



# Essex Wildlife Trust

Outdoor learning inspired by - Birds

with

**Anna Gordon**

(Community Engagement and Education Advisor)





# Today's session:



How birds link to the curriculum



How can we attract more birds to school grounds



Fun ideas



Identification tips



What links can we make?



# How birds link to the curriculum:

## Birds Learning Objectives Document

- Identify and name
- Describe and compare
- Habitats to which they are suited
- How animals obtain their food
- the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)



# How can we attract more birds to school grounds

- Greening school grounds document
- Making a bird box sheet
- Making bird feeders sheets
- Making a bird hide sheet







# Attracting more birds in:

A feeding routine

Different types of feeding – ground based or acrobatic

Natural food sources

Look after the food chain

Remember water

Nesting





## Fun ideas:

- Science experiments
- Observing and recording
- Embedding in daily routine
- Linking to national events eg nestbox week or big garden birdwatch





# Fun to make! Design and Technology

- “Fat” based designs



- “Poke” designs





# Fun to make!



- “Fill it up” feeders



- Easy ways



## Other considerations


## How to help birds avoid windows


wildlife  
watch




### You will need:

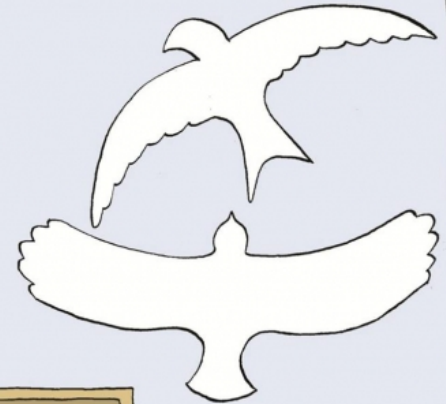
- card  A4
  - black marker pen 
  - scissors 
  - thread or fishing line 
  - suction cup, blu-tack or duct tape 
-  You can find these on most shower puffs.

- 1 Sketch a large bird shape on your card, and colour it in with your black pen. Cut it out. 

- 2 Make a small hole in the top of the bird and tie it onto a short thread. 

- 3 Hang the bird outside a window to break up reflections on the glass. It will also move in the wind. 

### Some shapes to try:



Attach with a suction cup, blu-tack or duct tape.

[www.wildlifewatch.org.uk](http://www.wildlifewatch.org.uk)

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# Identification tips



*©Mark Hamblin/2020VISION*

## House sparrow

Males (pictured) are streaky brown above and grey below, with chestnut-and-white wings, a black bib and a grey cap. Females and juveniles are duller.



*©Bob Coyle*

## Chaffinch

Males have blue-grey crowns, brown backs and pink breasts. Females are brown, with white shoulder patches and wingbars.





# Identification tips



© Ian Rose

## Starling

Adults (pictured) are oily-black with a purple-and-green sheen, and tiny, beige spots in winter. Juveniles are dark grey-brown.



©Mark Hamblin/2020VISION

## Blackbird

Males (pictured) are black with a yellow bill and yellow ring around the eye. Females and juveniles are dark brown.

# Identification tips



*©Dave Kilbey*

## Blue tit

Greeny-blue above and yellow below, with a blue cap, white cheeks, black eyestripes, and a blue tail and wings.



*©Bob Coyle*

## Great tit

Green above and yellow below, with a black head, white cheeks, and black stripe down its breast.





# Identification tips



©Gillian Day

## Woodpigeon

Grey above, with a pink breast, white neck patch and white patches on the wings.



Stewart McDonald

## Robin

Brown above, with a white belly and red breast. Juveniles are mottled gold and brown.





# Identification tips



*Long-tailed tit ©Jon Hawkins - Surrey Hills Photography*

## Long-tailed tit

Black, white and pink above, and pale pink below, with a long, black-and-white tail, a white head, and a broad, black stripe above the eye.



*©Neil Aldridge*

## Goldfinch

Gingery-brown above and pale below, with black-and-yellow wings, a black crown, white cheeks and a red face.



# Thank you

[www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/birds](http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/birds)

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