

At Glan Llyn we are very lucky to benefit from the variety of landscapes and amenity areas.

We want to celebrate the natural setting and wildlife on Glan Llyn with this nature trail for our junior nature enthusiasts.

Kids - follow the numbered circles below and see if you can answer our questions and draw what you see!

Adults - you can read the facts on the back your nature explorers to augment the experience!

1. Can you draw a willow tree?

2. Can you draw the seed from this tree?

3. How many different birds can you count around the ponds?

4. Can you draw the animal that lives in this building?

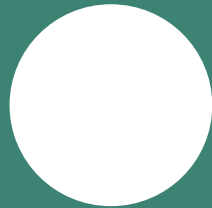
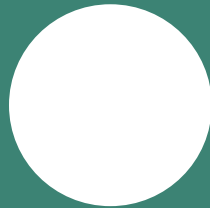
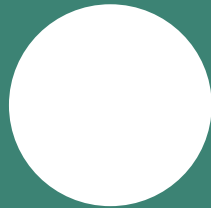
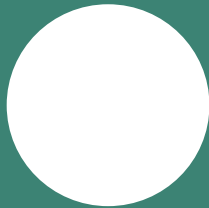
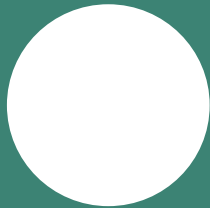
5. Can you draw a beech leaf?

6. Can you draw an amphibian you might be able to see?

7. How many different trees are growing in this woodland?

8. Draw something that you can see.

9. Can you draw an insect that likes to buzz around the flowers?



FUN FACTS!



1. WILLOW TREE

Willows love water -- lots of water. That is why they are usually found growing near streams, lakes and rivers. Did you now that research has shown that willow trees can consume up to 100 gallons of water per day. From where you are now do you know which is the Willow Tree?

2. HORSE CHESTNUT

Mature horse chestnut trees grow to a height of around 40m and can live for up to 300 years. The bark is smooth and pinky-grey when young, which darkens and develops scaly plates with age. Twigs are hairless and stout; buds are oval, dark red, shiny and sticky. What traditional children's game uses the seeds of this tree?

3. WILDFOWL

Many birds use the ponds and lakes including mallards, coots, moorhens, geese, swans and heron. Some are more frequently seen on the development than others. Pictures of some of the birds you may be able to spot are on the wildlife board.



4. BAT HOUSE

We have our very own bat house as well as bat boxes in some of the trees. The purpose of these is to increase the ability for bats to survive in an urban environment. Keep your eyes peeled for bats such as common pipistrelle. Early evening is the best time to see bats, so make sure you look up if you are walking past the ponds after school is out.

5. NATIVE HEDGEROW

A large variety of plants and shrubs have been planted on the development including both native and ornamental hedgerows. Beech hedgerows are one of your native species and are more likely to support a wider range of invertebrates which are vital for nesting birds like dunnocks, whitethroats, robins, chaffinches and wrens. Can you identify what a beech hedgerow looks like?

6. BIRD ISLAND

The Island within the lake creates a place for nesting birds and is being intentionally minimally managed. This area provides foraging, nesting and hibernating opportunities for birds, small mammals and invertebrates. There is a large white bird that calls this area home that is called a Heron, they like to hunt and will eat lots of different things like fish, amphibians and insects.



7. OPEN WOODLAND

The open woodlands are managed to create a mosaic of habitats with open rides, allowing more light into the woodland, to develop the ground flora and create a varied structure. This woodland includes ash, alder, willow, oak, and silver birch.

8. CLOSED WOODLAND

This woodland is left un-managed to create a dense habitat for the benefit of wildlife. The woodland is dominated by willow and alder. Species that may occur in this dense woodland include nesting birds, bats, hedgehogs, frogs and toads.

9. WILDFLOWER AREA

This is a designated wildflower area. This means the area is cut twice a year in late spring/early summer and given a tidy up cut in early autumn, but left uncut in between to allow spring and summer flowering wildflowers and grass species to bloom. The meadows provide food for insects and birds. Butterflies that you are likely to see in this area include peacock, meadow brown, gatekeeper, orange-tip and brimstone.

