



**Transcript for *And Tango Makes Three* by Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell (Simon & Schuster)**

**Introduction (approximately 0:00 – 4:12)**

Hi everyone! It's Colleen from the KU Natural History Museum, and I'm so excited for today's Story Book Science.

Now I do want to wait for some folks to join us. So while we wait, I want to talk a little bit about the book we'll be reading. Now we are going to be reading about two male chinstrap penguins whose names are Roy and Silo. And the reason that they are called chinstrap penguins is because they have these feathers on their face that look like a chinstrap. It almost looks like they are holding a hat in place! So that is the identifying mark of chinstrap penguins.

Now these penguins that we'll read about, they are on a journey to care for an egg. And so what I want you to look for when we read this book is what they do to care for the egg. How do they take care of the egg? Are they gentle with the egg? What do they do? So that's what I want you to think about as we go into this book.

Now I've never seen a penguin egg before. I've never seen a penguin nest before, but I have seen other nests that birds have made. And I have one that I want to share with you. And I just have to grab it, so one moment please!

I have to be very gentle with it because it's fragile, or it's breakable. Now this is the nest, and right there you probably notice an egg. So this is not a penguin nest. It's not a penguin egg. But because we're talking about birds and eggs and the nests they make, I want you to think about looking at this nest. Do you think that a bird would have to be gentle? Do you think a bird would have to be careful? So take a moment to think about that, and we'll talk more about nests and eggs and also just how birds take care of each other after the reading.

Now it looks like folks have joined us, so let's go ahead and get started!

Now, first and foremost, we have to go over our guidelines for Story Book Science. So what that means is, just because we are not in the museum doesn't mean we're not going to follow museum rules. So we are going to continue to use kind and considerate words. So for example, if you ask a question or you write a comment, which you should feel free to do, you need to make sure that you use kind and considerate words. If you respond to someone's question or a comment, you also need to make sure you use kind and considerate words. We're not in the museum, but we do want to make sure that this space is welcoming and inclusive. So we need to make sure that we do that together. Can you use kind and considerate words for me? Alright!

Now for today's Story Book Science we are reading the book *And Tango Makes Three*! Now this book is written by Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell, and it's illustrated by Henry Cole. And we will be reading it with permission from Simon & Schuster. And I briefly mentioned this book, but it's about Roy and Silo. And they're two male chinstrap penguins who take care of an egg. And I really like this book because it reminds me of all the different ways that animals, birds, other animals, and humans included, can work together to take care of the young.

So with that I have a couple other things. I just want to let you know if you have any questions, please feel free to write those! But just know I may not be able to see them immediately. And if you need a partial transcript of this reading, that will be made available later today. Alright. Let's go ahead and get started!

*And Tango Makes Three.*

### **Reading from *And Tango Makes Three* (approximately 4:13 – 12:29)**

*And Tango Makes Three includes copyrighted materials, and we do not have permission to include the written text of the book in this transcript.*

### **Conclusion (approximately 12:30 – 19:01)**

The end. Oh, what a wonderful story!

Now before we started reading I asked you, how do you think Roy and Silo had to take care of the egg? Did they have to be gentle? Did they have to be careful? What did you think?

Now when we read the story, did what you think come true? Is that what we learned?

If you thought that Roy and Silo had to be careful and gentle with the egg, then you were right! We learned how Roy and Silo, they took care of the egg. They had to take turns sitting on it. They had to take turns rotating it to make sure it stayed warm. And then when the egg hatched, they still had to take care of Tango! They had to make sure that Tango was fed. They had to make sure that Tango felt safe. So Roy and Silo made sure to take care of their egg. And they were very careful, and they were very gentle.

Now we know that Roy and Silo, they are chinstrap penguins. But chinstrap penguins aren't the only birds! And earlier we looked at a nest with an egg in it, and I'll show you again. This is what that nest looks like with the egg. You can probably see. I'll turn it so it's a little easier. Now this nest and this egg, that's just yet another example of how birds create a nest and take care of eggs! But I wanted to show you a couple other examples of eggs.

Now the first I'm going to show you is the egg of an eastern meadowlark. So this is what the bird looks like, and I'm going to grab the egg. I have to be very careful, though, because we know we need to be very careful and gentle with bird eggs. So one moment! And this egg is very small. So I'm going to hold it to the camera. Look how small it is! And this makes you realize just how fragile these eggs are, just because these are very breakable. So you have to be very, very careful. Alright, so that's just one example of another egg.

Now the other example I want to show you is that of an ostrich, so a very large bird! Do you think that the egg is going to be big too? Let's see!

Alright. So this is an ostrich egg. Now this is much bigger than the eastern meadowlark egg we just saw, right? Yes! It's much bigger, but I still have to be very careful with it. I still have to be very gentle because the eggs are fragile. Alright? So I'll give you one more moment to look at the ostrich egg, and I'm going to very carefully put it back.

Alright. So there are all these different examples of eggs, as we just saw, but there's also different ways to take care of eggs. Now we talked about Roy and Silo and all of the different things that they did, working together to make sure that the egg and the penguin chick, Tango, were well taken care of. But I wanted to share with

you a bird called the superb fairywren. Now this bird, when the female lays an egg, she has helper birds. And these helper birds are other superb fairywrens. They don't have eggs of their own. So they help the mama superb fairywren take care of the egg, and they help also to take care of the young. So they work together in order to make sure that the young are cared for! It's just a different family structure than what we read about with Roy and Silo and what other birds do. But that's how superb fairywrens take care of their aches.

And then that got me thinking, well, what about other animals? What about humans? And there are so many different family structures, in humans too! And they're all valid because they all work together to take care of the young. So sometimes, humans, there are two grown-ups that take care of young. Sometimes there's one grown-up that takes care of young. Sometimes the grown-ups have siblings that help take care of young. So if you have an aunt or an uncle that helps take care of you, that would be an example. Sometimes grown-ups have help from their parents. So if a grandparent helps take care of you, that's yet another example. And sometimes grown-ups have friends that are so close, they feel like family; and they help take care of young. And it doesn't matter what the family structure looks like! All of those grown-ups, they are working together to take care of young and also to take care of each other. So all of those family structures are valid. And it doesn't matter if the grown-up is male or female or non-binary, all of those family structures are valid because they're taking care of each other and the young.

So that makes me want to know, what does your family structure look like?

Now I had such a fun time talking about chinstrap penguins and Roy and Silo; and learning about different birds and how they take care of eggs and how they take care of young; and also how humans can take care of young! And I had such a good time talking about family structures, but it is the end of Story Book Science.

But I will be back next week with a new book! Next week I will be talking about one of my favorite herpetologists, or one of my favorite people that studies amphibians and reptiles; and her name is Joan Procter. So we'll read *Joan Procter, Dragon Doctor* next week, and we're going to learn about Joan Procter and the amazing work she did about Komodo dragons! Alright? So I hope to see you next week for Story Book Science here on Facebook Live at 10am. I'll see you then! Bye!