

# MUDDY BOOTS AND BOOKS

## *A Woodland Walk at Jubilee Woods, Crick*

*Your woodland walk will take you through 3 different fields, if you like you can split your walk up and do it a field at a time (good for little legs!) Use your map to find the animals on this sheet with an activity to complete at each one! You will find a post with a carving of that animals footprint on, if you have some crayons with you, you can use them to create some rubbings.*

## SPIDER

*Spiders are Arachnids who unlike insects have 8 legs (instead of 6) They also have 6 or 8 eyes (insects have 2) and they produce silk. It takes a spider around an hour to build a web and they make a new one every day!*

***Did you know?** Although most spiders have 8 eyes that work well together, web-weaving spiders usually can't see very well and depend on their heightened sense of touch. Species that hunt instead of making webs, like the wolf spiders, can usually see much better though, so that they are able to easily find and catch their prey.*

*Gently move the mirror sideways until you can see 8 flies... How many can you make in total? Does moving your head make any difference?*

## OWL

*The biggest UK owl species (The Eagle owl) has been know to hunt deer! They are built for hunting using their super senses, they can see and hear a tiny mouse at a great distance and have special feathers on their back which reduces sound so they can sneak up on their prey.*

***Did you know?** Owls diets are varied and different species will favour different sources; dependent on their size, habitat and availability. Food can vary from earthworms to deer, but most owl species in the UK will eat small mammals, birds and invertebrates, like beetles.*

*By turning the triangular sections, can you make a mouse, a bird and a beetle from the pieces?*

## FOX

*Foxes like to eat berries, worms, spiders, and mice. They like to hide whatever they have leftover in a hole for later. They can run up to 30mph and have 28 different types of call to help them communicate.*

***Did you know?** A fox can hear a watch ticking at 40 yards!!!*

*We have placed a marker at 30 metres away from this post, one of you run to that post and shout FOX! Can you hear them? Now say it a little quieter, can they hear you? Now whisper? Can you hear that?*

## BAT

*Bats are the only true flying mammal. Small species of bat can weigh less than a 2p coin and are smaller than most adult human's thumb. They can eat 3000 insects a night!*

***Did you know?** Bats use sound to "see" objects in the dark. They make a loud noise and if it bounces back off of an object (an echo) they can hear it and know that there is something there.*

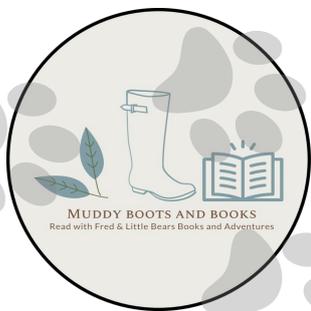
*Let's play a game of Marco Polo but using the words Bat and Echo. The idea of this game is to find someone who is hiding using only sound. Someone will hide and every time you shout "Bat!" they shout "Echo!" see if you can find where they are in less that 3 goes!*

## FROG

*Frogs use their long sticky tongue to catch insects, snails, slugs and worms. Tadpoles eat algae until they are big enough to start on plants and small insects.*

***Did you know?** Although Frogs have lungs, they only use them when they need a top-up and mostly breath through their skin. Tadpoles start with gills, like a fish but lose them as they grow.*

*Lets pretend to be a tiny tadpole, get as small as you can, into a little ball with no limbs then start to grow little arms and legs, now jump out the pond and hop like a fully grown frog, using your tongue to catch insects.*

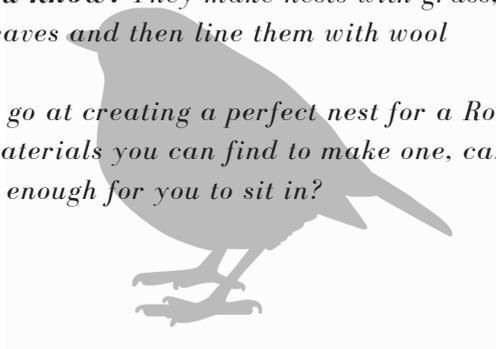


## ROBIN

*They eat insects and worms mostly but also eat seeds and fruit. They were known as Redbreasts in the UK until about 100 years ago.*

**Did you know?** They make nests with grass, moss and dead leaves and then line them with wool

Have a go at creating a perfect nest for a Robin! See what materials you can find to make one, can you make one big enough for you to sit in?



## BUMBLEBEE

*Like most bees, they are generally gentle and will only sting when threatened. Most bumblebees live in colonies for much of the year. Only the queen survives through winter though and then starts a new colony the next year.*

*Like most bees, they eat nectar for energy and pollen for protein and they are important pollinators for many wildflowers and human crops.*

**Did you know?** Different flower shapes will attract different species of bees and other insects. Large, open flowers will attract a large range of species, whereas those with long, tubular shapes will mostly be visited by species such as long-tongued bumblebees and many butterflies and moths, as they have an enlarged proboscis ("tongue") that can reach the nectar at the bottom.

*Bumblebees also have an excellent sense of touch and can recognise shapes. Can you match the flower shapes on the outside of the box with those inside the holes, just using your hands?.*

**Thank you for joining us for your muddy boots adventure. We would love to see photos of you enjoying our trail!! Please post to our Facebook page - @muddybootsandbooksworkshops and keep an eye out for new activities to be added soon!!!**

## WOODLOUSE

*They are more closely related to crabs and shrimp than insects!*

**Did you know?** Their diet helps to clear and recycle many things such as decaying wood, leaf litter, fungi and fallen fruit.

You will see some logs that we have placed nearby, see if you can lift one up and spot any woodlice! If you have a magnifying glass with you, use that to take a good look at their shell, what else can you see?

## SNAKE

*There are three species of snakes in the UK: two of which lay eggs and use constriction to catch their prey, whereas the other uses their poisonous bite and give birth to live young in sacks that are ready to hunt worms and spiders almost straight away.*

*All UK species are shy and may play dead, hiss or give off a horrid smell if they feel threatened.*

**Did you know?**

*Instead of legs, snakes have evolved long, muscular, flexible bodies to help them crawl, climb and swim. One of the main methods is via a serpentine motion, where the snake pushes forward with the sides of their coils to glide in an 'S' shape.*

Can you use your muscles to help you balance along the snake that is slithering here?

## HEDGEHOG

*"Hedge" - as this is where they often build their homes: "hog" is the pig like noises they make!*

**Did you know?** Hedgehogs don't hibernate all winter, they will wake up on warm days to find some food and water.

Can you create your own mud hedgehog? You could use sticks for spikes, stones for feet... Or anything else that you can find! Be creative!!