



March Activity Pack

The beginning of spring is here! March is the month where the days begin to get warmer and brighter, spring flowers begin to burst into bloom, and the bird songs bring joy to our ears whilst we lay, as the sun begins to rise earlier.

Have you managed to spot your first Daffodil of the year, or noticed the hibernating animals begin to wake?

We hope the warmer weather inspires you to get out and explore the beauty of life that spring brings. This month's pack includes a fun collection of craft activities, puzzles, poems, colouring sheets, spring spotter sheets, and even a guide to making your very own bird feeder and mini nature reserve to bring even more nature to you.

Enjoy,

www.wildsheffield.com





Wildlife TRUSTS

SPRING STUFF WALLCHART



Toad*



Brimstone butterfly



Daffodil



Grass snake*



Ladybird



Swallow



Brown/Irish Hare



Nesting bird



Chiffchaff



Bluebells



Orange-tip butterfly



Oak leaves



Cuckoo



Common blue damselfly



Hawthorn blossom



Swift

How to make an apple bird feeder





You will need

• An apple



 An apple corer or skewer



Sunflower seeds



• String



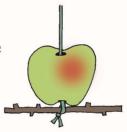
· A thin stick



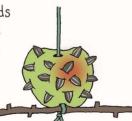
Ask an adult to make a hole through the middle of the apple.



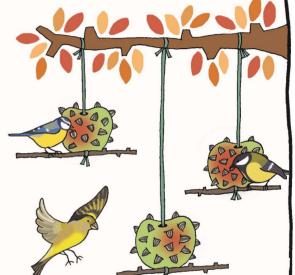
2 Thread some string through the hole in the apple and tie the bottom end to the stick.



Push sunflower seeds into the apple until it looks like a little hedgehog.



4 Tie the string to a tree branch and wait for the birds!





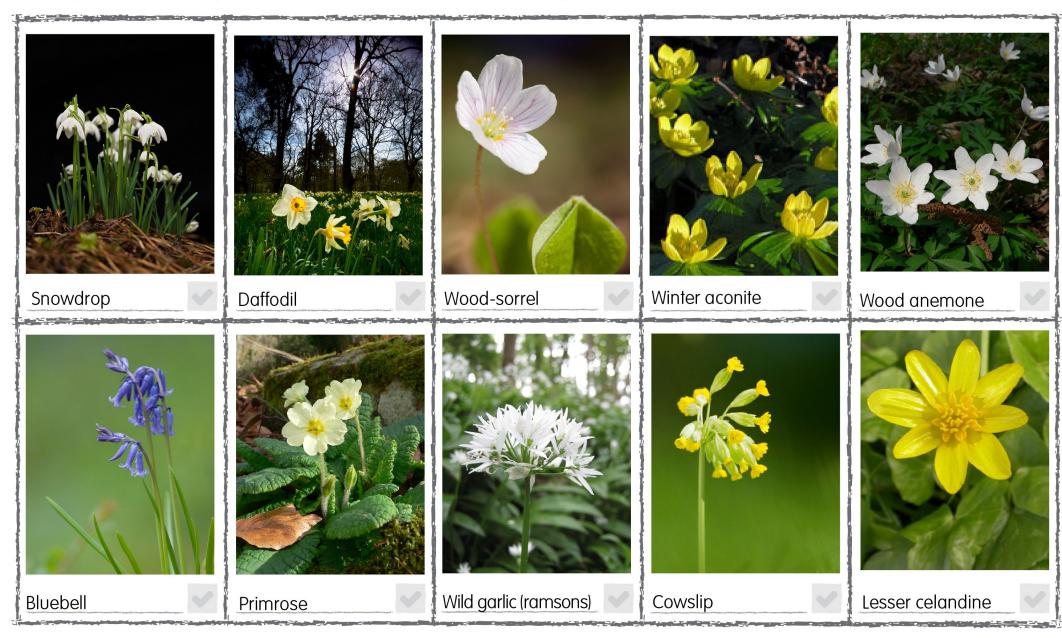
Bird of prey detective





Spring flower spotter

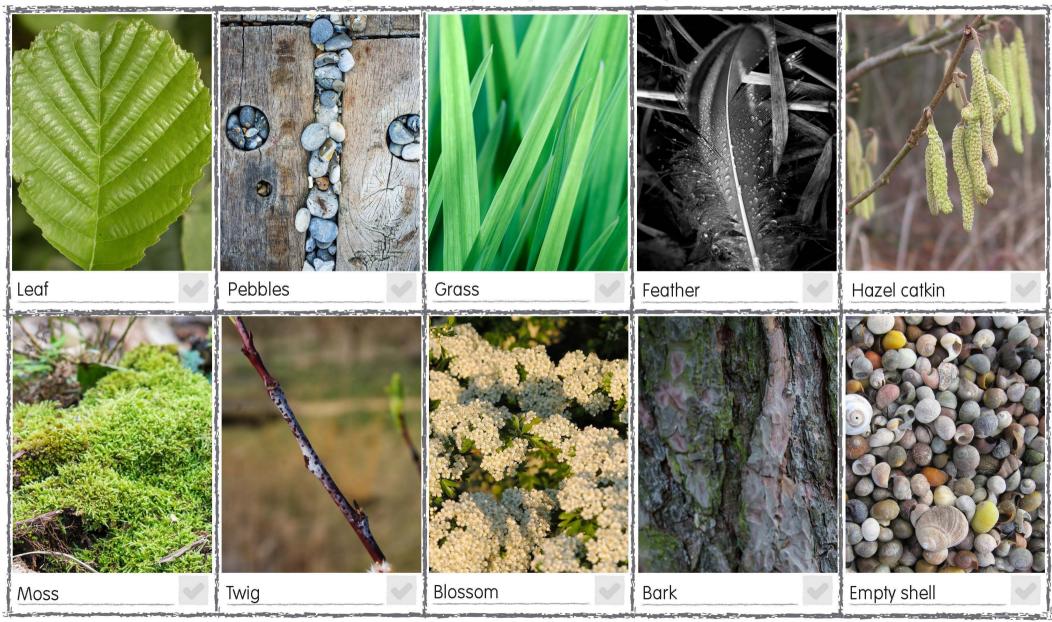




Spring nature treasure hunt



Go on a nature treasure hunt! How many of these things can you find on the ground?



Be wild, whatever your age

Wild at Heart

Bean Sprouts

Make fresh sprouts from store cupboard beans!



Bean sprouts are a wonderful and simple way to turn a dry, store cupboard ingredient into fresh delicious produce using just water, light, warmth and the humble bean!

Bean sprouts are very nutritious, essentially as they contain all the things the plant needs to begin life – they are a great source of fibre, protein and iron, and are packed full of vitamins and minerals while low on fat and sugar.

Sprouting is when a bean or seed, lying dormant in the ground until conditions are just right, senses the light and water it needs and awakens. It produces a shoot, then a root, and finally grows upwards and forms its first leaf. This amazing process inspired the idea of 'magic beans'!!

Mung beans, as known as Chinese beansprouts, are the most common and have a delicate nutty flavour, but you can use most beans and seeds by altering the timings slightly – like soy beans, alfalfa, chickpeas, cress seeds, or dried lentils.

Wild at Heart is funded by the Big Lottery.



Be wild, whatever your age

A note on safety:

We don't recommend eating mung bean sprouts raw as there is a risk of bacterial infection. Always wash your hands and equipment used before and after touching bean sprouts, and always cook bean sprouts before eating.



Growing mung bean sprouts:

What you will need:

- 2 tbsp dried mung beans
- A sieve
- A clean jar, about 500ml in size will do
- Cheesecloth or tea towel
- Rubber band or string

Instructions:

- 1. Thoroughly rinse 2 tbsp of mung beans in the sieve under the tap
- 2. Place mung beans in your jar.
- 3. Fill jar with cool water. Cover with the cheesecloth or tea towel and secure with a rubber band or string.
- 4. Place jar in a warm place for 12 hours to soak (6-8 hours for smaller beans or seeds), jostling the beans from time to time to aerate them.



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Be wild, whatever your age

- 5. After soaking, the beans should have swollen in size a bit and tiny shoots will be visible. Drain the water away through the cloth lid, or using the sieve. Fill with fresh water and drain again straight away to rinse.
- 6. Place jar of beans with your cloth lid secured on top upside down on a plate this will allow any remaining water to drain away. Place upside-down jar in a cool, fairly dark place not in direct sunlight for half a day.
- 7. After half a day, fill jar with water and immediately drain, then return jar upside-down to a cool dark place again. Do this twice a day (rinse and drain), for 3 5 days, each time returning the jar to a cool dark place for half a day.
- 8. Your bean sprouts are ready when they have thin white tails about an inch long. Pick out and remove any small, unsprouted hard beans.
- 9. Rinse your sprouts one last time and dry with a towel these can be stored for up to 2 weeks in a bowl in the fridge, or cook straight away in a little oil in a frying pan to be added to salads, stirfries or sandwiches!



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Be wild, whatever your age

Dawn Chorus

Marvel at the Music of Spring on your doorstep

Spring is the time when male birds take to the stage and sing to either attract a mate or defend their territory. This creates a beautiful soundscape of every type of bird filling the early morning air.

The 'Dawn Chorus' is a magical thing to witness, and occurs right outside our doorsteps every year! All you need to do to enjoy this spectacle is to wrap up warm, and head out first thing in the morning (as early as you can manage!) and step into your garden or nearest park or wood, and simply listen.

The best times are from April to June, and in cool, still weather - and you will find yourself surrounded by uplifting birdsong of every kind as the dawn light slowly rises across the land.



Wild at Heart is funded by The Lottery community Fund and Rotherham Social Prescribing Service.



Be wild, whatever your age

Before the sounds of the city waking up, with people and cars rushing about, the early birds get up and take advantage of the still air in the early morning which allows their voices to carry as far as possible. This makes it perfect for us to really appreciate the beauty of birdsong in the absence of background noise.

At first, you will find yourself taking in all the sounds as one musical composition – like an orchestra playing in a concert. Then, see if you can pick out patterns in the soundscape: can you hear high or low notes, rich or thin voices, repeated trills or flowing melodies?

Now that you are training your mind to recognise pieces in the orchestra, see if you can pick out any of the individual players:

House Sparrow

The simplest of bird songs, made up of simple 'cheeps'



Wren

Extremely fast trilling song, very loud for its tiny size, sounds like a little machine gun!



Bob Coyle

Blackbird

Rich and melodious, sounds a bit like a flute playing a nice tune



Woodpigeon

Low coo-ing song, sounds a bit like someone grumbling 'My toe's sore, Betty, my TOE'S sore Betty!'

If you want to learn more or listen to any of these bird songs, you can go to a very handy webpage by the RSPB:

www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-songs/what-bird-is-that/

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Sensory Trust

A Sensory Trust guide

Mud painting can provide a rich, sensory experience – the smell of the mud, the texture, the sounds of mixing it and the different subtle shades. The healing properties of playing with natural properties are amazing!

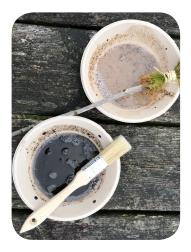
You will need

- Bowls
- A handful of earth or mud in each bowl collected from your garden or an open space, be sure to collect clean soil, if you are unsure we would recommend using fresh John Innes compost
- Heavy duty or cartridge paper if this is unavailable use an area of ground where you don't mind it getting muddy or where it can be washed away
- Paintbrushes or make your own with nature, see https://www.sensorytrust.org. uk/information/creative-activities/painting-by-nature.html
- Water
- Washing up liquid (not necessary but does make the 'paint' flow)
- Food colouring or paint if you want to add some colour

What to do

- Place a handful of earth in a bowl and mix with a little water to make a muddy consistency.
- Add a squirt of washing up liquid for a better flow of paint.
- Experiment with different consistencies (add more or less water) to see the effect it has on your painting
- If using colours, less mud, more water will bring out the best colour. Powder paint will give the best effect.
- Paint away!









Mud painting



Sensory Trust

Did you know?

The first pigments for artists paint came from the earth and there are still artists who make a living using actual mud for their art.



Try earth or mud from different areas of your garden, or open spaces to see if you can find different shades of brown. In some areas you may be able to find clay, this will create a grey colour to your art. Remember to collect mud from a place you feel confident it will be clean mud.

Extending the activity

Collect some earth, sieve it through a sieve so you have a finer mix, add an equal amount of PVA glue and water until you have a consistency of yoghurt. Use this to paint onto a canvas or cartridge paper. To use different colours repeat the same technique by using different shades of earth or simply add food colouring. Leave to dry and you have a wonderful original piece of artwork.





Sensory Trust promotes and supports the creation and management of outdoor spaces that can be used and enjoyed by everyone, regardless of age or ability.

Tel: 01726 222900

Email: enquiries@sensorytrust.org.uk

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@sensorytrust

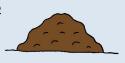
www.sensorytrust.org.uk

How to make seed bombs



You will need:

- Meadow flower seeds or seeds collected from the garden
- Peat-free compost



Water



 Powdered clay (from craft shops

 use clay soil if
 you can't find any)



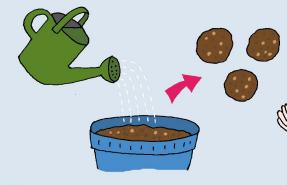
· Mixing bowl

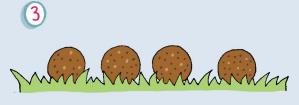


In a bowl, mix together I cup of seeds with 5 cups of compost and 2-3 cups of clay powder.



Slowly mix in water with your hands until everything sticks together, then roll mixture into firm balls.





4 Now for the fun bit – plant by throwing your seed bombs at bare parts of the aarden!



How to Make a Mini nature reserve







Choose a safe place to put your window box - somewhere like an old bench or wall at an easy height for inspection.

Gather your materials

- · window box · a small log
- · yoghurt pot · some compost
- · a vock

rock

put compost right up to top of box

3 Fill the box with compost

Always use peat-free compost and save our precious peat bogs.

4 Add a few features

Dig in the yaghurt pot and add the small log and rock.

5 Leave!

yoghurt
pot buried
up to the
rim and
filled with
rainwater

rock for small creatures

6 Keep a diary

Record the changes you see. Make notes using guidebooks and take a photo every week.

Management

Remove out of control plants or cut them back with scissors.



www.wildlifewatch.org.uk

with thanks to patrick roper for original idea (windowboxwildlife.blogspot.com)

Leave your garden wild











THE DANDELION

by Janet L. Niehaus

I picked a faded dandelion
And blew it in the air
It's tiny little parachutes
Went floating everywhere. They caught the wind
And danced awhile
Bending to and fro
In splendid ballerina style. Finally as the wind grew still
They floated back to earth
And bedded in the dark warm soil
To start their new rebirth. When next summer comes
And dandelions are everywhere
I'll pick another faded flower
And blow it in the air.



THE DANDELION SEED

by Angela Wybrow

A gust of wind dislodges it from its bed; It travels upwards and drifts far overhead.

It climbs on higher and then higher still; It seems to possess its own free will.

It travels far across the hills and dales, The fields and forests, the towns and vales.

Over lakes and rivers, it gently does pass – Lightly reflected in their liquid glass.

Dancing daintily, it catches the eye Of folk outside, as it tumbles on by.

A kitten spies it and playfully gives chase; It paints a smile on a young child's face.

Air currents clash, sending it into a roll; It ducks and dives, and spins out of control.

Looking like a creature from beneath the sea, It blows through the air, so wild and so free.

It tumbles onwards across silken sands, But it is not here that it decides to land.

As it flies on, it keeps watch down below For the perfect place to be able to grow.

Looking for a place which it can call home, Across the miles, it purposefully roams.

It finds a place – a place which suits, And it floats on down to lay its roots.

Its long journey over, it comes to a rest Upon the spot which it thinks is best.

Once its roots are anchoring it down, It will become a king with a golden crown.

Plants of Ancient Woodlands

Ancient Woodlands are incredible places where a wood has existed on the same spot for over 400 years in the UK. The soil is rich and unique, and supports unusual and wonderful wildlife.

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Bluebell
Lily Of The Valley
Early Dog Violet

Greater Butterfly Orchid Yellow Archangel **Wood Anemone**

Wild Garlic
Barnacle Lichen
Early Purple Orchid
Goldilock's Buttercup

Primrose

Dog's Mercury Lungwort Lichens

Cowslip Redcurrant

