



**ANSWERS:** 

**Activity and Quiz Book** 

### Oak woodland

### Questions

Oak tree.
Tawny owl.
6:
bank vole,
blackbird,
blue tit,
grey squirrel,
tawny owl,
wren.

### Fill-in-the-gaps

Succession is the process by which species colonising a habitat gradually change it.

Oak woodland is the most biologically diverse land habitat in the UK. More **invertebrate** species rely on oaks than any other UK plant.

In places, bramble scrub forms, offering nectar, pollen and nesting sites for birds.

### Wet woodland

#### Questions

White admiral
Water vole
Marsh tit
Bullfinch
Treecreeper
Wren
Cetti's warbler
Chiff chaff
Blackcap

### Fill-in-the-gaps

Ranworth's wet woodland, known as carr grows on a mat of plants and decaying vegetation.

Water voles are often shy, retreating quickly to their waterside burrow when alarmed.

The dominant trees are grey willow and alder.





**ANSWERS:** 

**Activity and Quiz Book** 

# Reedbed & Fen

Questions

Wet woodland Milk parsley Green

Fill-in-the-gaps

Reedbeds were traditionally maintained by regular cutting for thatch.

Swallowtail caterpillars hatch in summer. Initially they are camouflaged as tiny bird droppings.

There is plenty of reed in the fen at Ranworth, but many other plant species live here too, such as hemp agrimony, purple loosestrife and **southern marsh orchid**.

## Open water

Questions

Great crested grebe Coot Red

Fill-in-the-gaps

For centuries, pondweeds, stoneworts, hornworts and other aquatic plants grew in great numbers here.

Most of the Norfolk Broads were created by Mediaeval peat digging.

Once hunted to the verge of extinction in the UK, for its elaborate feathers, the **great crested grebe** is now a common bird in Broadland.





**ANSWERS:** 

**Activity and Quiz Book** 

### Spot the difference



### Word search



### Name the stages of a swallowtail butterfly

- 1. Egg
- 2. Caterpillar
- 3. Chrysalis
- 4. Butterfly