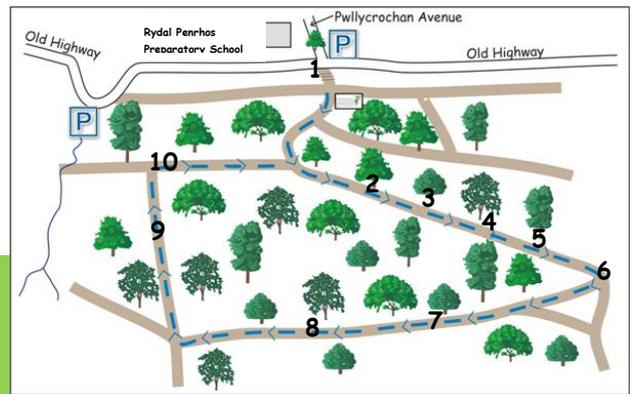




COED Gwarchodfa Natur Leol PWLLYCROCHAN WOODS Local Nature Reserve



You will need a pencil and measuring tape to complete the trail.

Follow the *Discovery Trail*...there are lots of things to see and explore! Keep your eyes and ears peeled along the way so you can complete the questions.

1

Look at the strawberry tree in the middle of the road. In Victorian times it was part of the formal parkland on Pwllcrochan estate. Rydal Penrhos School used to be the family home! Look at the interpretation panel:



What does the name Pwllcrochan mean?

.....

How big was the estate in Victorian times?

..... football pitches

How many ancient woodland indicators can be found in Pwllcrochan?

.....

3

Many animals live in cracks and holes in old trees, like the big old beech tree here.

Can you name 2 creatures that might live here?

.....



The ground in this area is quite dark as it is an area of dense woodland.

Complete the table with 'none', 'few' or 'lots'.

Dead leaves	Brambles	Shrubs	Grasses/Flowers	Other

2

Quietly sit on the floor near the way marker post. Look and listen for birds and other wildlife nearby.

Draw a mind map using pictures and words showing what you can see and hear.

Notice which are natural and which are man-made.



Look on the floor for the needle shaped leaves of an evergreen tree. The needles fall off a little at a time and new leaves are always being grown, so it is always green.

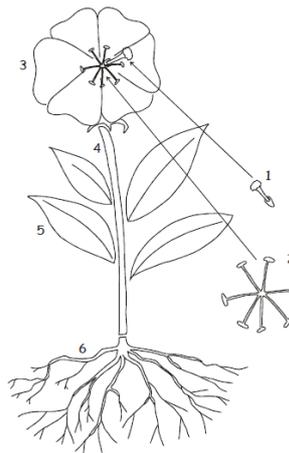
What evergreen tree do you see decorated in December?

.....

4

Look around in the undergrowth. There are many different colours, shapes and sizes of flowers, but they are all made up of the same parts.

Unscramble the words to name the parts of a flower



1. S G M I T A _ _ _ _ _

2. A E S M T N _ _ _ _ _

3. E T L A P S _ _ _ _ _

4. T M E S _ _ _ _ _

5. E V S E A L _ _ _ _ _

6. T O R S O _ _ _ _ _

This is an area of dappled shade. The vegetation cover is different to dense shade due to the change in sunlight.

Complete the table again with 'none', 'few' or 'lots'.

Dead leaves	Brambles	Shrubs	Grasses/Flowers	Other

Look at the trees around you. They are deciduous because they lose all their leaves in autumn and grow them back again when it is warm.

Can you name two different deciduous trees?

.....



This area is very open and lots of sunlight can reach the ground.

Complete the table again with 'none', 'few' or 'lots'.

Dead leaves	Brambles	Shrubs	Grasses/Flowers	Other

Compare your results for dense shade, dappled shade and open canopy.

Where did most plants grow? Why?

.....

..

Trees and plants have lots of clever ways of moving their seeds around so they can grow in different places. This is called seed dispersal.

Link the method of dispersal with the image.

GRAVITY

WIND

HOOKED

EATEN



Look around at your surroundings. Think about how people have affected the environment.

Name three manmade things you can see that have affected the environment.

1..... 2..... 3.....

You can see the town of Colwyn Bay in the landscape.

Which was here first, Colwyn Bay or Pwlycrochan woodland?

.....

Compare the scenery within the woodland and out from the woodland.

Which landscape do you prefer? Why?

.....

You can estimate the age of a tree that is still growing. You do this by measuring the circumference of a tree and dividing it by its average growth. The average annual growth of trees in a woodland is 1.25cm. Choose a living tree.

What is its circumference?

.....cm

Circumference..... ÷ 1.25 =

My tree is approximately years old.

Is your tree older or younger than you?

.....

You can also estimate how old a tree is that has been cut down simply by counting the number of rings. Choose a stump and see if you can count how old your tree is.

My tree is years old.



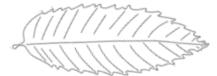
There are lots of different trees in this area. Collect some different leaves and see if you can identify the tree species.



Ash



Horse Chestnut



Sweet Chestnut



Beech



Holly



Oak

How many tree species did you find?

.....

Bark on trees is very important for providing strength and protection to the tree. Each tree has a distinctive pattern. Use your pencil to make a bark rubbing.

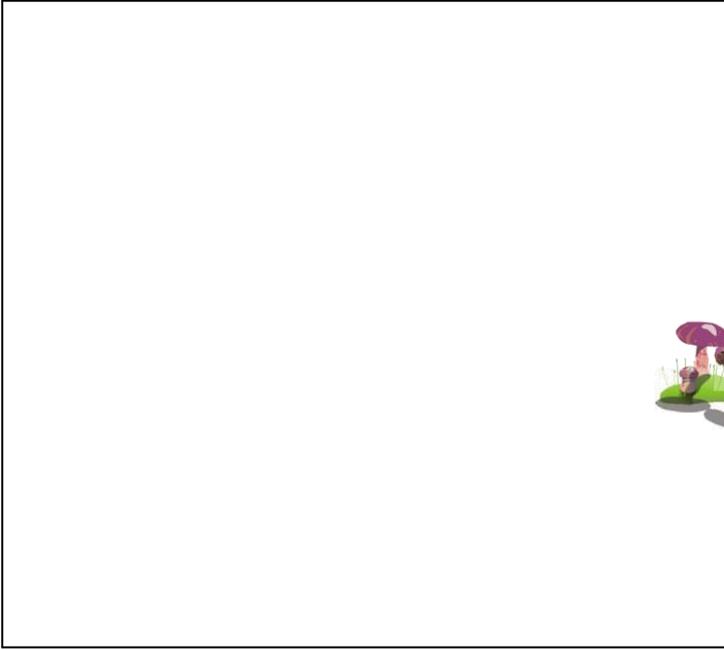
Look at the deadwood and under rotting logs and leaves. This is an important home for lots of minibeasts, as they like the dark and damp environment.

What minibeasts do you think might live here?

.....

Go on a minibeasts hunt and see what you can find. Remember to leave them and their homes as you found them.

Draw a picture of your favourite minibeasts.



Well Done! You have completed the Pwllcrochan Woods discovery trail. We hope you have enjoyed your visit.

Word

Search

J X I A K X R B Z Q J E
 N A H C O R C Y L L W P
 Y O S W Y E X B I N L B
 C C J M O O R H S U M S
 P E D U A X J F U T B N
 E N Z A K B D Y O M A J
 R T Q C Y Q H Y X C T J
 U I A M Z W E Y Z E O R
 T P J F T O T G B Q N S
 A E R E W O L F J X O C
 N D A K J E J F V T O Z
 B E W D J S G V S R E B

BAT CENTIPEDE FLOWER MUSHROOM
 NATURE OAK PWLLYCROCHAN

In small groups, work together to create a piece of environmental art. Use twigs to make a frame and then get creative. Here's an example to get you started:



Remember...

You must ALWAYS follow the Woodland Code.

- ✓ Leave no litter
- ✓ Do not damage trees, fences, walls, signs or buildings
- ✓ Leave things as you found them
- ✓ Protect trees, plants and wildlife
- ✓ Don't climb the trees



More space for drawing, writing or bark rubbing