

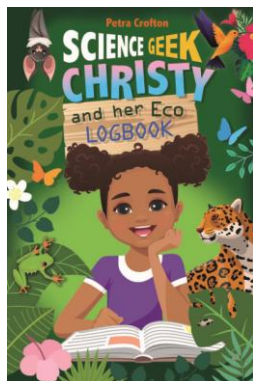
Travel around the world with Christy and Sam TRAIL

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRAIL

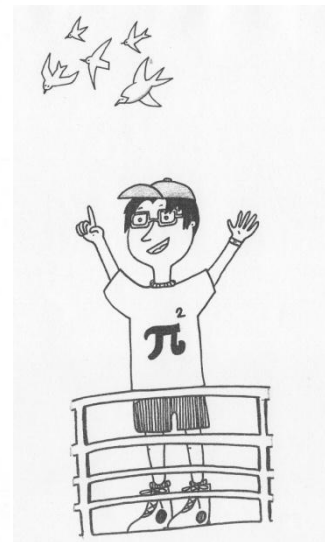
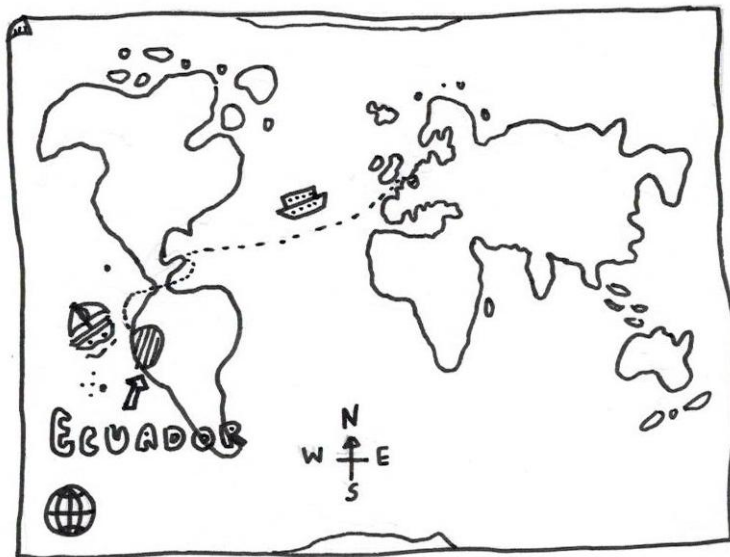
- Print out the trail
- Combine P1 & 2, 3&4 etc (six sets of two pages). Put the blank backs together for each set, so you have the printed sides visible.
- Laminate each set, punch holes in each laminated set, add wool/string
- Plan a trail in your green space (e.g. school grounds) and hang out the trail
- Form pairs or teams and send each little group around (staggered). Ask everyone to answer each question properly, before checking the answer(s) on the back. Ask everyone to engage well with each challenge/question
- Regroup and ask if anyone wants to share about their trail experience (a bird they've seen, leaves they've found, ideas for wildlife gardens).

You can allow some time back in class to do drawing, writing or tree identification (with an app or book). Have a look at the book (again) too.

Have fun!



Travel around the world with Christy and Sam



1 - Christy and Sam explore trees, our *treemendous* carbon crunchers!

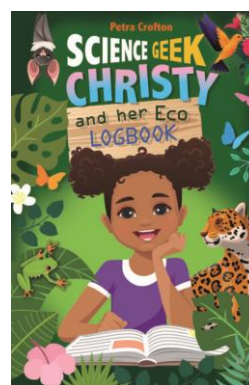
Christy and Sam learn a lot about trees and how they help to combat climate change.

*Look around: can you spot three different trees? Do you know their names? How are they unique? Look at the shape, bark and leaves. What kinds of animals live in these trees – can you spot any birds, insects or mammals? Pick up a leaf – perhaps useful if you want to name the tree with an app or book.

TIP: If you love trees, do the tree quiz (and meet some very special trees) – see www.wildandwonderful.uk

*Trees absorb a gas that is harmful for the climate. Do you know the name of this gas?

A – Carbon dioxide; B – Methane gas; C- Oxygen.



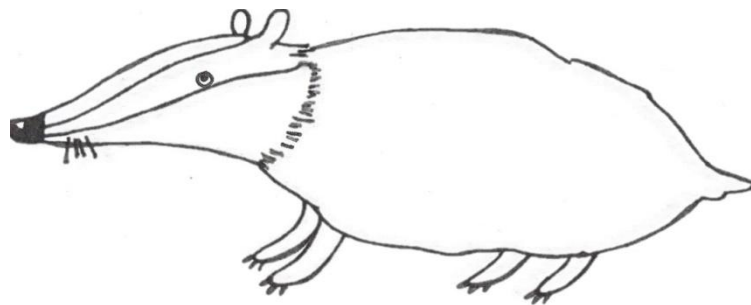
Did you know... the older the tree, the more of this gas it absorbs? Also: the more useful the tree is for a stable climate and for creatures that like to live in old trees! Old oaks are especially wonderful – it's possible to find 500 other species inside and underneath an oak! From bats, beetles and buzzards, to mosses, moths and mushrooms! And oak leaves produce a lot of oxygen and absorb CO₂ really well.

Did you know... tree planting is good, as long as we plant different types of (native) trees together and look after them properly. We also need to protect old forests.

If you just plant a thousand pine trees together, there is a high chance that they get ill and that a virus or fungus spreads quickly through the whole plantation.

- Have you ever planted a tree? What type?
- How can we protect the jungle and other old forests?

*We love to dig our setts
beneath large tree roots*



Answer: A

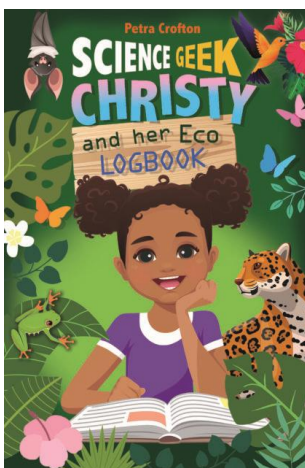
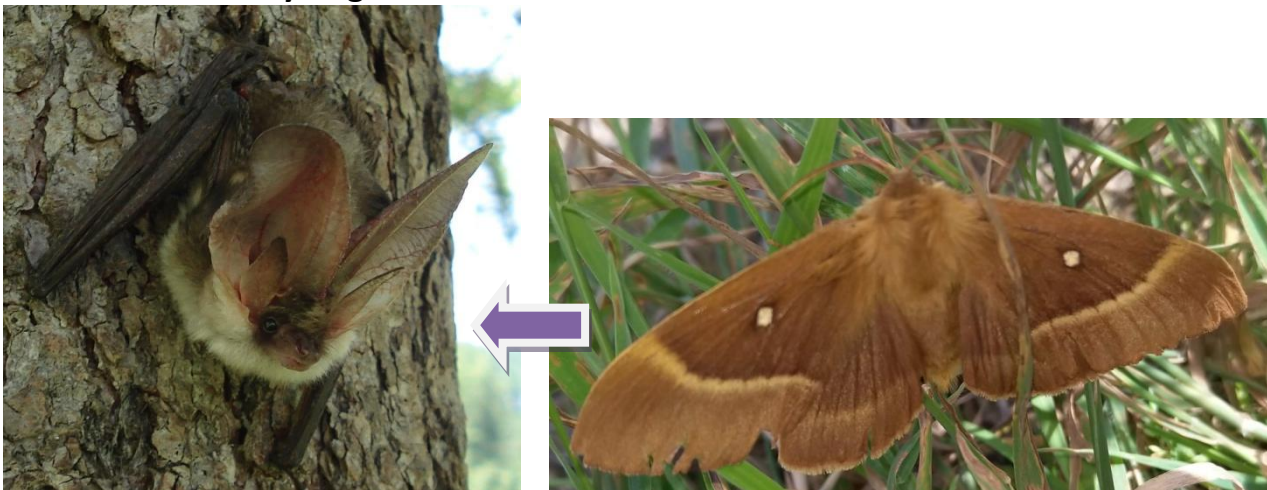
2 – Christy and Sam go batty!

In Yorkshire, Christy, Sam, Amira en Matteo go on a nocturnal adventure. Mr Nolan hands them a bat detector to spot out for bats.

Did you know ... there are 18 bat species in the UK. 17 of those breed here. The Pipistrelle bat is the commonest type – you may well have some in your garden! But you'll only see them in the spring and summer, when they are hunting for food. It's a tiny bat species and fits onto your thumb when it has its wings folded back.

Look around: where do you think bats hide during the day? And what kind of food do bats hunt for at night?

- This bat loves eating moths. It breeds in old buildings like church towers. If you could come up with a name for this species, what would you call it? What is its real name – can you guess?



True or false...

1 – Pipistrelle bats eat 3000 mosquitoes and small flies each night...

2 – Daubenton's bats live near the water. They snap up daddy longlegs and mayflies from the water surface of canals and lakes

....

Do you want to do a proper bat quiz? See also lesson 2 (Life in the Dark: Matteo's mad bat quiz; www.wildandwonderful.uk)



How to help bats? Build a bat box and attach it to a tree. Sometimes, more than ten bats move in together. They keep each other warm, especially in winter. When they aren't hibernating, they leave shelters after sunset. Keep an eye on your box. You may see your bats leave or return!

Answers: this is a Brown long-eared bat. With its huge, sensitive ears it can pick up quiet sounds – including the whispering of other members of the species (these are quiet bats!)

*When resting, it folds back its ears.

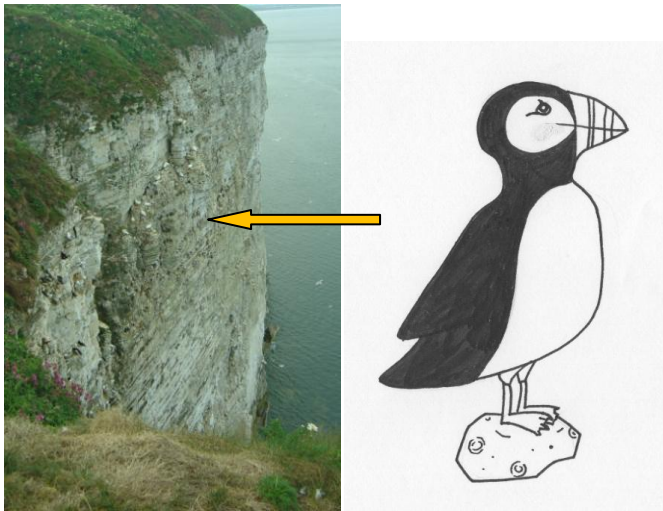
*This species is doing well in the UK.

True or false? Both are correct!

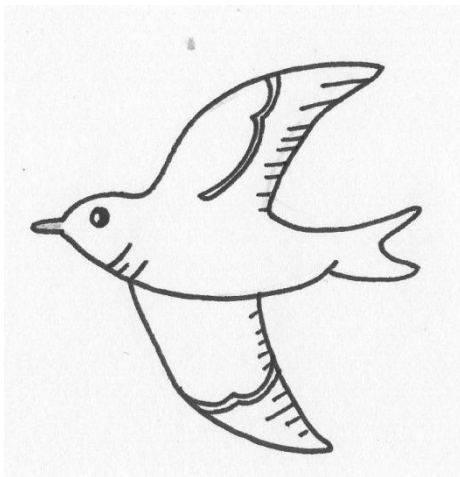


3 – Puffins, peregrines and fossils - Christy and Sam explore the clifty coast

Have you been to the coast to spot out for seabirds? Christy and Sam went to Bempton cliffs, with more than 250 000 seabirds altogether: puffins, auks and fulmars. Peregrine falcons like to hunt for chicks on the cliffs: it's an easy take-away restaurant!



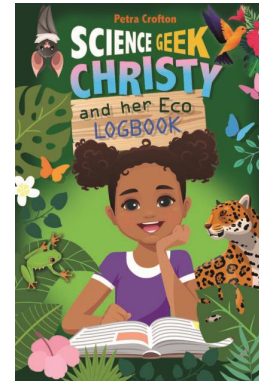
*Look around: are there any birds? Which ones? Check the sky, the trees and the ground. Maybe you can spot a passing swallow, buzzard, duck or sparrowhawk.



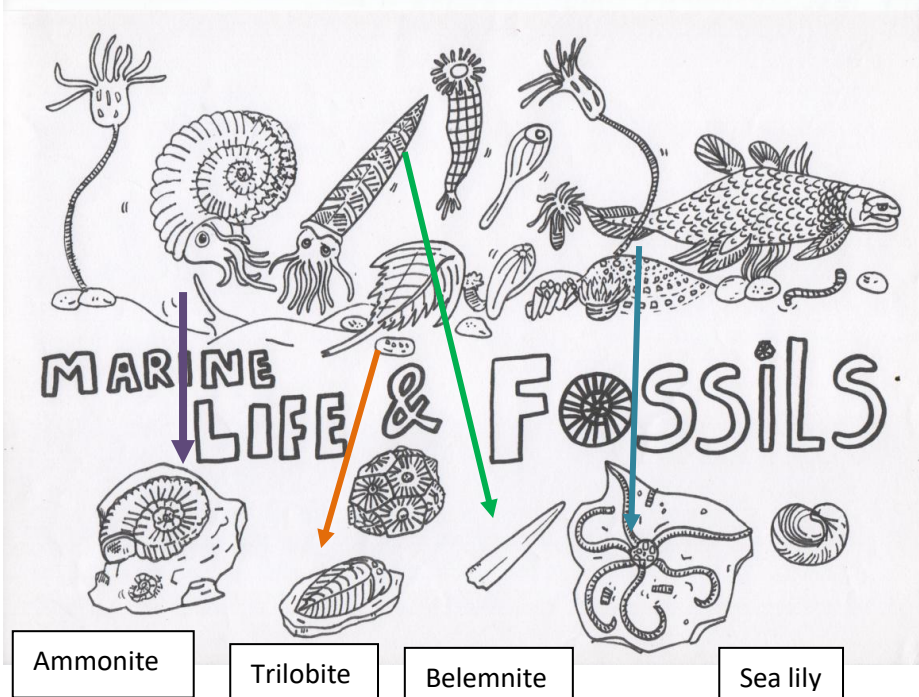
*Have you heard of famous fossil hunter Mary Anning, from Dorset? About 150 years ago, Mary discovered some amazing new fossils in the rocky cliffs. Which ones, do you think?

- A- T. Rex and Stegosaurus
- B – Ichtyosaurus, Plesiosaurus and Pterosaurus
- C – Two Mammoths and an Irish Elk
- D – A fossilised coral reef

Christy and Sam also looked for fossils on the beach. They found ammonites and belemnites, both are remains of ancient squid. Look at picture below. Have you ever found a fossil? Where? What type?



Ancient sealife and fossils in limestone



Ammonite

Trilobite

Belemnite

Sea lily

Answer: B

4 – Dodos and dolphins - Christy and Sam sail to Ecuador!

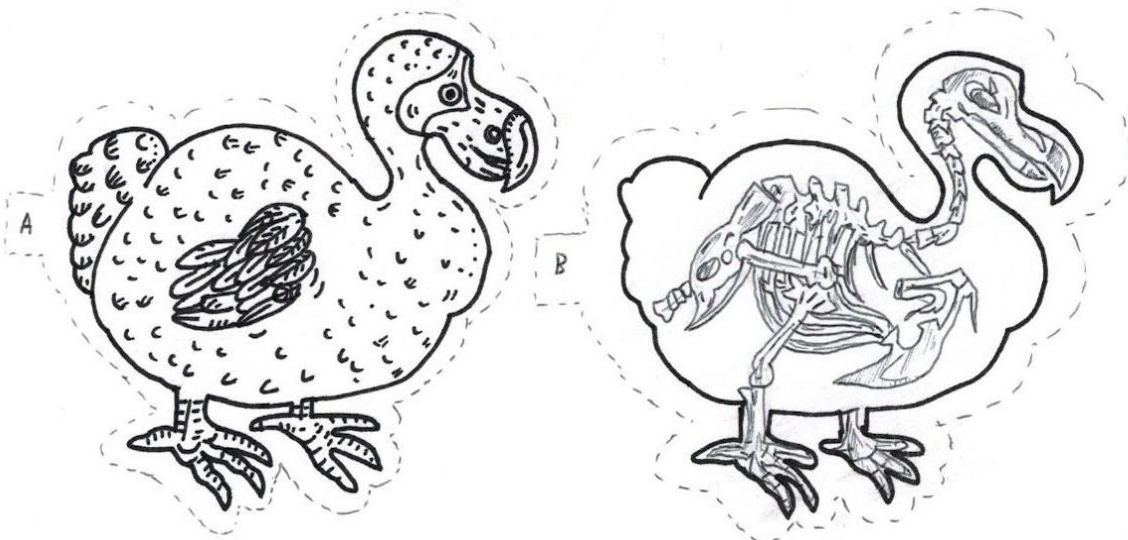
On their long boat trip to Ecuador, Christy and Sam learn about tortoises, dodos and dolphins - and they spot a cruise ship that dumps plastic into the ocean.

Dodos have sadly become extinct. Why do you think this happened?

- A) Hungry sailors ate them all (and the ones that survived the long journeys back home were adopted as pets by the sailors' children)
- B) Rats invaded the island where dodos once lived (Mauritius) and ate the eggs and chicks. And: people cut down the fruit trees so the dodos ended up homeless and hungry
- C) Dodos were not very intelligent and either drowned in the sea or got eaten by Mauritius eagles.

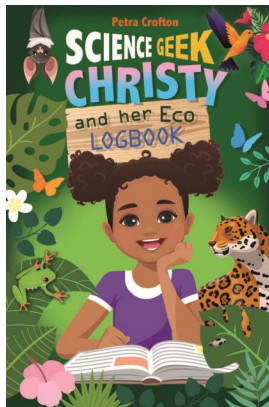
In Oxford you can see a stuffed dodo – most dodos were eaten by mites and lice, so this one is a rare 'survivor'!

This is what a dodo looks like on the inside! Look at its short wing bones: dodos didn't fly!



Plastic soup anyone?

What can we do at home and at school to refuse, reduce or reuse plastic so it doesn't pollute our seas and soils? And how about recycling? What is your top tip? **Tell us!**



Answer dodo: B

5. Christy and Sam in the rainforest: slimy sloths and rare jaguars

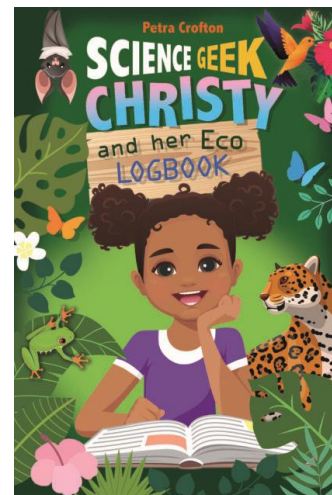
After a very long journey, of two weeks on a cargo ship and sailboat, Christy, Sam, Amira and Matteo and their teacher FINALLY arrive in Ecuador! There, they meet many jungle creatures, from leeches (eww) to chunky capybaras. They learn that a lot of the rainforest is cut down for cattle ranches and agriculture. Christy rescues a baby jaguar and takes it to the wild animal care centre, where there are (slimy!) sloths and monkeys too.

Did you know that... sloth fur is full of creatures? Which creatures do you think?

- A) Algae, mushrooms, cockroaches and a special 'sloth moth'
- B) Lice and fleas
- C) Ladybirds, stag beetles and caterpillars
- D) Moss, grass and seaweed.

Did you know that... jaguars are very fast and strong big cats? They can... (three of the following answers are correct and one is wrong – do you know which one?)

- A) ... bite through the skull of a cow and a tortoise shell
- B) ... win a fight with a large alligator (caiman) and pierce its leathery skin
- C) ... scrape meat of bones with their sharp tongues
- D) ... catch parrots out of the sky by jumping from trees or even the ground



Answers: 1A (sloths) and 2D (jaguars)

6.Christy and Sam go wild in their gardens. DO try this at home!

Christy and Sam and their friends arrive back home in England after an epic trip to Ecuador and back. How can they look after the planet at home? And at school and church? One thing they are going to do is *rewild* their gardens and the school grounds and the churchyard. It's good for insects, flowers, birds and hedgehogs. Can you think of anything they do to help wildlife? Here are six things – four are true and two are not (because they wouldn't really help wildlife):

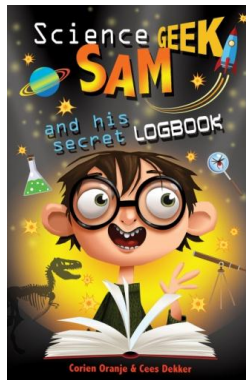
Can you figure out which are the good deeds for wildlife? (answers on the back)

- 1- Planting lots of colourful, exotic flower bulbs
- 2- Sowing native wild flower seeds. One example (limestone meadow): Yellow rattle seeds – at the Yellow rattle plants kill grass and leaves room for rare, insect-friendly flowers
- 3- Have a few cows and/or sheep for several weeks each year in a field, woodland or even church yard, to graze on brambles and grasses to create open space for flowers and insects
- 4- Cut down dead wood and remove it from your green space (to burn in wood burners)
- 5- Cut down vegetation in and around a pond to keep it open for water creatures
- 6- Hang up nest boxes for birds and bats



What tips do you have to help wildlife? Think of spaces (your garden, the school garden), or species like (bumble)bees, hedgehogs, birds, wild flowers. **Let us know what you are doing already and what you would like to do for nature!** Thank you 😊

Meet Christy and Sam in their books about nature, science and faith

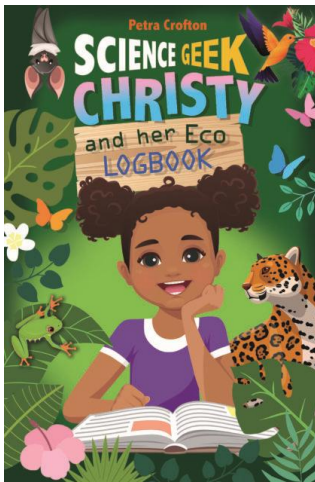


Planets, stars
& meteorites

Exciting
adventures

Dinosaurs
Fossils &
Rocks

Learn all
about the
universe,
people and
God



Answers: 2,3, 5 & 6 are brilliant actions for wildlife!

HAVE YOU COMPLETED THE TRAIL? WELL DONE!

IF YOU LIKE TRAILS LIKE THIS ONE, CRAFTS, GAMES AND STORIES ABOUT NATURE AND CARING FOR CREATION, PLEASE CHECK OUT THE FREE **EXPLORE CREATION PACKS** FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS! FOR MORE INFO: infowildandwonderful@gmail.com



Rewilding works and is good for nature, people and the climate AND it protects villages and towns against flooding! The Knepp estate in Sussex (UK) is a brilliant example.