

My John Muir Scrapbook

EAAE6005 0801829

Explore

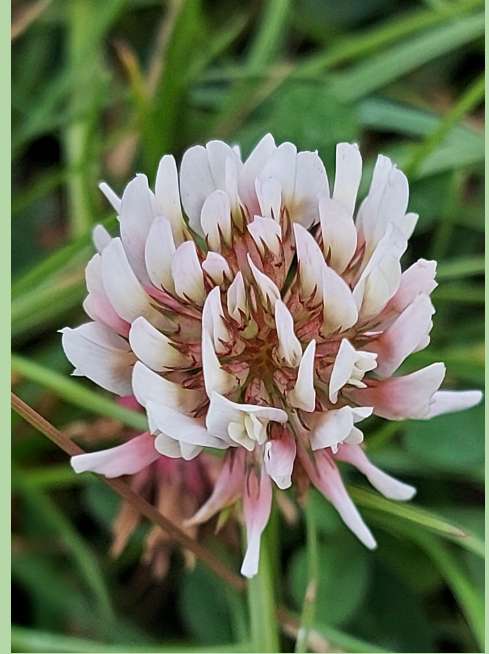
The area I have chosen to explore is my settings designated garden area. My setting is a school based close to the coast. By looking at the pictures you can tell that it has only recently been changed to being a garden. On closer inspection a pathway has been left to nature to inhabit it. However, due to lack of sufficient suitable soil there is only a thin layer of grass and weeds. Not much wildlife is attracted to this area as it quite noisy and busy during the school day. Reflecting upon this area, more can be done to encourage more wildlife into this area. The grass area is cut short. Some areas could be left uncut to create a variety of habitats for wildlife.





These pictures show a difference to the overgrown path area compared to that of the flourishing meadow covered mounds. This is where our fire pit area is situated. The meadow area is mostly covered with daisies, weeds and moss. Young trees have been planted but are still very immature and do not have much leafy coverage.

Our exploration findings

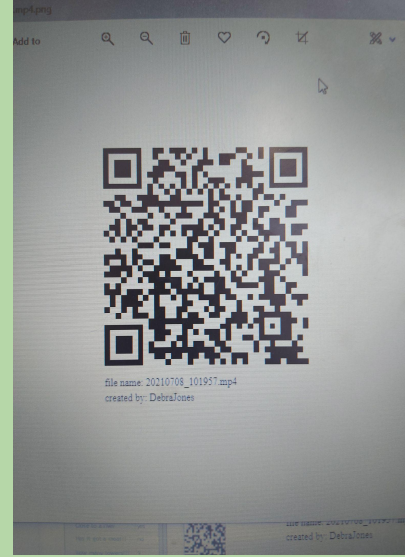


Plants we found

We researched Lichen and found that they do not live off the tree. It simply has found a safe place to live which has sunlight and moisture to enable them to use photosynthesis to create food for themselves. Lichen are found where air quality is good and are beneficial to insects and wildlife for food and shelter.



Our garden's inhabitants



Slugs and aphids are often found in garden areas. They are usually killed off by gardeners by using pesticides. However, they play a part in the food chain for other animals higher up in the food chain such as grasshoppers and birds. With these animals in our gardens we can attract more wildlife into this area

Snails are seen as a garden pest to gardeners as they feast upon the gardeners plants. Snails belong to mollusc family as they are invertebrates and during the winter months they hibernate. Snails are unable to hear so they find their food by smell. Woodlice are good for a gardens eco-system as they help to break down dead materials which in turn, increases the soil fertility, which create a better environment for plants to thrive.



Our bee cafe Conserve



- Bees like to visit flowers which are purple. Bees cannot see the colour red.
- Almost 90% of wild plants and 75% of global crops are pollinated by animals.
- Bees sometimes get tired and need a drink of sugary water to give them more energy to collect nectar.
- If a queen bee dies, the hive worker bees select a larva and feed it a special food called Royal jelly and it develops into a fertile queen.



Our pollinators

- Bees like to visit flowers which are purple. Bees cannot see the colour red.
- Almost 90% of wild plants and 75% of global crops are pollinated by animals.
- Bees sometimes get tired and need a drink of sugary water to give them more energy to collect nectar.
- If a queen bee dies, the hive worker bees select a larva and feed it a special food called Royal jelly and it develops into a fertile queen.

This is a picture of a bee I drew for the John Muir Award.





Our story Bob the bee



One sunny morning Bob the bee was feeling hungry. He set off to do his job, which was to collect nectar from the flowers around his hive.

First he found a blue flower. He flew down but could not find any nectar, so off he buzzed.

Next, he found a yellow flower. He flew down but could not find any nectar, so off he buzzed.

After that, he found a white flower. He flew down but could not find any nectar, so off he buzzed.

Lastly, he found a purple flower. He flew down but could not find any nectar, so off he buzzed.

He was so tired he could not fly anymore. Luckily he saw a bee cafe made by children from a school who were learning about bees.

He crawled over to the little bowl of liquid. He drank the sugary water the children had left out for bees who are hungry and tired.

After a rest, he flew up to the flowers the children had planted for the bees and ate lots and lots of nectar.

Happily, Bob the bee flew home to his hive with lots of nectar.



Our favourite bee poem

Bee poem



BUZZ! goes the bee,
Hour after hour,
BUZZ! goes the bee,
From flower to flower.

Sucking out the nectar
Flying it home.
Storing up the nectar in
the honeycomb.

BUZZ! goes the bee,
Making honey so sweet.
Bee makes the honey
That I love to eat!



After discussions with the children we decided to look for poems the children wanted to learn. At playtime, I could hear the children reciting the poem as they wandered through the garden.

The children and I worked together to create a story which they wanted to present to the class what they had found out about bees while making their bee cafe.