bseiliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/Esi7Mccu_c2HstpndcGuukQB49M9PsZmAwNhZRU77mCrg?e=1sCd8g
Gopher Tortoise:  

- The Gopher Tortoise is a unique species of tortoise that has specialized front claws for digging burrows in which they live. They are known as a keystone species because their burrows are shared with over 350 other species, some of which are endangered. Therefore, its survival is essential for hundreds of other animals’ survival.
- Their burrows can vary from 3 to 52 feet long and 9 to 23 feet deep! Gopher tortoises require loose, sandy soil to burrow and are commonly found in scrubland, pine flatwoods, and coastal dunes.
- They may also live up to 80 years in the wild and up to 100 years in captivity.
- They forage on low-growing plants.
- They are long-lived reptiles that occupy upland habitat throughout Florida including forests, pastures, and yards.
- The cold-blooded gopher tortoise often spends time near roads, where it can easily soak up the sun’s warmth and forage for food. This makes it vulnerable to injuries or mortality caused by vehicles. Gopher tortoise activity is highest in midmorning and mid-afternoon.
- In Florida, the gopher tortoise is listed as threatened and are protected by federal and state law. Gopher tortoises prefer to live in dry, sandy environments; however, this is also where people build homes. As a result, habitat loss has caused

Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme, Movement Number, & Original Animal  
New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

2:47 III. Wild Donkeys  
Deer (White-Tailed Deer)

About the Music:  
Instruments playing are two pianos. The animals depicted here are quite obviously running with great speed, an image induced by the constant, feverishly fast up-and-down motion of both pianos playing figures in octaves.

Deer (White-Tailed Deer):
- Grayish in winter, reddish brown in summer.
- Mostly active at twilight or night where hunted; otherwise seen during the day.
- Florida members of this species are notably smaller than those found in northern latitudes. An even smaller subspecies, the Key Deer (50-77lbs) - found exclusively on Florida’s Keys- is nicknamed the “toy deer”.
- Weight: 50-125 lbs, Height 32-36 inches (to shoulder)
- Mother Doe will hide her baby under camouflage during the day to keep her baby safe while she goes off to forage. The mother will return for about five minutes during dawn and dusk to feed her baby.

Movement IV:  
Tortoise (Gopher Tortoise)

Click Here for Pictures:  
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/biseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EpCv0K622mpDl5n-alt4xMBp4NjAvCTQaG3_eC15x0xchA?e=Ip4KKt

Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme, Movement Number, & Original Animal  
New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

3:22 IV. Tortoises  
Tortoises (Gopher Tortoise)

About the Music:  
Instruments playing are strings and piano. This satirical movement opens with a piano playing a pulsing triplet figure in the higher register. The strings play a slow rendition of the famous "Galop infernal" (commonly called the Can-can) from Offenbach’s comic opera Orphée aux enfers (Orpheus in the Underworld).
- Ask: Do you recognize this popular melody?
- Ask: What did Saint-Saëns do to change the music? Answer: The tempo is much slower to reflect the slow pace of a tortoise.
- Play the original music composed by Offenbach with dancers for your students:  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wh5g75svRJ4

Tortoises (Gopher Tortoise):
- The Gopher Tortoise is a unique species of tortoise that has specialized front claws for digging burrows in which they live. They are known as a keystone species because their burrows are shared with over 350 other species, some of which are endangered. Therefore, its survival is essential for hundreds of other animals’ survival.
- Their burrows can vary from 3 to 52 feet long and 9 to 23 feet deep! Gopher tortoises require loose, sandy soil to burrow and are commonly found in scrubland, pine flatwoods, and coastal dunes.
- They may also live up to 80 years in the wild and up to 100 years in captivity.
- They forage on low-growing plants.
- They are long-lived reptiles that occupy upland habitat throughout Florida including forests, pastures, and yards.
- The cold-blooded gopher tortoise often spends time near roads, where it can easily soak up the sun’s warmth and forage for food. This makes it vulnerable to injuries or mortality caused by vehicles. Gopher tortoise activity is highest in midmorning and mid-afternoon.
- In Florida, the gopher tortoise is listed as threatened and are protected by federal and state law. Gopher tortoises prefer to live in dry, sandy environments; however, this is also where people build homes. As a result, habitat loss has caused

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https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/biseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EpCv0K622mpDl5n-alt4xMBp4NjAvCTQaG3_eC15x0xchA?e=Ip4KKt
tortoise populations to decline. Gopher tortoises must be relocated before any land clearing or development takes place, and property owners must obtain permits from the FWC before capturing and relocating tortoises.

**Movement V:**
Black Bear (Florida Black Bear)

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Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme,
Movement Number, & Original Animal | New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:
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4:45 V. The Elephant | Black Bear (Florida Black Bear)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are the double bass and piano. The piano plays a waltz-like triplet figure while the bass hums the melody beneath it. Like “Tortoises” earlier (movement IV), this is also a musical joke—the thematic material is taken from the Scherzo from Mendelssohn’s incidental music to *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* and Berlioz’s “Dance of the Sylphs” from *The Damnation of Faust*. The two themes were both originally written for high, lighter-toned instruments (flute and various other woodwinds, and violin, accordingly). The joke is that Saint-Saëns moves this to the lowest and heaviest-sounding instrument in the orchestra, the double bass.

- Play Saint-Saëns’ music first.
- Play an audio excerpt from Berlioz’s “Dance of the Sylphs” from *The Damnation of Faust*.
  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9aOArvNNZhw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9aOArvNNZhw)
- Play an excerpt from Mendelssohn’s “Scherzo” *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*.
  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4oUJ9J2ny0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4oUJ9J2ny0)

Black Bear (Florida Black Bear):
- Black bears are Florida’s largest land mammal and the only species of bear found in Florida. They are almost always black in color; some may have a tan muzzle and/or chest blaze in any shape or size.
- Adult male bears in Florida normally weigh between 250-450 pounds, while females are somewhat smaller weighing between 125-250 pounds.
- Length is 4-6 feet.
- Black bears originated in North America, and have been here at least 1.5 million years.
- Like all members of the bear family, black bears are large, powerful mammals with rounded ears, short tails, 5-toed feet, and large canine teeth.
- Black bears are omnivores and eat a diet of both plants and animals. Nearly 80% of a black bear’s diet consists of plant material, while 20% is made up of animal matter. Black bears eat manly acorns, nuts, berries, and other vegetation. The majority of the animal part of their diet is made up of insects, and a small percentage is meat, which is mostly obtained from scavenging.
- They are known to live up to 20 years in the wild, but in captivity, they can live into their 30’s.
- A daylight forest and swamp forager that likes everything from nuts and berries to young mammals and carrion, it’s often nocturnal near human habitation. A good climber that can also run up to 35 mph, its shy nature makes it a rare threat to humans. In deep hibernation for 6 months.
- Adult black bears have no real predators besides humans and other bears. Typically, Florida black bears pose little threat to human safety. Less than 7% of bear complaints in the last 40 years involved aggression towards humans or pets. Unfortunately, many young bears never live long enough to make it to adulthood. Main causes of mortality are vehicle collisions, starvation, and poaching.
- Bears are solitary by nature, except when in family groups or pairings during the mating season.
- While Bears may defend a food source, in general, they are not territorial. Black bears do not really hibernate. Instead, they experience what is often called "partial hibernation". Food availability is low during the winter months, even in

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Click Here for Pictures:
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Florida, and both male and female bears lose weight. Bears can lose up to 25% of their body weight while they keep to their den in winter. It is not until plants grow in the spring that bears begin to gain weight again.

- FWC biologists estimate that there are approximately 4,050 black bears in Florida.
- In Florida, the breeding season runs from June to August and cubs are born around late January or early February. Bear cubs are very small at birth, weighing only 8 to 15 ounces, and are about the size of a squirrel. Litters can range from 1 to 5 cubs, but 2 or 3 are most common in Florida. Cubs stay with their mother for a year and a half and will usually den with her the following winter. During their second summer, the juveniles wander off on their own and the adult female is ready to breed again.
- Urban sprawl is encroaching on traditionally remote areas and bringing people into prime bear habitat. Typically, Florida black bears pose little threat to human safety. It's often nocturnal near human habitation.

### Movement VI:
**Fox (Gray Fox)**

![Fox Image](https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony Org/EscNyTe4EzRBpg9s4t1x66OoBwaiwLJ/G.JZHThna5bJV5c6og?e=8RRfJn)

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**Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme:**
6:15 VI. Kangaroos  
New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production: Foxes (Red Fox and Gray Fox)

#### About the Music:
Instruments playing are two pianos. The main figure here is a pattern of “hopping” chords (made up of triads in various positions) preceded by grace notes in the right hand. When the chords ascend, they quickly get faster and louder, and when the chords descend, they quickly get slower and softer.

**Foxes:**
- Gray Foxes are identified by its short legs, grizzled gray hue, and bushy tail with a black stripe extending to the tip.
- Length 19-28 inches, Tail 11-17 inches, Weight 5-17 lbs.
- Foxes are omnivorous, meaning that they will eat both plants and meat. They eat mostly small animals. Fruits and vegetables are also an important part of their diet.
- They hunt at night and stay largely confined to forests, fields, and brushy areas.
- Foxes are part of the Canidae family that includes foxes, dogs, wolves, coyotes, and African wild dogs.
- These animals are found living throughout southern North America into northern South America. They have a diverse habitat living in forests, grasslands, farms, and even urban areas.
- The Gray Fox is unique in that it is the only American canid that are able to climb trees. They have sharp claws that allow them to scale a tree in order to escape a predator or to reach a potential arboreal food source.
- The tail of the fox is called the “brush.” It aids in its balance, is used to communicate with other foxes, and also helps to keep the fox warm in colder weather.
Red Fox:
- The Red Fox is the largest of the true foxes, and one of the most widely distributed members of the order Carnivora, being present across the entire Northern Hemisphere including most of North America, Europe and Asia, plus parts of North Africa.
- They have long legs with black stockings; bushy tail with white tip. Most often orange-red, but color can vary. Usually is alone at twilight or at night.
- Length 20-26 inches, Tail 14-18 inches, Weight 8-15 lbs.
- Distinguished from other fox species by its ability to adapt quickly to new environments.
- They are a prime carrier of rabies.
- These animals have a diverse habitat living in forests, grasslands, farms, and even urban areas. They are omnivores that eat mostly small animals such as rodents, rabbits, and birds. They also feast on fruits and vegetables as well as pet food and garbage.
- The species has a long history of association with humans, having been extensively hunted as a pest and furbearer for many centuries.

Movement VII: Panther (Florida Panther)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are violin, viola, cello (string quartet), two pianos, flute, and glass harmonica (often played by a glockenspiel). The melody is played by the flute, backed by the strings, and glass harmonica on top of tumultuous, glissando-like runs and arpeggios in pianos. The first piano plays a descending ten-on-one, and eight-on-one ostinato, in the style of the second of Chopin's études, while the second plays a six-on-one. These figures, plus the occasional glissando from the glass harmonica towards the end—often played on celesta or glockenspiel—are evocative of a peaceful, dimly lit aquarium.
• Play the beginning of the movement and ask your students if they think it sounds similar to the music from the “Harry Potter” movies. Similarities can be heard throughout this example of John William’s “Hedwig’s Theme” from The Sorcerer’s Stone: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtHra9fISY&t=137s

Panther (Florida Panther):
• The Florida Panther is one of 25 species of puma. Florida Panthers are known by different names depending on where they live. They may be referred to as Panther, Cougar, or mountain lion.
• The puma, of which panthers are a subspecies, once had the largest range of any land mammal in the Americas. Historically, this subspecies occurred throughout the southeastern United States from Alaska and Louisiana eastward across Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and parts of South Carolina. Today the only place with wild Florida panthers is the southwestern tip of Florida. Florida panthers utilize a diversity of warm climate habitat, living in wetlands, swamps, upland forests, and stands of saw palmetto.
• They are large, tan cats and their bodies are mainly covered in tawny-beige fur except for the whitish-gray belly and chest. Black markings decorate the tip of the tail, ears, and around the snout. A good way to tell a Florida panther from other subspecies of mountain lion is by looking at the tail and back. Florida panthers usually have a crooked tail and a unique patch of fur on the back. The back fur is almost like a cowlick, not conforming to the rest of the panther’s fur.
• Length 6-7 feet with males growing bigger than females.
• Panthers have the strongest hind legs of any cat, allowing them to leap up to 15 feet vertically and 45 feet horizontally.
• Not all large cats roar—in fact, Florida panthers can’t roar at all. They purr, hiss, snarl, growl, and yowl to communicate.
• There are approximately 120-230 adult panthers in the population primarily in southwest Florida.
• Florida panthers are carnivores. They are skilled at hunting white-tailed deer, feral hogs, raccoons, and other medium-sized mammals and reptiles. Florida panthers also stalk birds and have been known to eat alligators.
• The Florida Panther is recognized as Florida’s official state animal.
• Florida panthers are territorial and solitary, unless a pair is mating or a female is raising kittens. They use pheromones and physical signs (like claw markings or feces) to define their territory. Males roam much larger territories than the females. A male can make a territory more than 200 to 250 square miles in size.
• In the mating season of November to March, males venture out to find a female mate. After they breed, the female is pregnant for about three months. She gives birth to a litter of one to three kittens. Not all kittens will survive into adulthood. The kittens stay with their mother for about a year and a half before they leave to form their own territories. Florida panthers live about 12 years in the wild, but with such a small population of Florida panthers left, they are very susceptible to disease, genetic disorders, and car accidents.
• In 1967, the Florida Panther was listed as an endangered species by the US. Fish and Wildlife Service, and in 1973 it was added to the state’s endangered species list, and it is illegal to harm or harass them in any way. During the 1970s, only about 20-30 Florida panthers remained in the wild. Today, there are just over 200 left in the wild. They are found in southern Florida in swamplands such as Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve.
• Recovery programs to save the Florida Panther began many years ago. The main focus of this program is to establish more than one breeding population. To help with these efforts, some panthers are fitted with radio collars so they can be tracked and closely monitored. These research studies reveal that Panthers are being killed by collisions with cars. Because of this, some highways are outfitted with wildlife underpasses or bridges that allow panthers and other critters to safely cross roads.

Movement II:
Crane (Sandhill Crane)

Click Here for Pictures:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_onl/EqOQfJzCpN8to8u8Z2z8FW9w6RHiZqUvaEc9wbtw1V8r8w?e=2TX9SE
Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme:
Movement Number, 8 Original Animal: New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

9:18 VIII. Characters with Long Ears

Cranes (Sandhill Cane)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are two violins. This is the shortest of all the movements. The violins alternate playing high, loud notes and low, buzzing ones (in the manner of a donkey’s braying “hee-haw”). The violins also play a glissando numerous times, which is when they slide a finger on a string from one note to another. The word comes originally form the French word glisser that means to glide. The composer plays another musical joke here, as music critics have long speculated that the movement is meant to compare music critics to braying donkeys.

- Ask students: Can you hear the violins playing a glissando?

Cranes (Sandhill Cane):
- These tall, stately, gray-bodied, crimson-capped birds breed in open wetlands, fields, and prairies across North America. They group together in great numbers, filling the air with distinctive rolling cries.
- Found in several scattered areas of North America, Sandhill Cranes reach their peak abundance at migratory stopover points on the Great Plains.
- Their habitat is prairies, fields, marshes, tundra. Habitat varies with region, but usually nests around marshes or bogs, either in open grassland or surrounded by forest. Northernmost birds nest on marshy tundra. In migration and winter, often around open prairie, agricultural fields, river valleys.
- Length 46 inches, Wingspan 77 inches.
- The early spring gathering of Sandhills on the Platte River in Nebraska is among the greatest wildlife spectacles on the continent, with over a quarter of a million birds present at one time. Although they are currently very common, their dependence on key stopover sites makes them vulnerable to loss of habitat in the future.
- Sandhill Cranes are omnivorous. Diet varies widely with location and season. Major food items include insects, roots of aquatic plants; also eat rodents, snails, frogs, lizards, snakes, nestling birds, berries, seeds. May eat large quantities of cultivated grains when available.
- Courtship includes elaborate “dance,” with birds spreading wings, leaping in air while calling. Nest site is among marsh vegetation in shallow water (sometimes up to 3’ deep), sometimes on dry ground close to water. Nest (built by both sexes) is mound of plant material pulled up from around site; nest may be built up from bottom or may be floating, anchored to standing plants.
- They usually 2, sometimes 1, rarely 3. Incubation is by both sexes, 29-32 days. Female does more of incubating (typically all night, part of day).
- The young leave the nest within a day after hatching and follow parents in marsh. Both parents feed young at first, but the young gradually learn to feed themselves. Age at first flight about 65-75 days. The young remain with parents for 9-10 months, accompanying them in migration.
- Within the last few decades, Sandhill Cranes have greatly expanded their nesting range and numbers in the upper Midwest, a population that migrates southeastward toward Florida for the winter. Most populations are now stable or increasing, but still vulnerable to loss of habitat. Degradation of habitat at major stopover points for migrants could have serious impact on species. Localized races in Mississippi and Cuba are endangered.

Movement IX:
Owl (Great Horned Owl)

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About the Music:
Instruments playing are two pianos and clarinet. The pianos play large, soft chords while the clarinet plays a single two-note ostinato (continually repeated notes and/or rhythm) mimicking the call of a cuckoo bird.

- Ask students: Can you hear the cuckoo bird? Can you imagine an owl saying, “Hoo-Hoo?”

Great Horned Owl:
- The Great Horned Owl is the largest owl species in Florida. It is named for the feathered tufts on its head that resemble horns or ears; they are neither, but instead help with camouflage.
- The great horned owl is one of the most common owls in North America, found in a range of habitats that includes forests, swamps, deserts, tundra edges, tropical rain forests, cities, suburbs, and parks. If you live in North America, there’s a good chance you’ve heard the deep, soft, stuttering hoots of this owl: hoo-h’HOO-hoo-hoo. This owl uses this hoot to advertise its territory. It can also make a variety of other sounds, including whistles, barks, shrieks, hisses, coos, and wavering cries.
- Length 18 - 25 inches, Wingspan is 3.3 - 4.8 feet!
- Their lifespan is 5-15 years and weigh between 2 - 5.5 lbs.
- When clenched, a Great Horned Owl’s strong talons each require a force of 28 pounds to open.
- They are nocturnal meaning that they are active at night.
- They have big eyes and wide pupils that allow them to spot their prey. Unlike people's eyes, their eyes don’t move in their sockets, but the owls can swivel their heads to look in any direction. Their short but wide wings allow them to fly through the forest, and their soft feathers help them approach prey very quietly.
- Great horned owls eat a wide variety of prey—from small rodents to skunks and geese. Like other owls, these birds sometimes swallow their prey whole and later regurgitate pellets composed of bone, fur, and other unwanted parts of their meal. The Great Horned Owl is one of the only predators of the striped skunk. It’s penchant for skunks is also probably because, like many birds, owls lack much of a sense of smell or taste. They can also be found snacking on smaller animals, such as scorpions, crickets, and grasshoppers.
- These fierce predators are also great parents. Mated pairs will find a nest — usually a disused nest from another large bird species — and will defend it from intruders at all costs. Baby great horned owls are ready to fly at between 10 and 12 weeks old.

Barred Owl:
- Barred Owls get their name from their striped or barred feather pattern, which helps them to camouflage in the forests and swamps where they live. The patter blends in with tree cavities and bark, giving them a hidden place to nest and sleep. They do not migrate and often will stay in the same place all year.
- Brownish-gray in color, barred owls have large round heads with a well-defined face. They do not have feather tufts, which are often mistaken for ears, as tufted owls do. They have heavily feathered legs with featherless feet. Like most owls, they have large eyes, allowing them to see well in their nocturnal hunting grounds. Unlike the yellow eyes of most owls, barred owls have brown eyes.
Barred owls are large owls, standing up to 22 inches high. Females are significantly larger than males, often weighing one-third more.

More vocal than most other northern owls and are often heard in the forest. Their characteristic call is supposed to sound like they are asking, "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?"

While they are primarily nocturnal and most hunt at night. They also look for prey in broad daylight. They will eat just about anything they can catch and kill, including small mammals up to the size of rabbits, ground-dwelling birds, all manner of reptiles and amphibians, and invertebrates. They typically take prey on the ground, but have been observed chasing squirrels through tree limbs.

Courtship begins in late winter, with males and females searching for potential nest sites. Their egg laying begins as early as December in the southernmost part of their range, but typically occurs in early spring. Barred owls lay two to five white, oval eggs. They prefer to lay their eggs in a pre-existing tree cavity, though they have been known to use abandoned stick for nests. Females incubate the eggs for 28 to 32 days. Chicks fledge at 5-6 weeks old. Their mother feeds and cares for them for another two weeks after fledging, but then the young must fend for themselves.

**Movement X:**

Duck (Mottled Duck)

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**Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme, Movement Number, & Original Animal**

New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

12:08 X. Aviary

Ducks, Cattle Egret, Blue Jays (Mottled Duck, Cattle Egret, Blue Jay)

**About the Music:**

Instruments playing are strings, pianos and flute. The high strings take on a background role, providing a buzz in the background that is reminiscent of the background noise of a jungle. The cellos and basses play a pickup cadence to lead into most of the measures. The flute takes the part of the bird, with a trilling tune that spans much of its range. The pianos provide occasional pings and trills of other birds in the background. The movement ends very quietly after a long ascending chromatic scale from the flute.

- Play the beginning and ask students: What is the solo instrument playing? Answer: flute.
- Close your eyes and imagine a Blue Jay flying around.

**Mottled Ducks:**

- The Florida mottled duck, often called the Florida duck or Florida mallard, is a unique subspecies found only in peninsular Florida. This nonmigratory duck spends its entire life within the state’s brackish and freshwater marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, canals, ditches, and mosquito impoundments on the east and west coasts and inland.
- Dark-bodied with a creamy face. About the same size as Mallard.
- Overall color is darker than female Mallards and paler than American Black Duck. White bars in wing are very narrow, and may not be noticeable. Males have bright yellow bill, females have duller olive bill.
- Average length is 10.3” for males and 9.8” for females.
- Average weight is 2.3 lbs for males and 2.1 lbs for females.
- Mottled Ducks are almost never seen in large flocks, generally traveling in pairs or small groups.
- Mottled ducks are dabblers which feed mostly on aquatic vegetation and invertebrates in shallow waters. Approximately 40 percent of the mottled duck’s diet consists of insects, snails, mollusks, crayfish and small fish. The remainder of its diet is composed of grass seeds, stems, and roots; seeds of other marsh plants; and bayberries.
- They are only known to move short distances to find adequate breeding and nesting grounds. Breeding areas include both inland freshwater and coastal marshes. Most nests reside in marsh cord grass, hay fields, cattle fields, and on well drained levees above tidal waters. Mottled duck hens lay an average on 9 eggs. Florida mottled ducks nest from
February through July. The females tend to locate their nests in dense vegetation (tall grasses, rushes or palmetto thickets) on the ground near water. The nest is built of vegetation and lined with down. Only one brood each year is raised and females typically lay 8 to 10 eggs called a clutch. The eggs are creamy-white to greenish-white and are incubated within 25 to 27 days. Unlike such birds as the mockingbird or blue jay, which raise their young in the nest for weeks, mottled duck females will move their ducklings to water within 24 to 48 hours of hatching. Young mottled ducks are capable of flight at 60 to 70 days of age.

- Draining and destruction of marshland has had a serious impact on the total population. It will take an effort by not only the FWC, but all Floridians, to ensure the continued existence of the Florida mottled duck.

**Movement X Continued:**

**Cattle Egret**

![Cattle Egret](https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/f:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EkdqjPKG0qFjCiZl8glav-0BYB9N\[V1JrTbv3Rx0f0BiA2Q7e=phVRoj)

Cattle Egret:
- Compared with other herons, Cattle Egrets are noticeably small and compact. They have relatively short legs and a short thick neck. The straight, daggerlike bill is shorter and thicker than other herons. They have medium-length, broad, rounded wings.
- Their name comes from frequent sightings of these birds hanging around cows or even sitting on their backs, picking off insects.
- Adult Cattle Egrets are all white with a yellow bill and legs. In breeding plumage they have golden plumes on their head, chest, and back. Juveniles have dark legs and bill.
- Length: 18.1-22.1 inches, Weight: 9.5-18.1 ounces, Wingspan: 34.6-37.8 inches
- Cattle Egrets stalk insects and other small animals on the ground in grassy fields. Usually found away from water feeding on insects along highways and among cattle in fields.
- They nest in dense colonies of stick nests in trees or emergent wetlands, often mixed with other species of herons.
- They forage in flocks in upland areas such as pastures and fields, generally focusing on drier habitats than other species of white herons.

**Movement X Continued:**

**Blue Jay**

![Blue Jay](https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/f:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EpfHq8ElZIFtv_yL6AQkQBRiXYf0WKp92MYxyYzv2Vg?e=ErSqiG)
Blue Jay:
- Blue Jays are birds of forest edges.
- Large crested songbird with broad, rounded tail.
- Blue Jays are smaller than crows, larger than robins. White or light gray underneath, various shades of blue, black, and white above.
- Blue Jays are known for their intelligence and their ability to mimic other bird calls as their way of protecting themselves.
- Blue Jays make a large variety of calls that carry long distances. Most calls produced while the jay is perched within a tree. Usually flies across open areas silently, especially during migration. Stuffs food items in throat pouch to cache elsewhere; when eating, holds a seed or nut in feet and pecks it open.
- Length: 9.8-11.8 inches, Weight: 2.5-3.5 ounces, Wingspan: 13.4-16.9 feet
- A favorite food is acorns, and they are often found near oaks, in forests, woodlots, towns, cities, parks.
- Usually found in small groups or pairs; during migration may gather in larger flocks. Flight steady, with sailing or swooping glides.

White Pelican:
- One of the largest North American birds. It is majestic in the air. The birds soar with incredible steadiness on broad, white-and-black wings. Their large heads and huge, heavy bills give them a prehistoric look.
- Second largest flying bird in North America. Look for them on inland lakes in summer and near coastlines in winter. Common in South Florida from November through March.
- On the water they dip their pouched bills to scoop up fish, or tip-up like an oversized dabbling duck. Sometimes, groups of pelicans work together to herd fish into the shallows for easy feeding.
- Length 62 inches, Wingspan 108 inches - that's 9 feet wide!

Movement XI:
Pelican (White Pelican)

Click Here for Pictures:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/biseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/Eo5Ir3pltOph9eGRk5_yoBJNcpxjIv2zy_lVwsDnzsBQ?e=U7djdV

Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme,
Movement Number, & Original Animal   New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:
13:17 XI. Pianists               Pelicans (White Pelican and Brown Pelican)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are strings and two pianos. This humorous movement (satirizing pianists as animals) is a glimpse of what few audiences ever get to see – the pianists practicing their finger exercises and scales. The scales of C, D♭, D and E♭ are covered. Each one starts with a trill on the first and second note, then proceeds in scales with a few changes in the rhythm. Transitions between keys are accomplished with a blasting chord from all the instruments between scales. In some performances, the later, more difficult, scales are deliberately played increasingly out of time. The original edition has a note by the editors instructing the players to imitate beginners and their awkwardness. After the four scales, the key changes back to C, where the pianos play a moderate speed trill-like pattern in thirds while the strings play a small part underneath. This movement is unusual in that the last three blasted chords do not resolve the piece, but rather lead into the next movement.
Movement XI Continued:
Pelican (Brown Pelican)

Click Here for Pictures:
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Brown Pelican:
- Pelicans live along southern sea coasts and are rarely seen inland (except at the Salton Sea in California, where they are regular in large numbers). They nest in colonies, often on isolated islands free of land predators.
- The Brown Pelican is a full-time coastal Florida resident.
- Length 51 inches, Wingspan 79 inches
- They dive for fish from heights of up to 50 feet.
- Air sacs in the neck and shoulder area protect them from impact.

Movement XII:
Otter (River Otter)

Click Here for Pictures:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/bseliger_palmbeachsymphony_org/E1dK8THDBjg-E47JuVcEB6_tv3mGprvFU6cU-Dj3zq?e=Hhhs87

Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme:
Movement Number: 8 Original Animal: New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:
14:17 XII. Fossils Otters (River Otter)

About the Music:
Instruments playing are strings, two pianos, clarinet, and xylophone. Here, Saint-Saëns mimics musical themes from his own composition, the Danse macabre (translates to dance of death), which makes heavy use of the xylophone to evoke the image of skeletons dancing, the bones clacking together to the beat. The musical themes from Danse macabre are played by the xylophone and the violin play much of the melody, alternating with the piano and clarinet. Allusions to “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star” can also be heard, among musical quotes from other composers’ works.
- Have your students sing “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star” and ask them if they can hear the similarity to this music by Saint-Saëns.
- Play an excerpt (starting at 1:43) from Saint-Saëns’ “Danse macabre” and ask students if they can hear the musical borrowing: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CwMMwAWAFds

River Otters:
- A semiaquatic mammal that only lives on the North American continent along its waterways and coasts.
They have webbed feet which allows them to swim fast, along with their narrow bodies and strong tails to propel and steer them through the water. Their cute, whiskered faces actually help them hunt for food in dark and cloudy waters. Don’t be fooled by their adorable appearance; their teeth are so sharp they can bite through a turtle’s shell.

Equally versatile in the water and on land. It establishes a burrow close to the water’s edge in river, lake, swamp, coastal shoreline, tidal flat, or estuary ecosystems. The den typically has many tunnel openings, one of which generally allows the otter to enter and exit the body of water. Female North American river otters give birth in these burrows, producing litters of one to six young.

An adult North American river otter can weigh between 11 to 30.9 lbs.

Otters can run up to 15 miles per hour, and can slide even faster! Look carefully for them – these playful critters like to hide when they nap during the day!

They prey upon the most readily accessible species. Fish is a favored food among the otters, but they also consume various amphibians (such as salamanders and frogs), freshwater clams, mussels, snails, small turtles and crayfish.

Click Here for Pictures:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/bsetiger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EhyA8feRaO5LhtwDW0kTyssB99bPzgcY94O9coXXxUFXQ?e=dWIFJE

Video Start Time for Animal’s Musical Theme,
Movement Number, & Original Animal

New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

15:35 XII. The Swan

Manatees

About the Music:

Instruments playing are two pianos and cello. This is the most famous movement of the entire work, and a staple of the cello repertoire. A slowly moving cello melody evokes the swan elegantly gliding over the water and is played over rippling sixteenths in one piano and rolled chords in the other. This is commonly performed as a freestanding piece of music with a ballet dancer emulating the swan.

• Play this complete movement for your students and have them imagine a Manatee swimming in the ocean as they hear it.

Manatee:

• Sometimes called a Sea Cow, it’s the state marine mammal of Florida.

• Florida manatees are large, aquatic mammals that are a native species found in Florida’s waterways. A gentle, slow-moving, aquatic relative of the elephant, it’s found in warm-water estuaries, rivers, and lagoons close to freshwater plants.

• The Florida manatee inhabits the state’s coastal waters, rivers and springs. Some Florida manatees are known to travel up the eastern coastline into Georgia, the Carolinas, and a few travel as far north as Massachusetts during warm months. In the Gulf, Florida manatees can be found west through coastal Louisiana and are occasionally sighted as far west as Texas. Prior to winter’s coldest months, manatees migrate to warm water habitats in Florida. These warm-water sites include artesian springs and power plant discharge canals (such as those produced at Manatee Lagoon by FPL). Florida is at the northern end of the manatee’s winter range and these warm-water habitats play an important role in their survival during the winter months.

• Although the average adult manatees are typically 9-10 feet long from snout to tail and weigh 1,000 pounds; they may grow to over 13 feet long and weigh more than 3,500 pounds.

• Manatees have finely-wrinkled, leathery looking thick skin that continuously flakes off. Algae often grows on the backs and tails of manatees, which makes their skin color appear green or brown.
• Manatees spend up to eight hours a day grazing on seagrasses and other aquatic plants. A manatee can consume from 4 to 9 percent of its body weight in aquatic vegetation daily.
• Manatees have two fore limb flippers that they use for steering movements and to hold vegetation while eating. A large, round, flattened paddle-shaped tail is used for swimming.
• The Florida manatee population has grown to a minimum of 7,520 animals today and as a result, the species was reclassified from an endangered to a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act in May, 2017. Manatees are protected by the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act and are federally protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act.
• Florida manatees are considered one of the state’s keystone species whose behavior can alert researchers to the environmental and habitat changes that may otherwise go unnoticed in Florida’s waterways for extended periods of time. They fall victim to boat collisions and environmental changes.

Movement XIV: 
Finale/Conclusion

(Photo of the composer Camille Saint-Saëns)

Video/Audio Hyperlink & Movement Number New Animal (with FL specific breed) to be used in PBS’ Production:

18:15 XIV. Finale Finale/Conclusion

About the Music:
The full orchestral ensemble plays this final movement. The finale opens on the same trills in the pianos as in the introduction, but soon the wind instruments, the glass harmonica and the xylophone join in. The strings build the tension with a few low notes, leading to glissandi (plural of glissando) by the piano before the lively main melody is introduced. The Finale is somewhat reminiscent of an American carnival of the 19th century, with one piano always maintaining a bouncy eighth-note rhythm. Although the melody is relatively simple, the supporting harmonies are ornamented in the style that is typical of Saint-Saëns’ compositions for piano – dazzling scales, glissandi and trills. Many of the previous movements are quoted here from movements I, III, II, and VI. The work ends with a series of six “Hee Haws” from the donkeys in movement III, as if to say that the donkey has the last laugh, before the final strong group of C major chords.

LESSON PLAN ACTIVITY #1: 
“CARNIVAL OF MORE ANIMALS” MATCHING GAME

Click Here for Matching Game:
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/bseiger_palmbeachsymphony_org/EludPMP110IEFh5skllOhpYBvZhZIfE5-hyYmyTFYVUCAq2e=5hejmt

Materials Needed for the Trip
What should students/teachers bring on the field trip/experience? Special clothing/footwear?

Students are welcome and encouraged to come dressed as the animals in Palm Beach Symphony’s “The Carnival of More Animals.”

Lesson Activity
What will students be doing during the field trip/experience? Does this trip involve topics that involve sensitive or mature content, water activities or water contact, contact with animals, hazardous activities, or any other important information? Indicate here if on-campus/virtual options are available.

The performance does not involve sensitive or mature content, water, or water contact, contact with live or hazardous activities, nor does it include live animals. The students will be audience members for a live symphony orchestra show especially crafted for youth. There will be a performance by the Palm Beach Symphony under the baton of Music Director Gerard Schwarz with Narrator Forrest Galante. The narrator will talk about the animals and the orchestra will play themes that represent them. All images of animals will all be presented over video footage and still photos.

As noted earlier, “The Carnival of More Animals” is a reimagined version of Camille Saint-Saëns’ famous work “The Carnival of the Animals.” The music is the same from start to finish with the addition of more instruments; however, we are instead replacing the animals to those that are native creatures of Florida.

On-campus and virtual options are not available for these Children’s Concerts. They are only available live and in-person.

How will the Learning Goal be assessed at the end of the field trip/experience?
Will there be a student product?

There will be a Teacher Survey and a Student Survey.

Provide follow-up resources here. (Websites, etc)

For Information on the Palm Beach Symphony’s “The Carnival of More Animals” performances or inquiries relating to any of these resources noted below, please contact:

Bryce Seliger, DMA
Education & Programming Associate
Palm Beach Symphony
bseliger@palmbeachsymphony.org

Our Palm Beach Symphony general website is www.palmbeachsymphony.org.

Our PBS music education webpage that includes children’s concerts we have provided for the previous two years is https://www.palmbeachsymphony.org/education/education.

Forrest Galante (Narrator), renowned animal conservationist, educator, American outdoor adventurer, and television personality: https://www.forrestgalante.com/

Busch Wildlife Sanctuary in Jupiter, Florida: https://www.buschwildlife.org/

Manatee Lagoon in West Palm Beach, Florida: https://www.visitmanateelagoon.com/

The Palm Beach Symphony offers the following for teachers and students in Palm Beach County:

FREE POSTER OF “INSTRUMENTS IN A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA” UPON REQUEST (FIRST IMAGE SHOWN):
https://palmbeachsymphony-my.sharepoint.com/:b/-/a personall/bселiger_palmb ehassymphony_or g/Eft2xDpx2TRQoYs5y2zhtQB2Uy1xwWlfIKoa17312f?e=vpocWs

MASTERWORKS CONCERT SERIES – DISCOUNTED & COMP TICKETS:
$10 Student and Educator Tickets. A limited number of complimentary tickets are available upon request with priority given to Title I schools.

INSTRUMENT DONATION PROGRAM:
https://www.palmbeachsymphony.org/education/instrument-donations

Palm Beach Symphony happily accepts donations of professional or amateur quality band and orchestral instruments for needy young musicians. We ensure the instruments meet performance standards and then donate them to underserved Kindergarten – 12th grade students or school music programs in Palm Beach County. The instruments come fully equipped
with appropriate accessories, such as bows, rosin, reeds, and mouth pieces, and are sanitized on site by masked instrument technicians. Once sanitized, the instrument case isn’t opened until it is delivered to the student recipient.

**LECTURE DEMONSTRATIONS & IN-SCHOOL CONCERTS:**

Palm Beach Symphony musicians present lecture demonstrations by performing select pieces and speaking about the music, the instruments being played, the composer, and their background and life as a musician. Upon request, we also offering a “Petting Zoo” opportunity for students to see and touch instruments. String instruments are most accessible for young children, as they are available in smaller sizes. These unique opportunities help familiarize students with the instruments of the orchestra, the musicians, and the music they perform. Lecture Demonstrations may be presented in a variety of formats with a solo musician, duo, trio, quartet, or quintet.

**In-School Concerts** are unique Lecture Demonstrations offering students an opportunity to hear and speak to a small group of professional musicians in a more personal and intimate setting. The purpose of this program is to provide mentorship, guidance, and inspiration not only to further students’ musical interests and abilities, but to help develop and foster collaboration, communication, and creativity - leading them toward understanding their role in a culturally diverse global society.

This highly sought after program is offered directly to school sites, or as a virtual option. Through a generous grant, In-School Concerts are offered free of charge to Title 1 middle and high schools. Limited funding available.

**Scheduling Information**

How should the teacher contact you to schedule a field trip/experience?

What days/times are available?

Note: School buses are available Monday - Friday. Students cannot depart earlier than 9:30 AM and must be back on campus by 1:00 PM.

Reference the SDPBC Approved Calendar for important dates.

**Field Trip School Show 1**
**Wednesday, October 4, 2023 at 9:30 am**
**Dolly Hand Cultural Arts Center**
1977 SW College Drive, Belle Glade, FL 33430
Free Admission

To attend, please contact Vera Valerio
(561) 993-1161 – valeriov@palmbeachstate.edu
Box Office Hours: Monday – Thursday 9am to 4pm; Friday 9am-12pm

**Field Trip School Show 2**
**Wednesday, October 4, 2023 at 11:15 am**
**Dolly Hand Cultural Arts Center**
1977 SW College Drive, Belle Glade, FL 33430
Free Admission

To attend, please contact Vera Valerio
(561) 993-1161 – valeriov@palmbeachstate.edu
Box Office Hours: Monday – Thursday 9am to 4pm; Friday 9am-12pm

**Field Trip School Show 3**
**Friday, October 6, 2023 at 10:30 am**
**The Kravis Center for the Performing Arts (Dreyfoos Hall)**
701 Okeechobee Boulevard, West Palm Beach, FL 33401
Tickets go on sale August 26, 2023 (phone orders only)
Tickets are $5 per person – Palm Beach County students enrolled in the Free/Reduced Lunch Program receive an Admission Waiver. If the performance is Sold Out, teachers may request to be waitlisted for the event. You will need to tell the Customer Service Representative how many TOTAL seats you will need (including all students and chaperones). One chaperone is recommended for every 10 students and is admitted free. Tickets sold are general admission. There are no seat assignments.

Box Office: (561) 832-7469 or 800-572-8471 – education@kravis.org

https://www.kravis.org/starseries/
https://www.kravis.org/education-community/for-educators/star/
### Directions to the venue

(Google maps links are great!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Google Maps Link</th>
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