

Different trees for different needs!

Activity 1: What is a woodland for?

You will need:

Scissors

Tree cards (pg 3 and 4)

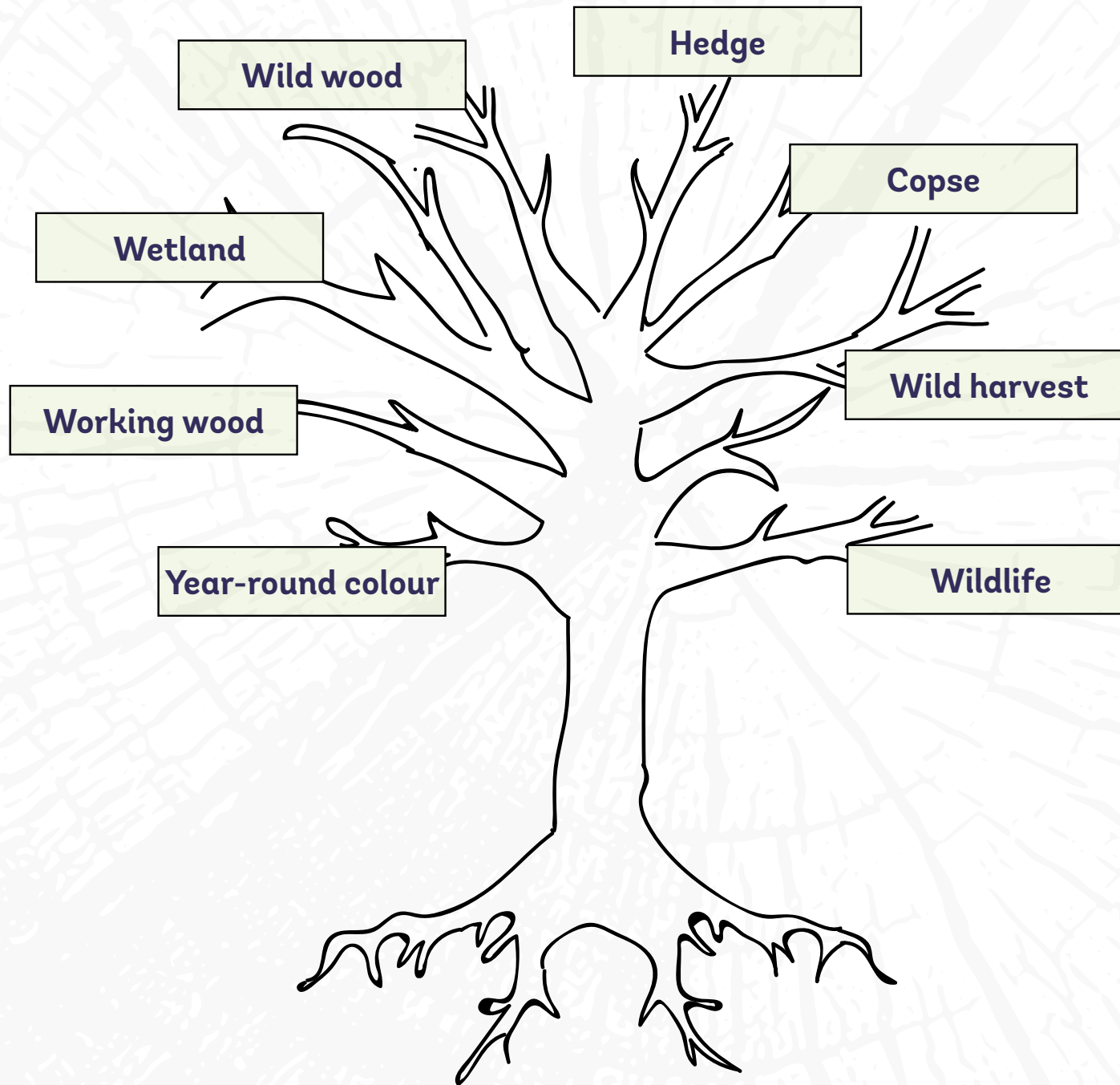
Tree drawing (pg 2)

There are many types of trees with different names, and we call them tree 'species'.

The drawing below shows a tree with eight branches. Each branch has the name of a different type of woodland. Woods are good for wildlife, people, beauty, and some are planted so we can cut the trees and use their wood. Often woods are for these uses, and even more.

- a) Cut up the tree cards along the dotted lines.
- b) Read the woodland type names on the branches of the tree below.
- c) Read each tree card and decide which branch it matches. For example, rowan trees have leaves that turn yellow in the autumn, so the rowan tree can be stuck on the branch which says a woodland for 'Year-round colour'.
- d) Place the tree cards near your chosen branches
- e) If you are not sure what tree pack you would like to order yet, this activity can help your school choose. If you have already chosen a tree pack, this will help you get to know your trees!

Activity 1: What is a woodland for?



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Tree cards



Tree name: Rowan

Description: Leaves turn golden in autumn.



Tree name: Oak

Description: The most-valued tree for its wood.



Tree name: Osier willow

Description: Likes wet places. The branches are cut for weaving baskets and other objects.



Tree name: Hawthorn

Description: Red berries are valuable food for wildlife.



Tree name: Grey willow

Description: Aka 'pussy willow', its wood can be used for fires and its catkins are food for insects.



Tree name: Dog rose

Description: Flowers have nectar for insects, and it grows well in a hedge.



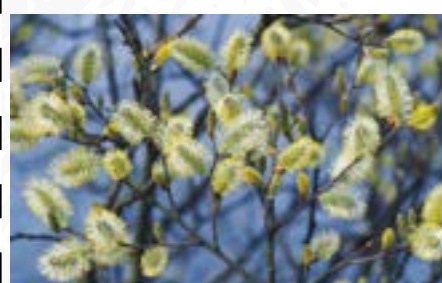
Tree name: Dogwood

Description: Leaves are colourful.



Tree name: Holly

Description: An evergreen slow-growing tree which makes a dense hedge.



Tree name: Goat willow:

Description: Likes growing in wet places.



Tree name: Silver Birch

Description: Grows fast and makes a colourful edge to a woodland.



Tree name: Downy birch

Description: Likes growing in wet places.



Tree name: Elder

Description: Produces flowers with nectar for insects and berries for wildlife to eat.



Tree name: Hazel

Description: Produces poles and logs that are good for building and firewood.



Tree name: Field maple

Description: Bright yellow leaves in autumn, and its wood is valued for woodwork.



Tree name: Blackthorn

Description: Produces small purple fruit called sloes, which are delicious for wildlife.



Tree name: Wild cherry

Description: Beautiful coloured wood that can be used for furniture



Tree name: Crab Apple

Description: Produces small apples that wildlife love to eat.

Activity 2: How is a woodland grown? Seed to tree activity

You will need:

Photo card sheet (pg 6)

Text cards sheet (pg 7)

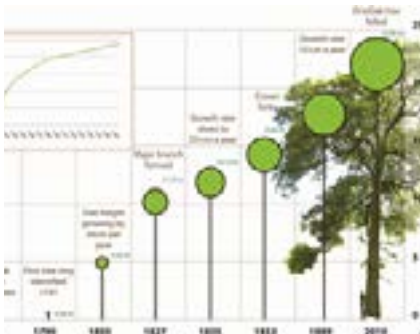
Scissors

One of the many reasons we help a woodland grow is to use the wood the trees provide. How do we grow the trees? Find out in this card sort activity!

- a) Cut out the photo and text cards along the dotted lines.
- b) Put them in the correct order from collecting acorns (seeds) to the fully grown oak tree.
- c) Match the text cards to the correct photo card.
- d) Tell the story of a tree! Imagine you are the seed of a tree starting to grow in a pot in the nursery:
 - Which tree are you? Choose one species from our tree pack.
 - Describe how you feel as you grow bigger, and the things you might experience.
 - What dangers might you face as a young tree?
 - What would help you feel safe?
 - How do you feel when you are 10 years old and taller than any human!
 - Which animals make their homes in you?
 - What do the different seasons feel like?

Activity 2: How is a woodland grown? Seed to tree activity

Photo cards



1. Searching for acorns on the ground in the autumn.

2. Finding an acorn! Its first root, or radicle, has started to grow.

3. Sowing acorns in pots of soil.

4. Lots of acorns need to be planted because only some will germinate.

5. After a winter outside in the cold, shoots and leaves will appear in spring as the acorn grows into an oak seedling.

6. To dig a hole for the tree seedling a spade is needed.

7. Carefully plant the seedling in the hole you have made in the soil.

8. The young tree needs protection from rabbits and deer which will eat its leaves and stem. Bang a stake into the ground and attach a plastic tube to it. The tube covers the seedling, and lets in light and water.

9. The oak tree grows approximately 30 centimetres in height each year for the first 50 years and then slows down.

10. This oak is 220 years old and 25 metres tall! Can you believe it started life as a small acorn?