

BOHEMIA WALLED GARDEN

NATURE ACTIVITIES

These sheets have been produced by the Bohemia Walled Garden Association from activities done at the garden at events to prompt learning about nature through hands on experiences. There were several Natural History events in 2016 that were funded as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund. The grant has also funded the sheets to enable others to download them to engage other children. Unless stated otherwise the sheets are for children of primary school age.



WILD FLOWER IDENTIFICATION

- Art Activity
- Templates



MOTH IDENTIFICATION

- Art Activity
- Templates



WOODLAND ANIMAL STORY

'Badger Says 'No' to Rubbish in the Wood'



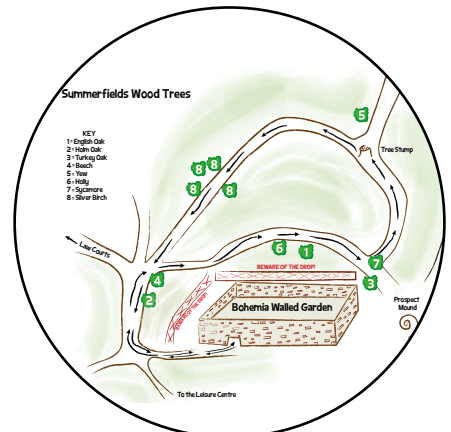
MAKE A GARDEN FOR BEES & BUTTERFLIES

- Art Activity
- Templates



SOIL pH & WORMS

- Make a wormery
- Bug Hunt



TREES

- Tree Trail
- Quiz: Clues & Answers
- Measure Your Tree

NATURE ACTIVITIES

WILD FLOWER IDENTIFICATION

Identify 3 flowers by making a picture from cut out shapes (templates given)

- Dandelion
- Red Campion
- Creeping Buttercup

Simple identification by shape of petals and leaves/number of petals/ root type



Next stage example
To use book by Richard Fitter,
Alister Fitter and Marjorie Blamey

Reference list of wild flowers found in
Summerfields Wood in May 2017

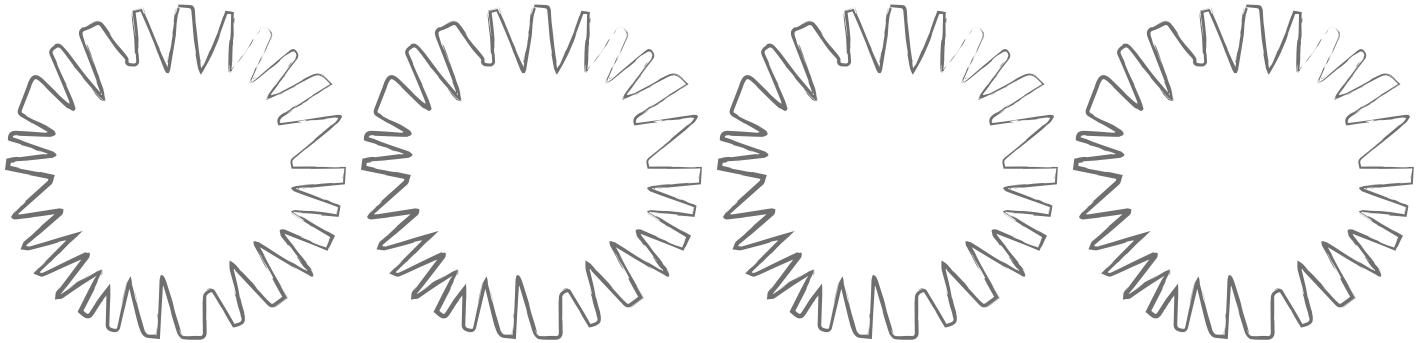
Next stage example
To use ID charts
Field Studies Council
Guide to Woodland Plants



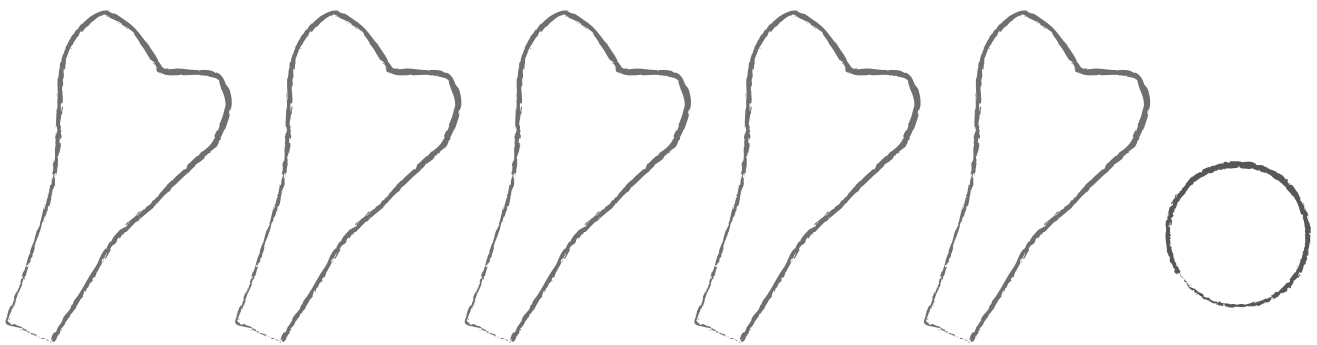
NATURE ACTIVITIES

WILD FLOWER TEMPLATES

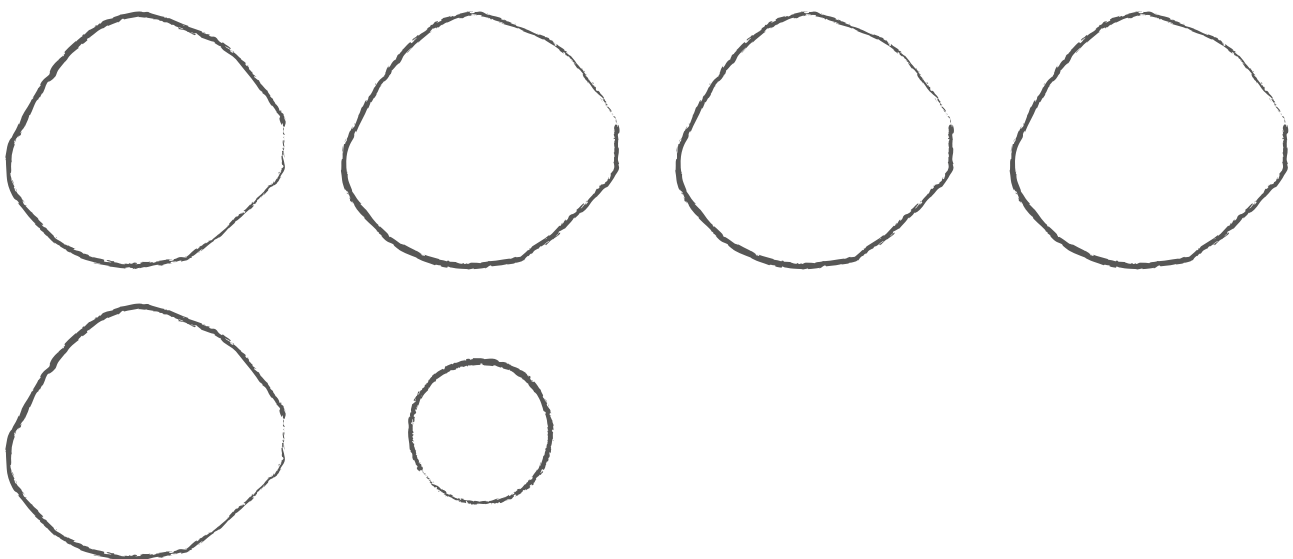
Dandelion



Red Campion



Creeping Buttercup





NATURE ACTIVITIES

WILD FLOWER LEAF TEMPLATES





NATURE ACTIVITIES

WILD FLOWER WALK: 7 MAY 2017

This was the abundance of plants that visitors discovered in Summerfields Wood during a Wildflower Walk organised by the Bohemia Walled Garden Association on 7th May 2017.



Twenty-five people attended, of whom twenty were new visitors to the garden. The walk was led by two members of the local botany group.

The short route started from the entrance of Bohemia Walled Garden, turning left on the footpath and up to Prospect Mound. It then followed the footpath down to the wet area (taking in the mock Roman Bath), then up the footpath to higher ground and returning to the Walled Garden.





COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Creeping Buttercup (IF)	Ranunculus repens
Meadow Buttercup (IF)	Ranunculus aeris
Common Stinging Nettle (NIF)	Urtica dioica
Yellow Archangel (IF)	Lamium amplexicaule
Red Campion (IF)	Silene dioica
Cow Parsley (Queen Anne's Lace) (IF)	Anthriscus sylvestris
Hemlock Water – Dropwort (NIF)	Oenanthe coracata
Three Cornered Leek (IF)	Allium triquetrum
Wild Garlic (Ramsons) (IF)	Allium ursinum
Dandelion (IF, F)	Taraxacum Agg
Hogweed (NIF)	Heracleum spondylium
Pendulous Sedge (IF)	Carex pendula
Wood Avens (Herb Bennet) (IF)	Geum urbanum
Lesser Celandine (Pile Wort) (IF)	Ranunculus ficaria
Cleavers (Sticky Willie) (NIF)	Galium aparine
Opposite-Leaved Golden Saxifrage (IF)	Chrysosplenium oppositifolium
Herb Robert (IF)	Geranium robertianum
Rosebay Willowherb (NIF)	Chamaenerion angustifolium
Violet (IF, F)	Viola sp
Hart's Tongue Fern (NIF)	Phyllitis scolopendrium
Bracken (NIF)	Pteridium aquilinum
Field Maple (IF)	Acer campestre
Rowan (IF)	Sorbus aucuparia
Sycamore (NIF)	Acer pseudoplatanus
Hornbeam (IF, F)	Carpinus betulus
Wavy Bitter Cress (IF, F)	Cardamine flexuosa
Enchanter's Nightshade (NIF)	Circaea lutetiana
Bramble (NIF)	Rubus fruticosus agg
Ivy (NIF)	Hedera helix
Wood Anemone (NIF, F)	Anemone nemorosa
Daisy (IF)	Bellis perennis
Holly (NIF)	Ilex aquifolium
Great Horsetail (?)	Equisetum telmateia
Bluebell (IF)	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Hybrid Bluebell (IF)	Hyacinthoides x massartiana
"Spanish" Bluebell (IF)	Hyacinthoides x massartiana
Germander Speedwell (IF)	Veronica chamaedrys
Wood Speedwell (IF, F)	Veronica montana

*Keys:
IF (in flower), NIF (not in flower), F (in fruit)

COPPER UNDERWING MOTH



Four simple moth shapes
to cut out & colour (templates included)

- Elephant Hawk Moth
- Emperor Moth
- Black Arches
- Burnet 6 spot

ANGLE SHADES



SOME MOTH MYTHS

- Moths only fly at night.
Untrue: The Burnet is a day flying moth
- Moths do not pollinate.
Untrue: A large numbers are pollinators
- Moths are dull.
Untrue: See the colours of the Elephant Hawk

BRIMSTONE MOTH



ELEPHANT HAWK



YELLOW SHELL MOTH



Websites
sussexmothgroup.org.uk
ukmoths.org.uk



NATURE ACTIVITIES

MOTHS IN SUMMERFIELDS WOOD

LIGHT EMERALD MOTH



SUSSEX MOTH GROUP HASTINGS BRANCH

Moths trapped 9/9/17, led by Crystal Ray

Large Yellow Underwing
Square-spot Rustic
Setaceous Hebrew Character

Brimstone Moth

Light Brown Apple

Light Emerald Snout

Bloxworth Snout
(one male, one female)

Double-striped Pug

Flame Shoulder

Angle Shades

Celypha lacunana

Dusky Thorn

Copper Underwing

Yellow Shell

Blastobasis adustella

Small Blood-vein

Common Plume

Chequered Fruit-tree Torti

Parsnip Moth

Spectacle

Cochylis moliculana

Epinotia ramella

Barred Sallow

SMALL BLOOD VEIN



BLOXWORTH SNOUT



THE SNOUT



BARRED SALLOW



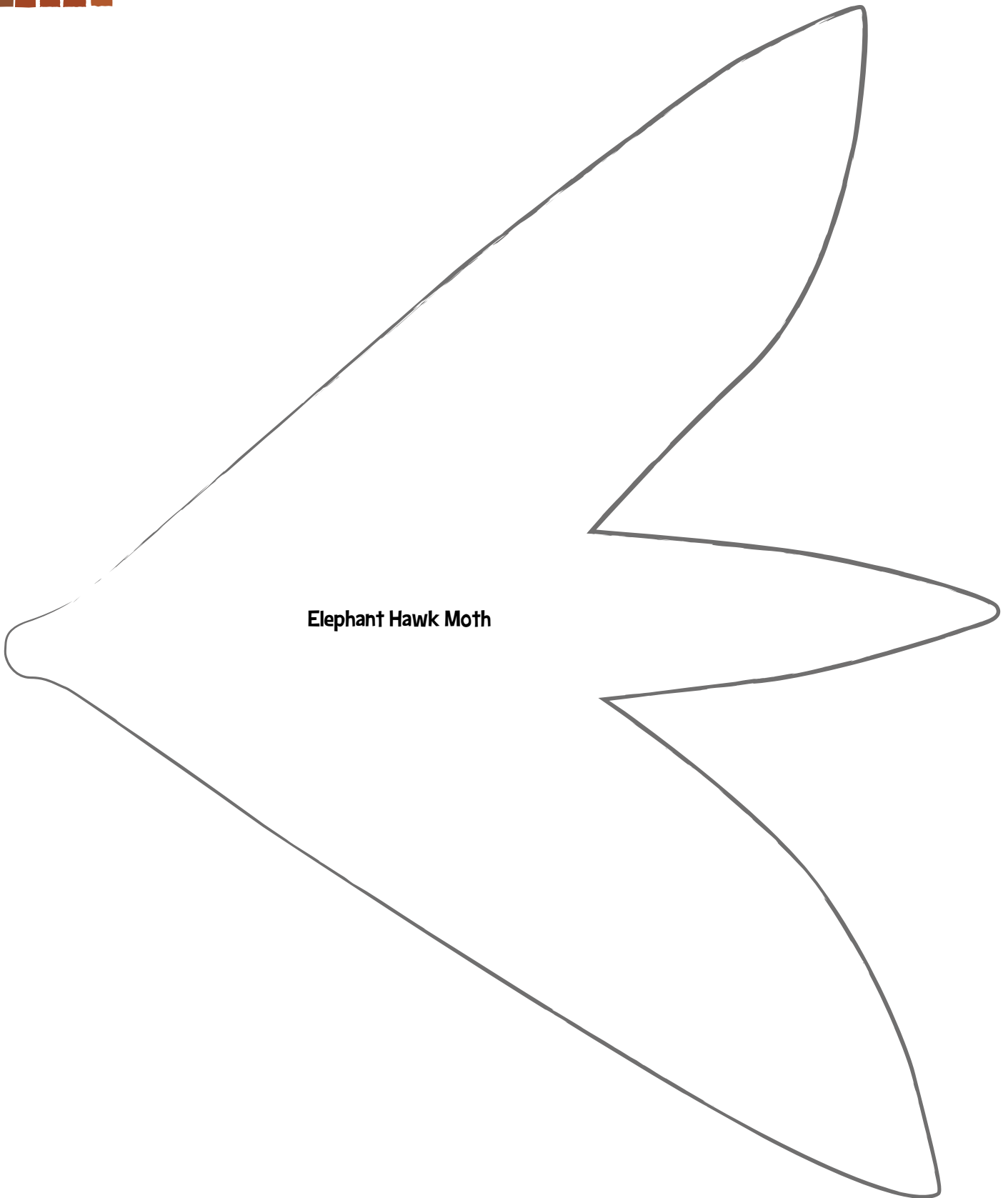
ELEPHANT HAWK





NATURE ACTIVITIES

MOTH TEMPLATE

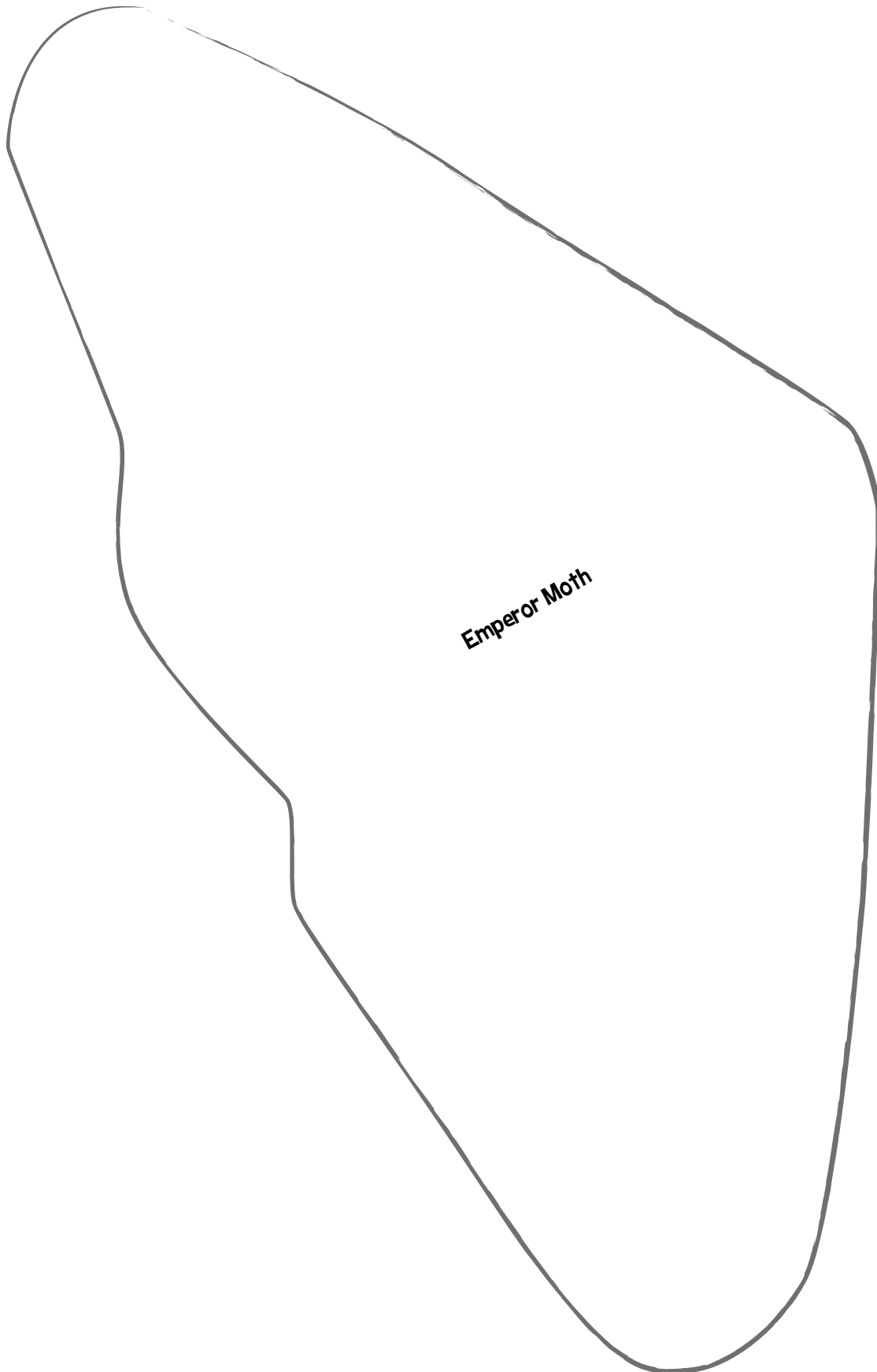


Elephant Hawk Moth



NATURE ACTIVITIES

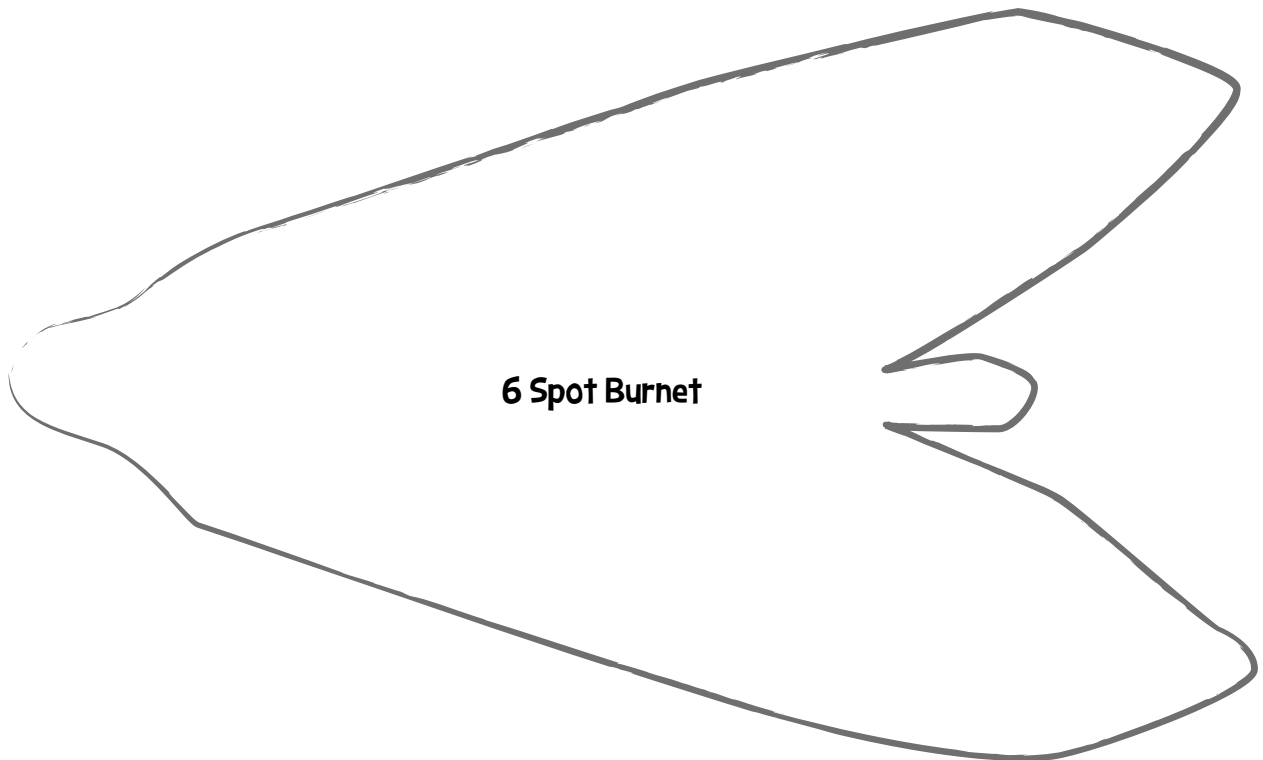
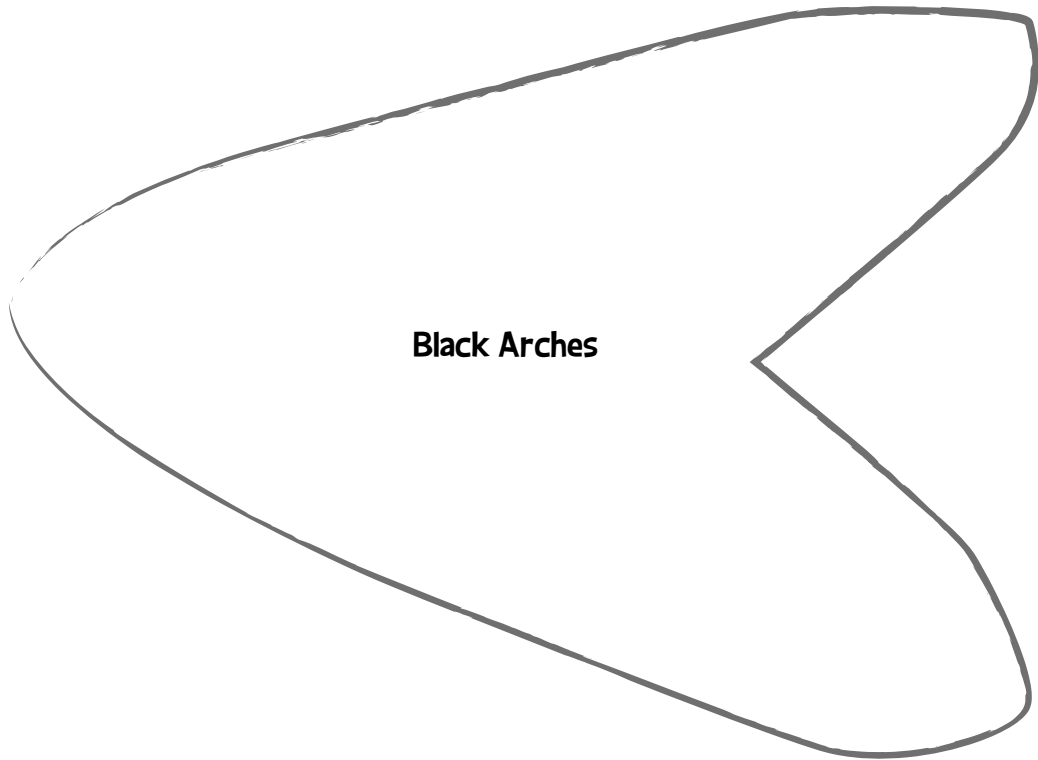
MOTH TEMPLATE



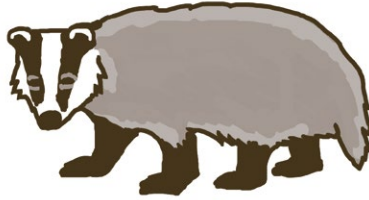


NATURE ACTIVITIES

MOTH TEMPLATE



BADGER SAYS 'NO' TO RUBBISH



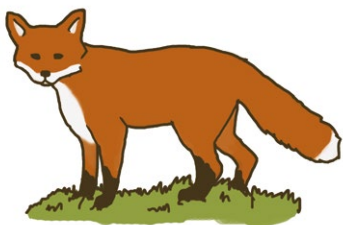
It was dusk, the time of day when the light is fading but the stars are not yet lighting the night sky. Badger and his family emerge from the badger sett. The young badgers start to root about for food.

'Oh no' says Big Badger 'oh no not again more rubbish!'

Some people had been to the wood for a picnic and left crisp packets, foil and plastic sandwich wrappers, coke cans, orange peel, bits of food. It was all over the place where badger and his family needed to root for worms. The cubs were rooting in the rubbish and trying to eat it.

'No no its not good to eat' Big Badger told them.

Then they heard a loud scream...Big Badger ran to see what it was.



There was fox with his foot in a can. The visitors had been cooking on fire and that area was still warm and they had left a sharp-edged bean can.

Big Badger manages to pull the tin off fox's leg but it had left a nasty wound.

Badger returned to the young badgers who were playing with the rubbish and one had eaten some of the left food and was being sick.

The Hedge hog family had come into the clearing and the young ones were playing with the rubbish several of them had crisp packets sticking on their spines.

'Oh no' said Badger 'not again!'

Just then the bats flew into the clearing. But they were flying all over the place



they seemed dizzy. Their echo location, needed for them to catch moths to eat was not working because there were plastic balloons hang in the trees. They were confusing the bats.

'Oh no' said Badger 'not again.'

Fortunately there was a call from the owl who flew in to the clearing. He knew what to do. He pecked each balloon so it floated down to the ground. So the bats could feed.

But the young badgers and hedge hogs were now trying to eat the balloons.

'Oh no don't eat that' said Big Badger.

The night sky was getting light and it was time for the nocturnal animals to go to their homes again.

The badgers and hedge hogs were hungry as they had not had any time to find food!

Big Badger settled down to sleep and was feeling very cross. Later that day he woke to hear happy children's voices.

Oh no' he said 'not again'

But then he heard a human say,

'Come on children we need to clear up this mess.'

It was the children who came to the wood to play and they never left rubbish. In fact they always cleared up any rubbish that others left.

Badger soon went back to sleep knowing that the wood would be clear of rubbish so he and his family could feed well and be safe in the wood the next night.

'No rubbish in our wood' said Big Badger as he snuggles down to sleep.

GARDEN PICTURE

Make a picture of a garden, cut out colour, and paste in the garden your own bee and butterfly.

1. On card, paste pictures of flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Use pictures from old gardening magazines.
2. Cut out bees and butterfly shapes (templates included in this activity pack), colour and paste in the garden picture.

WEB SITES

RHS pollinator plants list
Bumblebee Conservation Society

REFERENCE LIST

List of Bees found in area of Summerfields and the garden 2016 by Derek Binns, included in this activity pack

BOOK

Butterflies of Sussex 'A Twenty First Century Atlas' by Michael Blencome and Neil Hume



PLANTING BULBS FOR BEES & BUTTERFLIES

The bulbs are different sizes so will need to be planted at different depths.

Rule for bulb planting: Plant twice the depth of the bulb and leave plenty of room for roots to grow down when planting in pots. Bigger pots are needed for bigger bulbs. Remember to water pots if kept inside, keep in the light, or put them outside over winter. If planting in the ground mark the bulbs and keep weed free. Examples to plant in the Autumn to flower April/May the following year.

TULIPA LINIFOLIA

Small pot, 2cm deep
Small tulip, red
Height 4/5 cms

ANEMONE BLANDA

Small pot, 2cm deep
Purple blue poppy like
Height 4/5 cms

CHIONODOXA LUCILAE 'ALBA'

Small pot, 2cm deep
Pale blue petals
white & yellow centre
Height 4/5 cms

CROCUS

Medium pot, 3cm deep
Yellow & Purple
Height 5/7 cms

MUSCARI ARMENIACUM

Medium pot, 3/4cm deep
Grape like pale
purple flower
Height 6/7 cms

NECTAROSCORDUM SICULUM

Large pot, 4/5cm deep
Pretty pink bell like
flowers
Height 4/5 cms



NATURE ACTIVITIES

BEEES SEEN NEAR BOHEMIA WALLED GARDEN



Tawny Mining Bee
Andrena fulva - Female



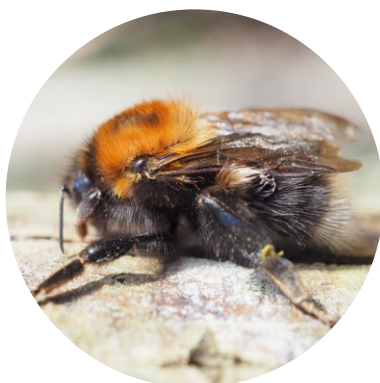
Yellow-Legged Mining Bee
Andrena flavipes



Ashy Mining Bee
Andrena cineraria - Female



Orange-tailed Mining Bee
Andrena haemorrhoa - Female



Tree Bumblebee
Bombus hypnorum



Gooden's Nomad Bee
Nomada goodeniana



Common Carder Bee
Bombus pascuorum



Red Mason Bee
Osmia bicornis



Early Bumblebee
Bombus pratorum

NATURE ACTIVITIES

BEES SEEN NEAR THE WALLED GARDEN 2016



COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Tawny Mining Bee	<i>Andrena fulva</i>
Early Mining Bee	<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>
Buffish Mining Bee	<i>Andrena nigroaena</i>
Wilke's Mining Bee	<i>Andrena wilkella</i>
Wool-Carder Bee	<i>Anthidium manicatum</i>
Little Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i>
Hairy-footed Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora plumipes</i>
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Tree Bumblebee	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>
Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidaries</i>
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>
Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>
Buff-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
Ivy Bee	<i>Colletes hederæ</i>
Common Furrow Bee	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>
Leaf-cutter Bee	<i>Megachile centuncularis</i>
Gooden's Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>
Marsham's Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada marshamella</i>
Fork-jawed Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada ruficornis</i>
Red Mason Bee	<i>Osmia bicornis</i>
Blue Mason Bee	<i>Osmia caerulea</i>
Sweat Bee	<i>Shecodea</i> spp.





NATURE ACTIVITIES

BUTTERFLIES SEEN NEAR BOHEMIA WALLED GARDEN

COMMON BLUE



Butterflies are
INSECTS!

SPECKLED WOOD



COMMA



PEACOCK



Butterflies help pollinate flowers.
Their presence or absence
indicates a lot about the
health of the local environment.

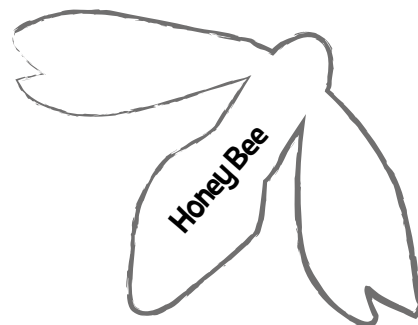
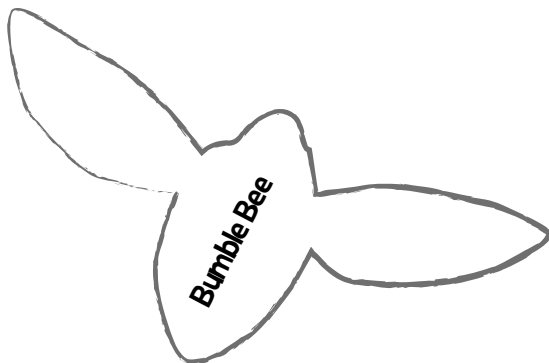
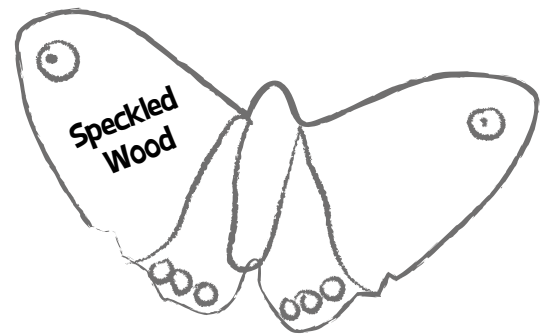
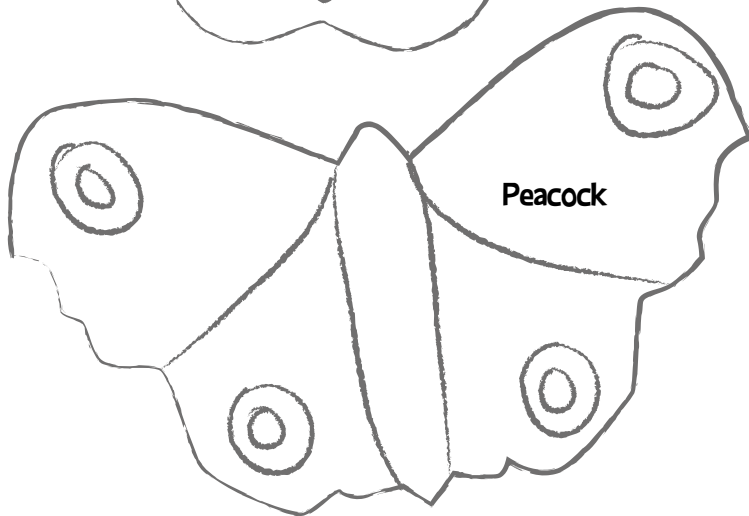
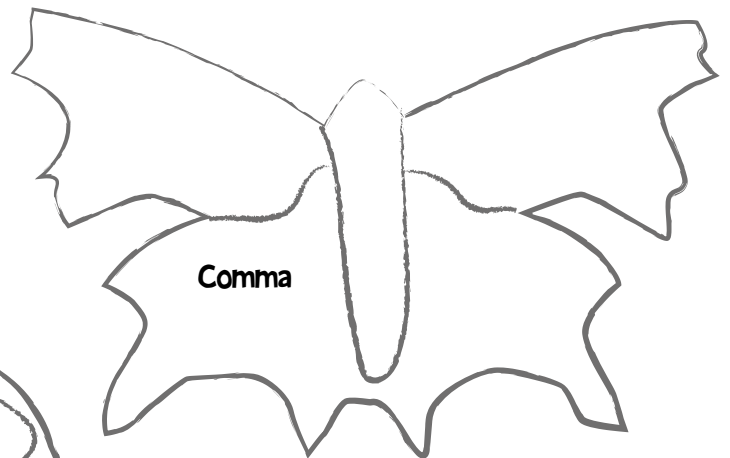
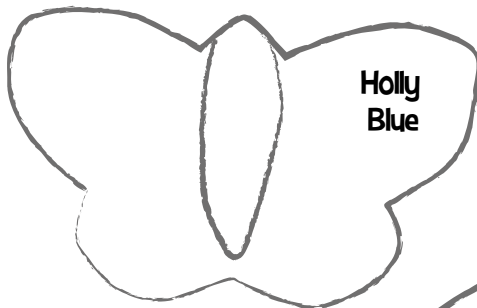
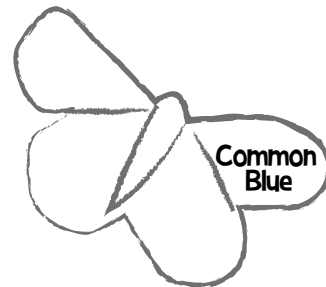
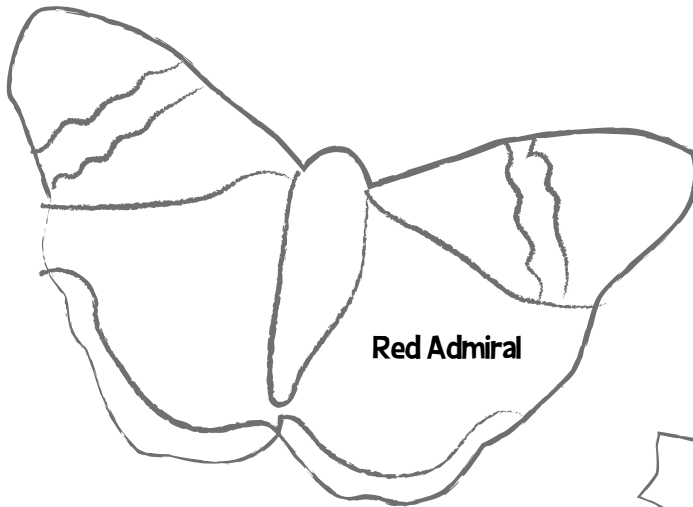
RED ADMIRAL



The life cycle of a butterfly is
made up of four parts, egg, larva
(caterpillars), pupa (chrysalis)
and eventually the adult.

HOLLY BLUE







NATURE ACTIVITIES

pH, WORMS & BUGS: AGES 8-14

What is pH?

It is a measure of how acid a liquid or soil is. The range is between 0 -14: Acid is 0-6, Neutral is 7, Alkaline is 8-14

How do we measure pH?

There are many difference metres that can be purchased. Also litmus paper which is inexpensive. Instructions will be given with these.

Why is pH important?

In gardening it is very useful to know the soil pH. This is because plants need certain nutrients to grow. The soil pH affects which nutrients are available in the soil for a plant to take in to grow. Many plants but not all like a neutral soil.

Reference Chart

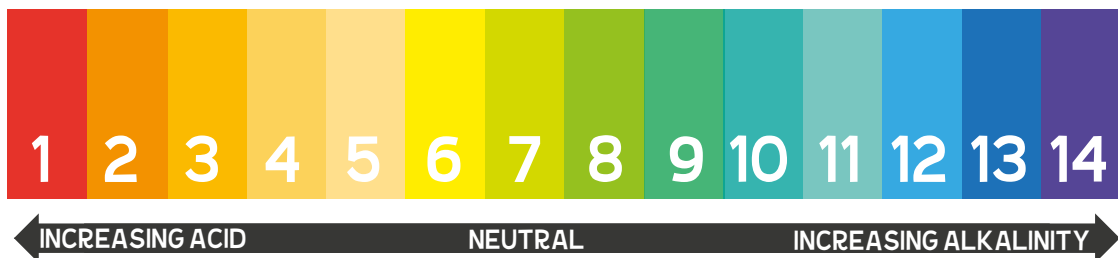
Shows how pH affects the availability of plant nutrients. Gardening books will give information regarding soil pH for plants.

The session included collecting soil from different areas of the garden and tested and recorded the results. It was also compared to the pH of shop bought compost. (See chart below to record)

Worm Count

The students also noted how many worms they found in the different areas.

pH Chart



LOCATION	WHERE SOIL WAS COLLECTED?	WHAT WAS THE pH?	DID YOU SEE ANY WORMS?



NATURE ACTIVITIES

WORMS ACTIVITY: AGES 2-8

WORMS ARE AMAZING!

Worms break down soil so it is fertile for growing plants so they are 'the gardeners best friend'

The famous scientist Charles Darwin studied worms for 39 years and said 'LIFE On Earth is not possible with out worms'

There are 34,000 different worms!



The biggest worm is the African Giant worm that can grow to 6.7 metres

If worms are accidentally cut in half the part with the saddle (pink fat segment) lives

They have soft segmented bodies that look like rings and hairs that help them move

They lay eggs that hatch out little worms

Worms only eat dead material

They live in the dark and need moist soil to breathe through their skin

One acre of worms can break up 50 tonnes of soil

They can live up to 10 years!

Worms are HERMAPHRODITE each worm is male and female

Worms have lived on earth for 600 million years

MAKING A WORMERY

Why?

To show how worms break down dead materials to make compost

Time ?

To make about half an hour. Time to observe the worms activity will be a couple of weeks

Equipment

Group: Can be made in big glass jar or old glass fish tank Individual: Make in clean glass jars (note safety keep on flat surface)



- Moist soil
- Sand or and fine gravel
- Old leaves
- Food ,veg and fruit peelings, tea leaves
- Earth worms collected in plastic pots
- Card to make a lid
- Black paper or card
- Scissors
- Elastic band or masking tape to fix lid to jar
- Old spoons and trowels

Method

1. Find a flat surface to work on table or on the ground
2. Put thick layers of soil then sand/gravel until pot is almost full. Leave about 7cms clear to the jar top
3. Children collect worms...tell them to be gentle with the worms
4. Talk about worms how amazing they are!
5. Worms are put in jars and put leaves and food waste on top
6. Make a lid and fix it. Make a few holes in the lid
7. Put the black card around the jar
8. Put the jar in a safe place
9. Check that the soil does not dry out
10. After a couple of weeks. See what has happened to the food. The worms will have pulled it down into the soil and sand and made compost.
11. The worms will need to be returned to the soil after the observations has taken place



NATURE ACTIVITIES

BUG HUNT: ANY AGE

Bug ID Charts & Book

The Woodland Trust Nature Detectives has a great chart to download:

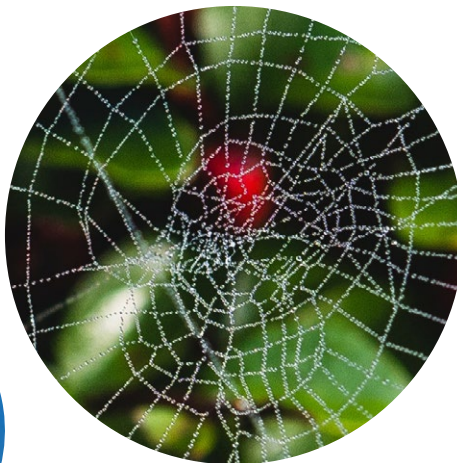
www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/naturedetectives/activities/2015/06/creepy-crawly-spotter-sheet/

- Bugs can be hunted at any time when out in gardens, woods, fields or beach
- Bugs will hide under logs, stones or in hollows of tree trunks. On wild flowers and in bushes and in long grass. Always lift up logs etc very slowly and quietly or the bugs will hide away
- Children need to be told to be gentle when getting them into pots etc
- It is possible to collect in pots, in fabric, and in nets but be very careful, using small brushes or soft pieces of wood
- After looking at them then **PUT THE BUG BACK WHERE THEY WERE FOUND**

Equipment

- There are many types of bug pots/ lens/ microscopic hand lens
- You can also use binoculars 'the wrong way round'!

Have FUN!



DRAGON & DAMSELFLIES

(Odonata)

Azure Damselfly
Large Red Damselfly
Broad-bodies Chaser
Common Darter
Southern Hawker
Vagrant Darter



BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS

(Lepidoptera)

Comma
Common Blue
Gatekeeper
Holly Blue
Large Skipper
Meadow Brown
Peacock
Purple Hairstreak
Red Admiral
Small Copper
Small Tortoiseshell
Small White
Speckled Wood



BEETLES

(Coccinellidae)

2-spot Ladybird
7-spot Ladybird
10-spot Ladybird
14-spot Ladybird
Cream Spot Ladybird
Orange Ladybird



MILLIPEDE





NATURE ACTIVITIES

TREE TRAIL

These sheets can be adapted for use in different woods. You will need to make a map for the wood trail that you walk in. Included in this Nature Activities pack is an example of the Tree Trail for Summerfields Wood in Hastings. These sheets can be adapted for different ages by including less trees, less questions in the quiz.

TREE TRAILS CAN BE USED FOR:

A lovely walk

A walk to learn to identify trees

A walk to measure and calculate the age of trees

A walk and bird watching (Invite a local bird watcher / RSPB member)

A walk to collect rubbish and learn about the harmful affects of rubbish on animals. See story, 'Badger Says No to Rubbish', included in this pack)

A walk combined with other activities, example making animal habitats

A walk and art using mud to make sculptures, leaves for landscape art

A walk and story/drama adventure

Games like Hide and Seek, Grandmother's footsteps



REFERENCES

Id charts (FSC) see list of web sites/information

Woodland Trust Nature Detectives (buds/leaves ID) downloadable

EXCELLENT BOOKS

Collins Tree Guide Owen Johnson & David Moore

Dr Owen Johnson is the national Tree registrar he lives in Hastings

Pocket book Collins gem Trees

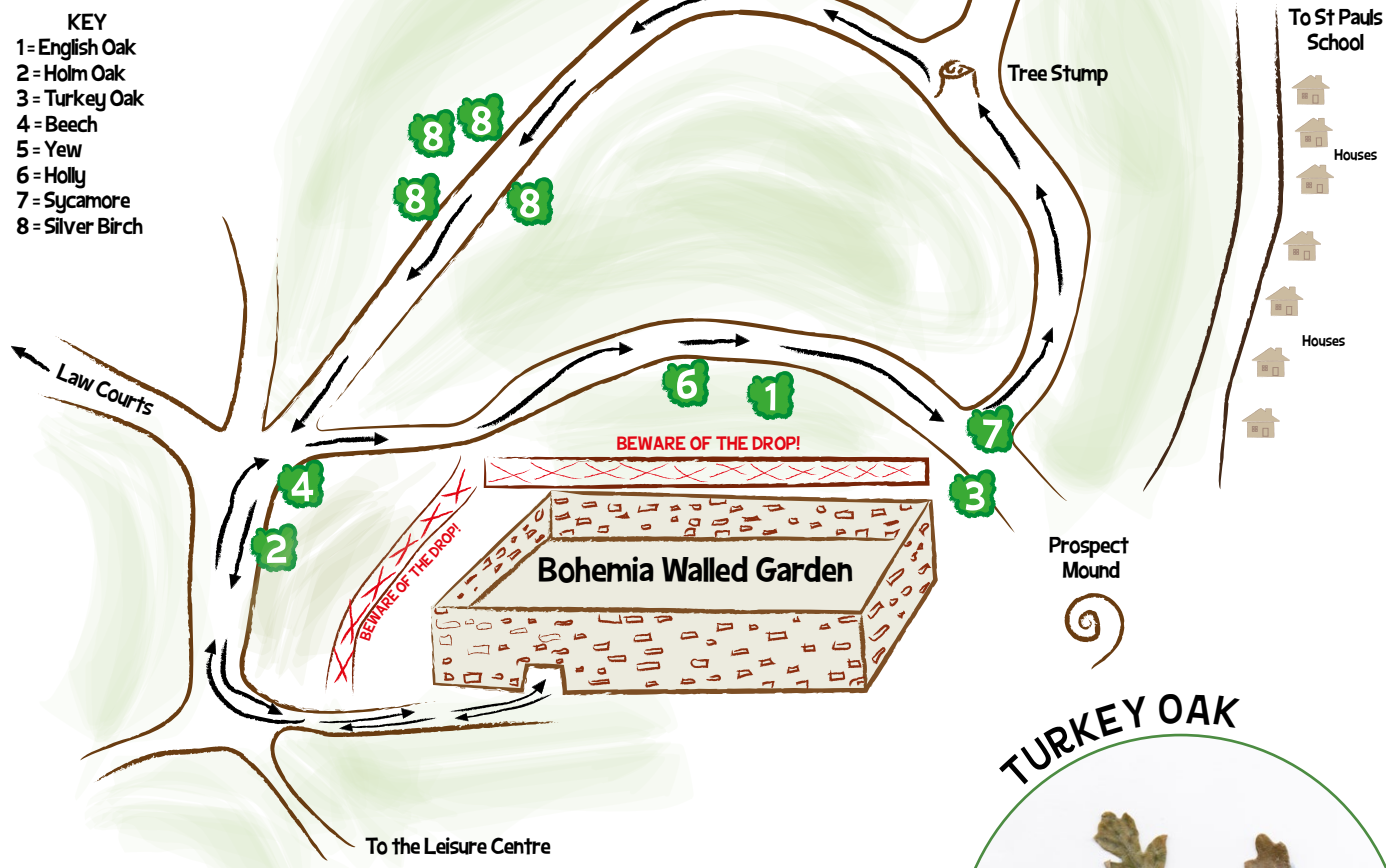
Nature's Play ground Fiona Danks and Jo Schofield



NATURE ACTIVITIES

TREE TRAIL: SUMMERFIELDS WOOD

Summerfields Wood Trees



HOLM OAK



The usual lifespan of an oak is about 200 years, but some live over 1,000 years. Other trees like Yews can live even longer

A mature Oak can will be a home for up to 500 creatures

ENGLISH OAK



TURKEY OAK



Humans need trees to live. A mature and leafy tree produces enough oxygen (that we need to breathe) in one season for 10 of us for one year

USEFUL TO AID TREE ID

Woodland Trust Nature Detectives (Buds/leaves ID) downloadable Pocket book Collins gem Trees



NATURE ACTIVITIES

TREE TRAIL QUIZ: SUMMERFIELDS WOOD

Adapt for your wood
you may not have 3
different oaks

Put the laminated
tree clue on front
and answer on the
back, tie to the tree

Best to use one clue
only for each tree

Give a map & clue
sheet to each
child/family

WHO AM I?

1 ENGLISH OAK

There are 3 different trees of my family in the wood

I am called the English...

I can live for 1,000 or more years

I am often called the King of the wood and many creatures live on me

2 HOLM OAK

I am in the same family as English ...

I came from far away and I like to be near the sea

My bark is very dark almost black

My leaves are ever-green (do not drop in Autumn)

Leaves are dark green and soft to touch on the underside

3 TURKEY OAK

My name tells you which part of the world I came from

The name is also a type of bird that some people eat at Christmas

My acorns have no stalks but the acorn cup has wiggly whiskers

My leaves are deeply lobbed (indented)

4 BEECH

My bark is smooth and shiny silver / grey

My leaves feel silky

I have nuts that have prickly husks that squirrels love to eat

5 YEW

I can live many many years and am often found in old churchyards

My leaves are very thin and my red berries are poisonous so beware!

6 HOLLY

My red berries are food for birds in winter

I am in a Christmas song the and the Ivy

My bark is often dotty and my leaves are prickly

7 SYCAMORE

There are a lot of these trees in Summerfields wood

I am in the Maple family and can grow very big

My leaves are very colourful (red/yellow) in Autumn

I have 'keys' that children call helicopters and use them as spinners

8 SILVER BIRCH

My bark is silvery/white

I have catkins in spring and small leaves

I am often tall and thin

I am often called the 'Lady of the wood'



NATURE ACTIVITIES

MEASURE YOUR TREE

HOW OLD IS YOUR TREE?

With a tape measuremeasure the circumference (around the trunk)

Use this formula: Circumference x 4 and divide by 10 = the age

Examples

Circumference = 250cms x 4 = 1000 divide by 10 = 100, tree is 100 years old

Circumference = 60cms x 4 = 240 divide by 10 = 24, tree is 24 years old

HOW TALL IS YOUR TREE?

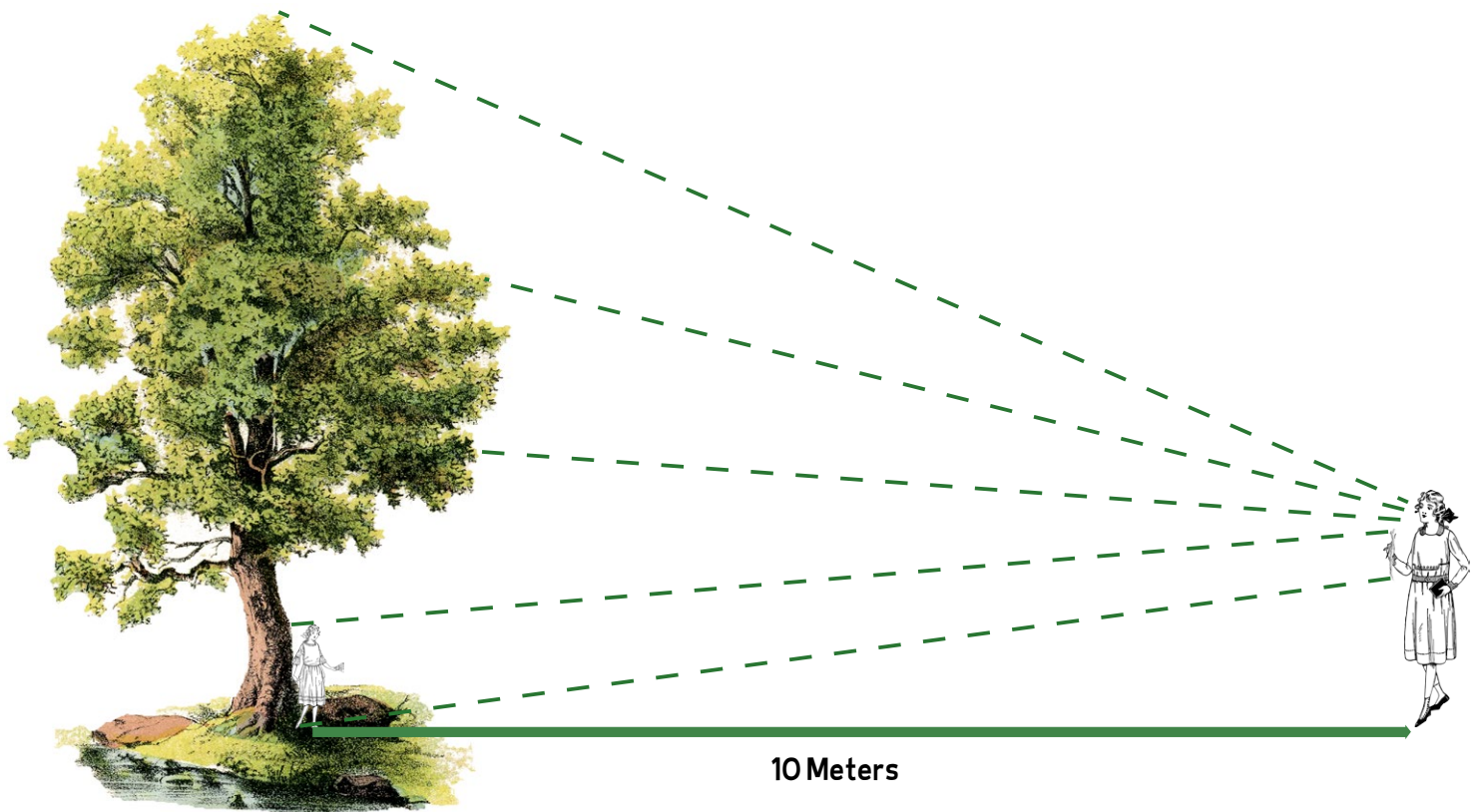
1. Child 1 or adult stands next to the tree. Measure that child's or adult's height
2. Child 2 or adult walks 10 metres away (measure with tape, 1 metre x 10) and faces the tree
3. Find a straight twig
4. With a twig and the arm straight, line up the twig with child 1 or adult HEAD (who is by the tree)
5. Mark or break twig where it lines up with child or adults FEET
6. Then count how many times the twig's marked length fits into the height of the tree

Formula

Child or adults height x the number of times the twig fits into the height of the tree = tree height

Example

Child is 1.5 metres x 4 = 6 metres tall





NATURE ACTIVITIES

RESOURCES

MOTHS

sussexmothgroup.org.uk
Information about local species as well as Sussex Moth Group and local Hastings branch events

rx-wildlife.squarespace.com
Events and wildlife sightings from Dungeness to Hastings

mothscount.org
Lots of information about moths

nationalmothnight.info
An annual national counting scheme

ukmoths.org.uk
Help identify British moths

hantsmoths.org.uk
Great site to help identify moths and a handy 'What's flying now' guide which lists 100 most common moths for any week of the year

ukleps.org
Dedicated to identification of eggs, larva and pupa of many British moths and butterflies

BUTTERFLIES

butterfly-conservation.org

BUGS

buglife.org.uk

BEEES

bumblebeeconservation.org
beewalk.org.uk

BATS

bats.org.uk

LADYBIRDS

ladybird-survey.org

DRAGONFLIES

british-dragonflies.org.uk

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

arc-trust.org

GENERAL SITES

rspb.org.uk

wildlifetrusts.org

gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england
Government's adviser for the natural environment in England. Information and policies

plantlife.org.uk
British conservation charity working nationally and internationally to save threatened wild flowers, plants and fungi

woodlandtrust.org.uk

rspca.org.uk/adviceandwelfare/litter
Raising awareness of how littering and rubbish affects animals

LOCAL SITES

sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk
[sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/rye harbour](http://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/rye-harbour)
Forest School, Nature Tots, bird watching, beach cleans etc

rspca.org.uk/mallydams

educationfuturetrust.org
Forest and beach school

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES & ACTIVITIES

muddyfaces.co.uk
Resources for children

field-studies-council.org
Resource of environmental field studies papers available as pdf downloads. Aimed at non-specialists

rbkc.gov.uk/subsites/wildlife.aspx
The Ecology Centre at Holland Park runs a series of events, activities, educational visits and workshops for schools

woodlandtrust.org.uk/naturedetectives/
Discover exciting wildlife activities to help kids explore nature!

outdoorstudiosarts.com
Artist-led workshops for creative experiential learning that explores environments, landscape, and place

GARDENING ADVICE

rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/.../plants-for-pollinators
Pollinator advice and downloadable lists from Royal Horticultural Society

gardenersworld.com
Practical gardening advice on what to do in your garden and greenhouse

SPOTTER GUIDES, IDENTIFICATION SHEETS & APPS

Helping you to spot & identify wildlife and nature

wildlifewatch.org.uk/spotting-sheets

nationaltrust.org.uk/lists/summer-wildlife-spotter-guides

rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/identify-a-bird/

plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/spotter-sheets

reading.ac.uk/Herbarium/KiteSite/hrb-KSsppidguides.aspx

opalexplornature.org/identification

nhm.ac.uk/take-part/identify-nature/

buglife.org.uk/bugs-and-habitats/bug-identifier

ispotnature.org/