

SOUNDSIDE LEARNING

THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

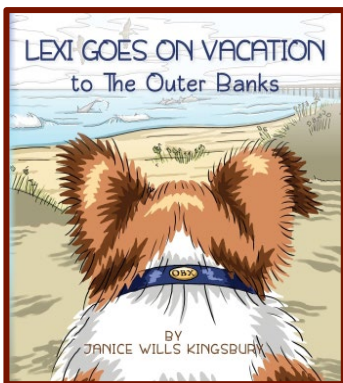


February 5, 2024

COMING UP AT CORE SOUND...

- **February 13:** *Community Night ... Harkers Island Bridge Night @ 6:00 PM*
- **February 23:** *Winter Taste of Core Sound @ 6:00 PM*
- [Click Here for More Upcoming Events!](#)

Sound Reading Material For You and Your Child



Lexi Goes on Vacation

By Janice Wills Kingsbury

Ms. Janice and Mr. Rob have vacationed many times on the Outer Banks with sandy beaches where children and dogs romp to their hearts content. This year Lexi, a new addition to their family, will come too. But this vacation will be like no other and as the sun sets on the beach it promises to be a long night, one the family will never forget!

Pages: 46
Grades: 3-4

The Outer Banks

A tall ridge of sand dunes survived the melting of the earth's glaciers millions of years ago and gave rise to the barrier islands that make up this area we call home. By protecting the coastal mainland from the powerful waves and storms of the ocean, barrier islands get their name. The Outer Banks is a string of peninsulas and barrier islands separating the Atlantic Ocean from mainland North Carolina. From north to south, the largest of these include: Bodie Island (which used to be an island but is now a peninsula due to tropical storms and hurricanes that closed inlets that separated it from the Currituck Banks), Pea Island (which has, at times, been attached with neighboring Bodie Island or Hatteras Island), Hatteras Island, Ocracoke Island, Portsmouth Island, and Core Banks. Over time, the exact number of islands and inlets changes as new inlets open, often during a breach created during violent storms, and older inlets close, usually due to the inevitable shifting of sands.

The Outer Banks are not anchored to offshore coral reefs like some other barrier islands, and consequently, they often suffer significant beach erosion during major storms. In fact, their location jutting into the Atlantic Ocean makes them the most hurricane-prone area north of Florida, for both landfalling storms and brushing storms offshore.



Some Outer Banks Nicknames ...

A Shipwreck Graveyard

There are estimates of 3,000 sunken seacraft off our shores. With that many downed vessels, it's no surprise the Outer Banks is known as the Graveyard of the Atlantic. These shipwrecks date as far back as the early English settlements more than four centuries ago and as recently as spring 2020. The seasonal breezes erase the sand off some of these wooden hulks, making for neat pictures on the beach. Others are a short swim offshore and attract snorkelers and spearfishing enthusiasts. The main reason our lighthouses are so important is to let sailors and ship captains know to be careful along our coast.

The Capital of Big Fish

The Outer Banks is one of the likeliest places to catch 1,000-pound Atlantic Blue Marlin. But it's the access to all kinds of fishing that makes our area an angler's paradise. You'll find a variety of fishing opportunities here year-round, from surf and pier fishing to inshore and offshore charter fishing.

Horrible Headland

The first lighthouse at Cape Lookout was completed and lit in 1812 at a cost of more than \$20,000, which Congress authorized in 1804. It took eight years to build. It was the fourth lighthouse to be built in North Carolina and was a 96-foot-high brick tower with wooden shingles painted with red and white horizontal stripes. However, it proved to be too short to light the treacherous Lookout Shoals, which earned this nickname.

Water Erosion



STEP 1: Add about 5 cups of sand to one side of a paint tray. You will want to build it up on a slope so that when water is added some of the sand is higher.

STEP 2: Place some rocks or shells in the sand to more closely resemble a beach.

STEP 3: Fill a small bottle with water, add a drop of blue food coloring, shake and pour into the deep part of your pan.

STEP 4: Add 4 more cups of water.

STEP 5: Use your finger to press up and down in the water to make waves.

STEP 6: Pay attention to how the water affects the sand. What happens if the waves move faster or slower?

