

Pine Walk Clearing

Friends of Easter
Craiglockhart Hill



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Bugs ID Sheet

Bug Survey Worksheet

Food Chains and Food Webs
Worksheet

Continue at home

- Document the trip in a journal, poster, or report.
- Use the data from the survey to practice graphs and statistics.
- Make a giant food web using all the bugs found by the class.
- Design a bug - Where does it live? What does it eat?

About the area

The Pine Walk Clearing is an area to the north east of Pine Walk. It has trees and plenty of dead wood and fallen leaves. It is not as well used as other spots of the woods and as such is a haven for local wildlife - invertebrates, small mammals and birds. We ask that you use this area sparingly, to preserve its nature rich qualities. The Craighouse Woods is close by for games or other activities.



How to get there

The easiest way to access the Craighouse Woods is from Craiglea Place. The 23 or 36 buses take you to the end of the road. Take the path up the hill alongside the Craighouse development community park, a large open meadow. Turn right and walk along Pine Walk. The clearing is off to the right of the path.



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Activity Guide: Life in Leaf Litter

Leaf litter is the layer of partially decomposing leaves and other dead plant material. Healthy leaf litter is rich with invertebrates. Detritivores such as woodlice and millipedes feed off the decaying plant material. The detritivores then provide a food source for predator invertebrates such as beetles, centipedes and spiders.

- !** The life that can be found in leaf litter is often very small. This activity should
- be carried out slowly and with care.

Each group has two trays. Fill one tray with leaf litter. To get the best leaf litter, remove the first few layers of leaves on the ground and take the leaf litter that is already partly decayed. Be sure to take large handfuls at a time in order to collect all of the invertebrates living in the leaves.

Inspect the invertebrates that have been found. Some might be easy to identify but you can still look at the features of the bugs you can't identify. How many legs do they have? Are they slow or fast? What colour are they? Do they have pincers, antennae or any unusual markings?

The life in the leaf litter can then be compared to life in other habitats. The invertebrates found under large logs or rocks will be similar to the ones in leaf litter but there should still be noticeable differences. When looking for bugs under logs or rocks, make sure you return logs or rocks to the way you found them once you have collected the invertebrates.

Kit list

- Collecting trays
- Collecting pots
- Whitesheets

Follow up outdoor activities

- Use the Habitats and Ecosystems worksheet to compare the invertebrates found in each place.
- Use the survey worksheet to record all mini-beast findings.
- Discuss whether the bugs you've found are prey or predators, and use the food chain worksheet to draw out a food chain or web that includes those bugs.

Concepts to introduce in the classroom

- Predators and Prey
- Detritivores
- Decomposition
- Invertebrates
- Habitats
- Food chains/webs

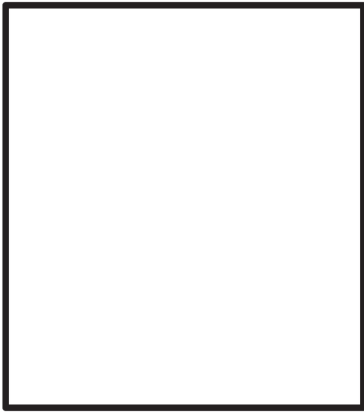


Pine Walk Clearing: Habitats and Ecosystems Worksheet

Draw every type of invertebrate that you find. Note down any interesting features you can see. How do they move? Are they slow or fast? Do they swim or crawl?

What might they eat? Can you see any antennae, pincers, or markings on their skin or shell? Collect invertebrates from different habitats and compare them. How do you think their differences help them in their habitats?

Name:



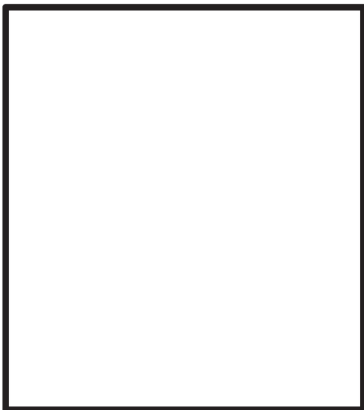
Habitat:
Number of legs:
Colour:
Any other features?

Name:



Habitat:
Number of legs:
Colour:
Any other features?

Name:



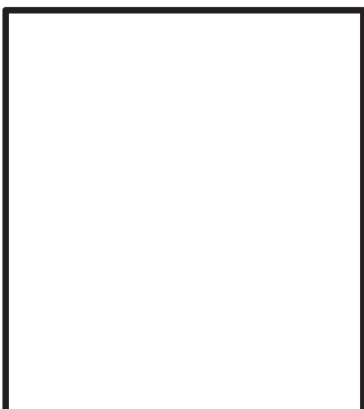
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Habitat:
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Any other features?

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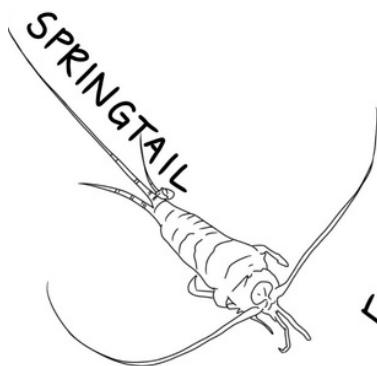
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Any other features?

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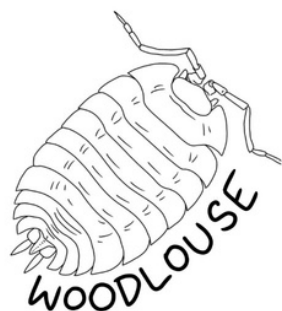


Habitat:
Number of legs:
Colour:
Any other features?

EASTER CRAIGLOCKHART HILL BUGS

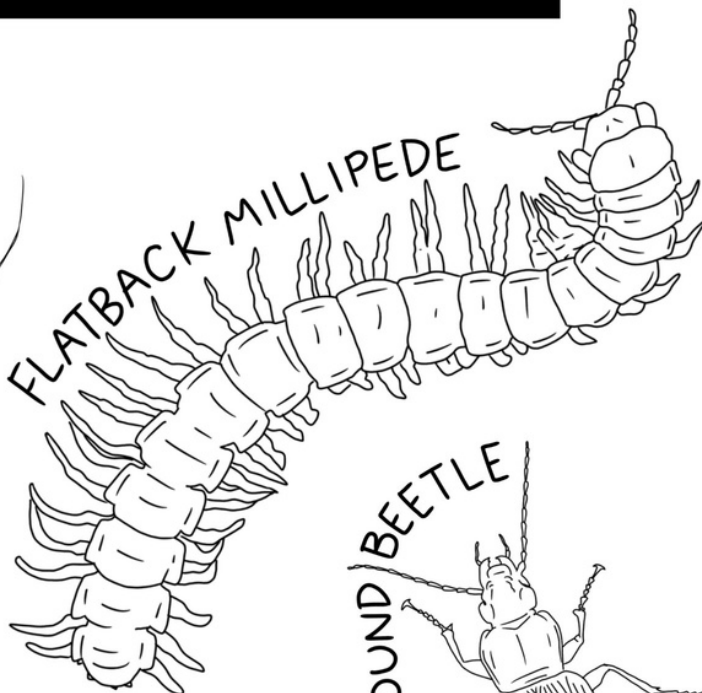


SPRINGTAIL

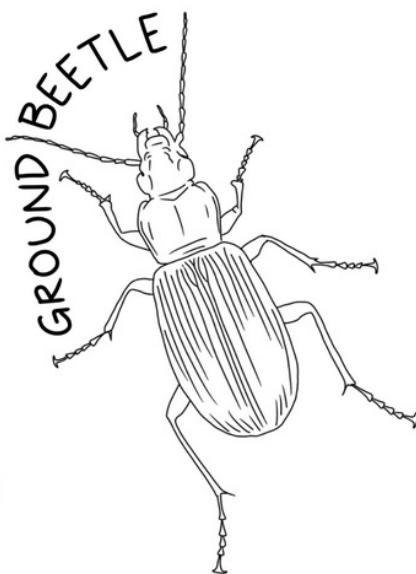


WOODLOUSE

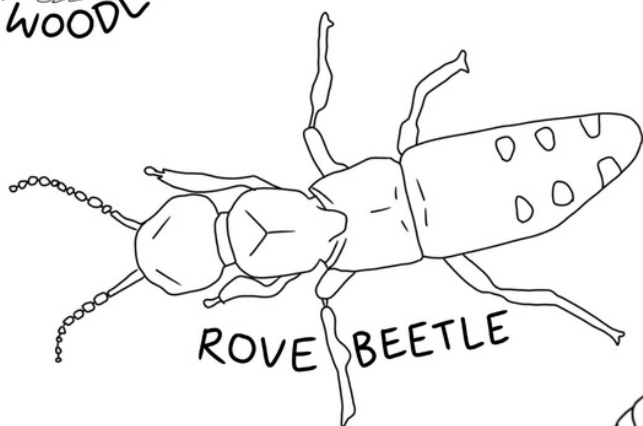
FLATBACK MILLIPEDE



GROUND BEETLE

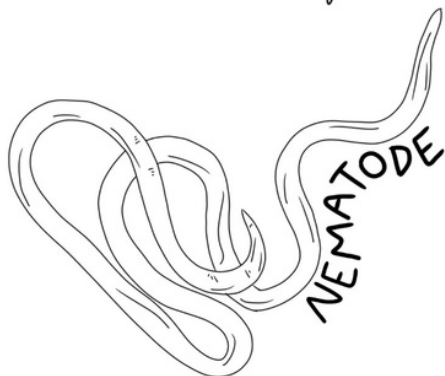
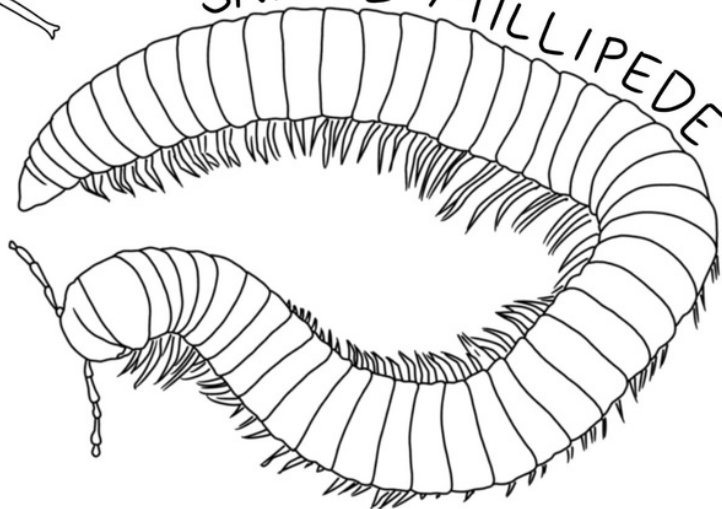


CELLAR SLUG



ROVE BEETLE

SNAKE MILLIPEDE



NEMATODE

HOW MANY CAN YOU FIND?

Pine Walk Clearing: Bug Survey Worksheet

Using a bug ID sheet, take a tally of every invertebrate that you can positively identify. Make sure you record which type of habitat your invertebrates live in.

Habitat:

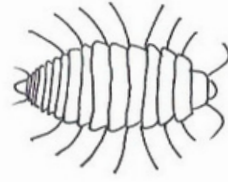
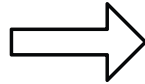
Pond Animal	Tally	Total

Pine Walk Clearing: Food Chain & Food Web Worksheet

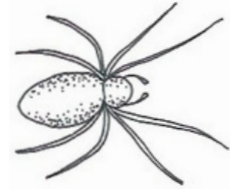
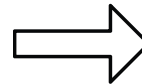
Look at the bugs you found in one habitat. Work out which ones are prey and which ones are predators. Draw a food chain or a food web including your bugs. Remember that all food chains and food webs begin with a producer, some kind of plant material and end with a predator. Look at the example below.



Leaf litter



Woodlouse



Spider