

Plants - KS1 Spring

Work in 2 groups.

Two activity areas.

Children do the observing and activities; adults record and collect their answers and information for follow up at school

Children will learn :

- to identify and name some local trees and flowering plants
- the parts of a plant - root, stem, leaf, flower, seed
- that the flowers need to be pollinated - by insects or wind
- that flowering plants produce seeds which grow into new plants
- trees are plants - trunk, branch, twig
- some plants only live one year others for a long time
- grasses are flowering plants
- most plants grow in soil
- to start to suggest reasons why different plants are found in different environments
- Why the wild flowers on the Millennium Green are important

Introduction on arrival at IMG

divide into 2 groups and swap over activities

Group name/ Time	9.30 – 10.20	10.30 – 11.20
Campions	Flowers	Trees
Bluebells	Trees	Flowers

11.30 Sum up what they have done all together
(Shorter times if done in afternoon)

Flowers

Will take place in the wildflower area around the upper seat. They can go as far as wetland (cow parsley) and upper gate (ground ivy and speedwell) if not found nearer.

Buds, petals, leaves, stems, roots

Look at opened flowers with **hand lenses** (school bring these please), pollen on flowers and grasses

Look at grass roots, stems and leaves – explain why we should not usually pull up wild plants by roots unless they are not wanted there (discuss nettles, thistles and docks).

Pollinated to produce seeds – can we find any seeds?

Names of flowers with **pictures** to find them. Possible flowers: cowslip, buttercup, celendine, kingcup, dandelion, daisy, cow parsley, speedwell, forgetmenot, violet, white dead nettle...??

How many different yellow flowers?

How many grasses and how many flowers in total with colours

Trees

Will take place around the ponds and boardwalk in copse.

Look at bluebells and campions in the copse; compare leaf shapes

Look for tree roots in copse and trunks (like main stems), branches and twigs, leaves.

Seedlings and young trees – how did they get there?

Trees have flowers and seeds – can we find hazel catkins or any other flowers?

Evergreens (yew and holly) and deciduous trees (ash, oak, sycamore, hazel, hawthorn, field maple plus lime and beech?) (plus coniferous)

How old are the trees?

Look at different leaf shapes and feel textures. Can they match them to leaf shapes on identification sheet?

Take some leaves back to school for re-identification or art work...?

Flower colours table

Colour	Names of flowers (likely ones)
Red or pink	Campion, sorrel
Blue or purple	Bluebell, forgetmenot, violet, speedwell, periwinkle, ground ivy
Yellow	Buttercup (two sorts), celendine, dandelion, cowslip, king cup,
White	Cow parsley, white dead nettle, daisy
Other?	Lady's smock (or milkmaid) pale mauve

Flower colours table

Colour	Names of flowers
Red or pink	
Blue or purple	
Yellow	
White	
Other?	