BLATCH PATCH

Emily Yr5

Autumn / 23/24 Winter Issue

Ameen

Gardening club

BLAtch Patch

Cosmos

Victoria

Ida

Ida Yr5

West Blatchington Primary School

Outdoor learning and teaching magazine...

Issue 14!

Our eco-reps- 2023/24!

Our eco-reps will help us keep our school sustainability promises and listen to and share our sustainability ideas.

All paper, cardboard and glue sticks will be re-cycled.

We will look after all the school's resources.

Jays
Charlie
Tommy

Year 2
Waylan
Maggie

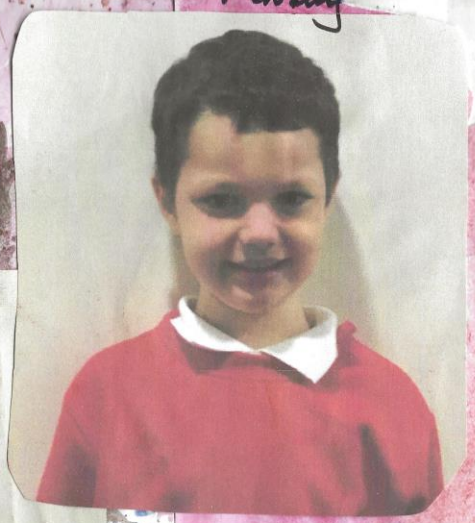
BLATCH Patch

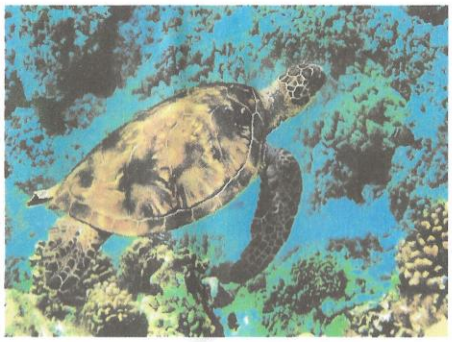
We won't drop litter and will put all our fruit waste into the compost bin.

We will make sure the lights are off when we leave a room and won't waste water.

When we can, we will walk and cycle to school.

We will look after all the plants and creatures in the garden.





Turtles belong to one of the oldest reptile groups in the world.-beating snakes' crocodiles and alligators. These creatures date back to the time of dinosaurs over 2 million years ago- woah. Turtles are easily recognised by their bony cartilaginous shell.

Some jellyfish are clear but others can be vibrant colours of pink yellow blue and purple. They can be bioluminescent too which means they produce their own light. Jellyfish have no brain heart, bones or eyes. They are made of a smooth, like bag-like body and tentacles armed with tiny stinging cells.

dexterous-

skillful and confident with your hands

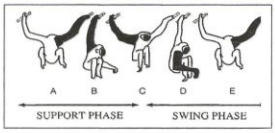
bioluminescence-

light produced from living organisms

Thank you to Archie in Ravens class for his wonderful writing on turtles, jellyfish, gibbons and orangutans.

brachiation-

arm swinging

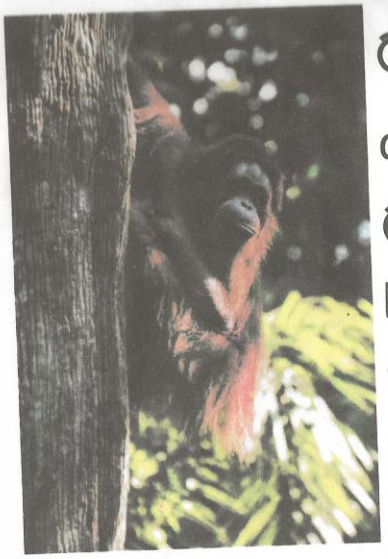


agile-

moving quickly and easily

Gibbons are not monkeys. They are part of the ape family and are classified as lesser ape because they are smaller than great apes which are bonobos chimpanzees' gorillas humans and orang-utans.

Gibbons are famous for their swift and graceful swing through the trees with their long arms. This method of locomotion is called brachiation. This way of moving makes gibbons the fastest ape. They can travel at the speed of 34 miles per hour which is around the same speed as galloping racehorse.



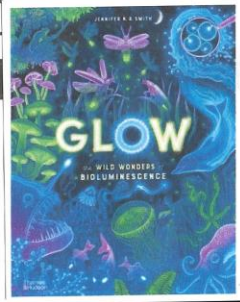
Orang-utans have an arm span of about 2.2m over 7ft from fingertip to fingertip.

Orang-utans are incredibly dexterous and use both hands and feet while gathering food and travelling through the trees.

Like us orang-utans have four fingers and a thumb and fingernails. Their feet look almost exactly the same as their hands-designed for agile climbing and gripping.

We now have a wonderful new book about bioluminescence!

It can be borrowed from Mrs Heym in Goldfinches class.

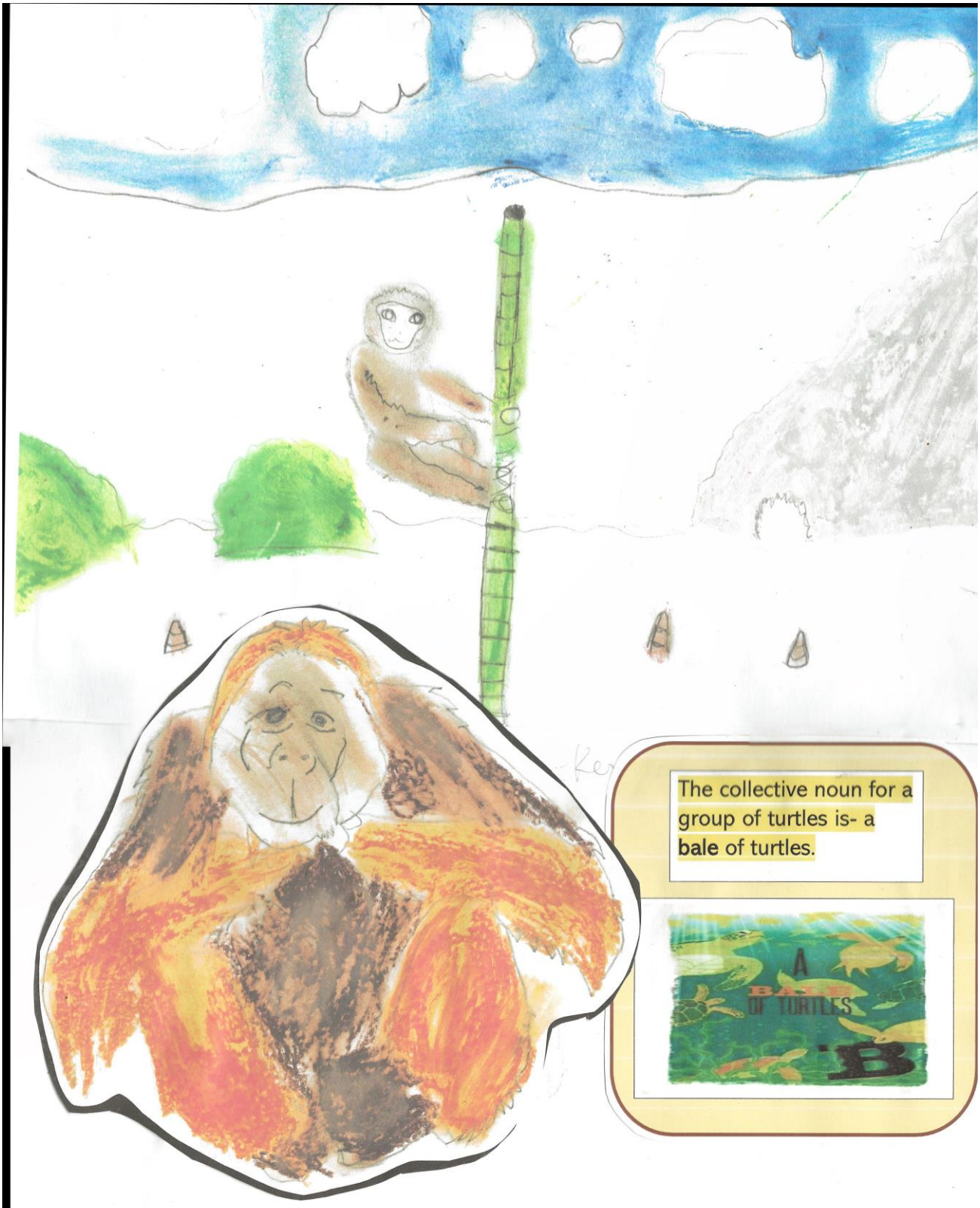


Sticks and Stones challenge:

Starlings class used sticks, stones and chalk to investigate 2d shapes.

Continuous line drawings by Swallows class. Swallows class used the garden and the Art Nouveau movement as inspiration for their fantastic stain glass windows. You can see these displayed in Goldfinches


Trapezium

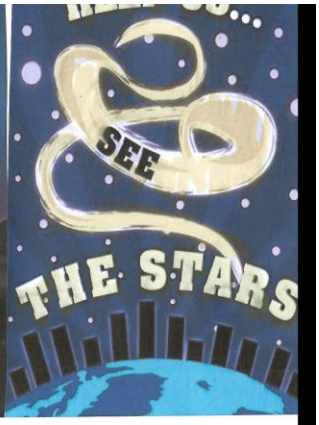


The collective noun for a group of turtles is- a **bale** of turtles.

Thank you to Ravens class for these wonderful nature pictures, inspired by Michael Morpurgo's book – Kensuke's Kingdom.


A
Smack
of
Jellyfish

Moths are important pollinators. They can easily become confused and die due to light pollution. How can we help these beautiful creatures?



The darker the sky, the more stars you will be able to see. Turn out the lights and enjoy the wonders of the night sky.

Design a poster to remind people to turn off the lights. We will place them above the light switches around school.

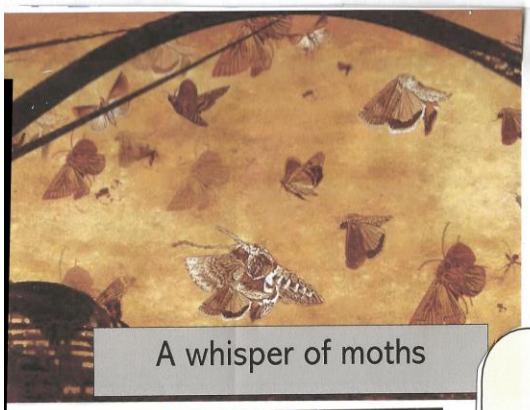
We also need posters to remind us to turn off Smartboards when they aren't in use.

When clearing up the leaves in the garden, we will be very careful to gently pile them up, as there may be moth larvae hidden amongst them. We would like to create a moth friendly area in the garden. **Research the plants that encourage and support moths. Can you create a design which we can use to create this area in our school garden?**

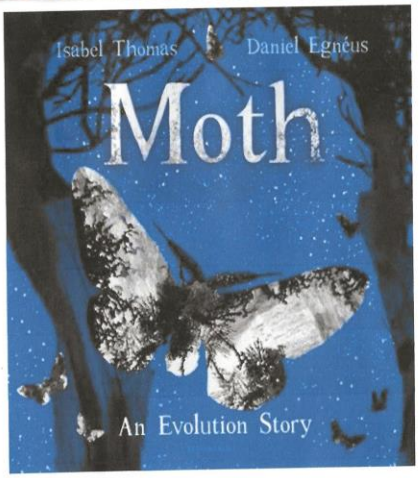
Our school community target for sustainability...

If no one is in the room- please TURN OFF THE LIGHTS!

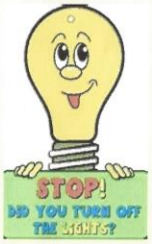
Moths are attracted to gardens with a mix of plants that include grasses, flowers, shrubs, and trees. A moth-friendly garden should be pesticide free. It should also contain mulch, not rock. Plant clippings and fallen leaves should be allowed to accumulate a little for safe hiding spots for moths and their larvae.



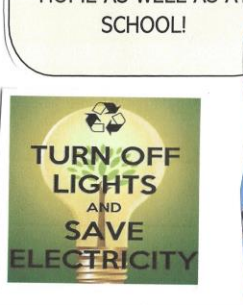
A whisper of moths



This wonderful book is available to borrow from Mrs Heym.

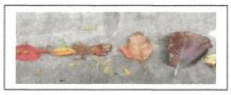


REMEMBER TO TURN OFF THE LIGHTS AT HOME AS WELL AS AT SCHOOL!



Numeracy/ problem solving/ science/ PSHE/ questioning- discussion and debate - speaking and listening/ explanation

Are leaves litter?
If you rip a leaf up is it still a leaf?
Does a tree weigh less if you take one leaf from it?
If you made a hat from leaves would it be waterproof?
Would a leaf be a good plate? Would it be good for writing on? (Try it!)
Can leaves be any colour? Why do they change colour? Why do some trees lose their leaves and not others?



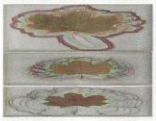
Once a leaf has fallen off a tree; is it dead?
Does a falling leaf make a sound?
Is it ok to pick a leaf from a tree?
What might live under a leaf? (In reality and make believe!)
How could you measure the perimeter and area of a leaf?
Are leaves symmetrical?
Would a leaf be a good boat? (Floating and sinking- why do leaves float or sink?)
If a leaf has been nibbled, what might have nibbled it?
Does a leaf have a skeleton?
How many leaves would you need to make a comfortable bed?
Pick out which you think is the most beautiful leaf and say why.
If all the leaves have fallen off the tree, is it dead?

Can you balance a leaf on your nose/ finger/ head?
Would a leaf make good toilet paper?!
If you crush a leaf in your hand does it always break?
Does a leaf have any nutritional value? Are there any leaves that humans eat?
Why are leaves different shapes and sizes? Parts of a leaf: can you tell which leaf has come from which tree?
What unit would you measure a leaf in?
Can you think of anything that weighs less than a leaf?
Have a box/ pile of leaves - approximate/ estimate amount.
Collect leaves and classify/sort them: justify how you have sorted them.
Can you use leaves to make arrays? (e.g. of x2 x4 etc)
Word problems: if there are 10,000 leaves on a tree and 100 fall a day, how long would it be before the tree is bare? (Make up own word / numeracy problems.)

'EA' WORDS/ HOMOPHONES / WORD GROUPS E.G. LEAVES NOUN LEAVES VERB PLURAL RULES

Natural Objects as a learning resource:

LEAF/ LEAVES



Motor skills/ art: collect leaves and draw round them using different drawing tools. Overlap and colour.

Use to make characters/ miniature words/ scenes for story- telling.

Idiom: What might turning over a new leaf' mean?

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE:

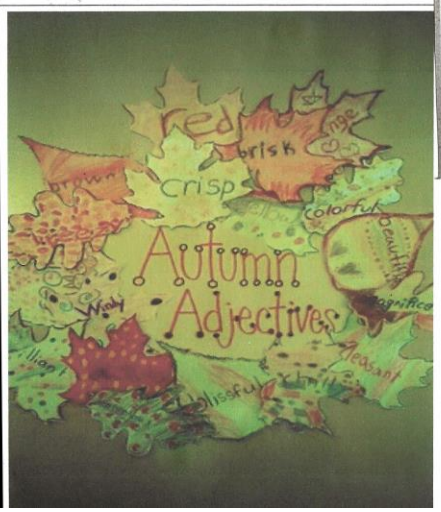
COLOUR, TEXTURE, SMELL, SHAPE, PRECISE NOUNS, powerful adjectives

OUTDOOR LEARNING FOCUS: LEAVES!

Try out some of these activities and send photos to Mrs Heym for the next issue of Blatch Patch. Any nature themed photos, pictures, poems or articles always welcomed for the magazine!

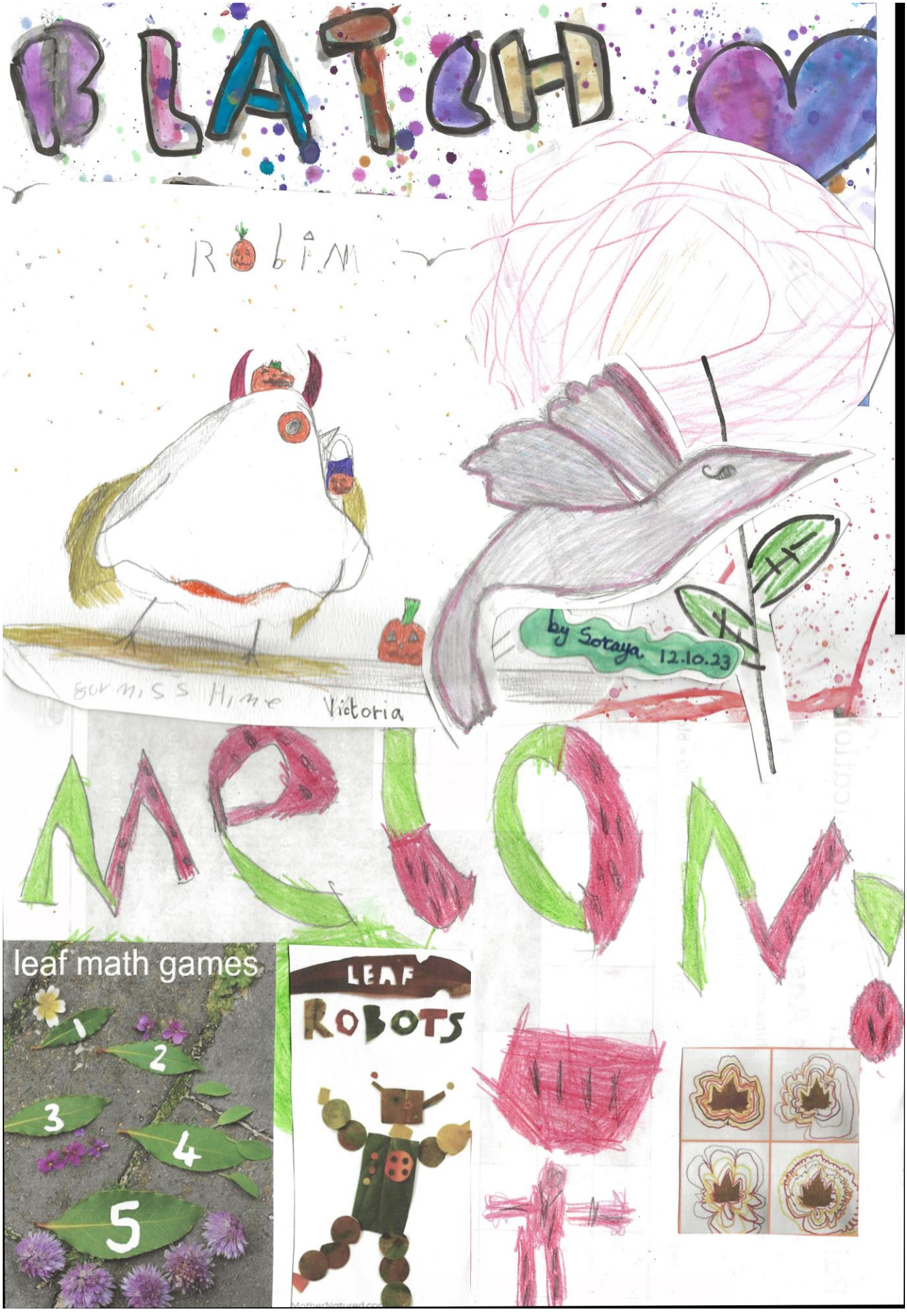
SYMMETRY

https://www.pinterest.co.uk/kateheym/leaves/

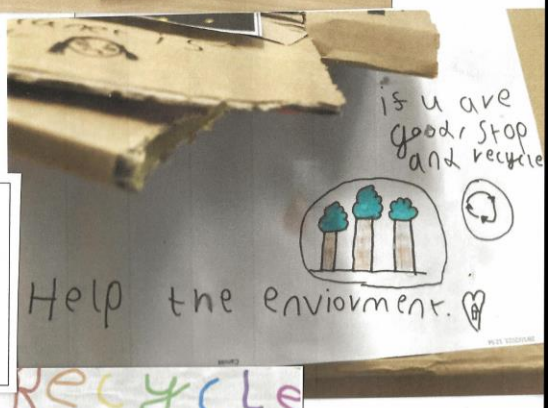


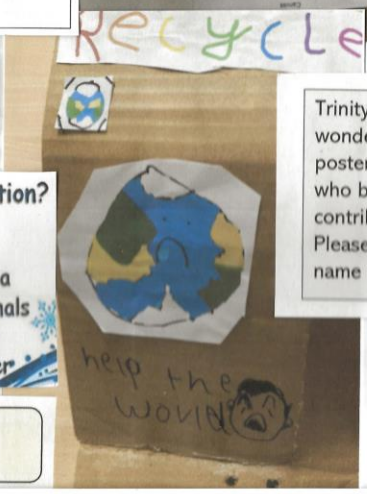
Outdoor leaf activity: adjective collecting.

Collect a variety of leaves – how many different adjectives can you think of to describe them? (Alternatively, adjectives to describe autumn.)


BLATCH
ROBIN
by Sofaya 12.10.23
for Miss Hime Victoria
MELON
leaf math games
1
2
3
4
5
LEAF
ROBOTS

Thank you to Amelie in Year 6, for bringing in this wasp nest. Come and marvel at the incredible hexagonal structure – the nest is on the explorer's table in Goldfinches.





Trinity in Starlings created this wonderful 3d environment poster. Thank you to everyone who brought in their fabulous contributions for Blatch Patch. Please remember to put your name on them!

HIBERNATION

Can your class create a collective noun poster of a hibernating animal?

Hibernation is a way that some animals deal with the harshness of winter. They curl up in a safe place and stay there until winter ends. Hibernating animals seem almost dead. They barely breathe, and their body temperature is near the freezing mark. In warmer weather they return to their regular activities.

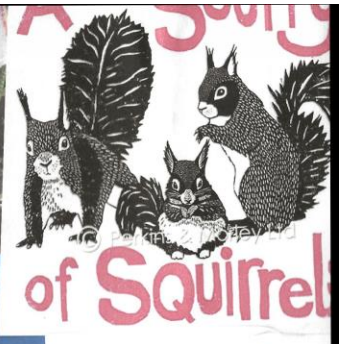
Animals that hibernate are called hibernators. They include bats, hedgehogs, ground squirrels, groundhogs, and marmots.

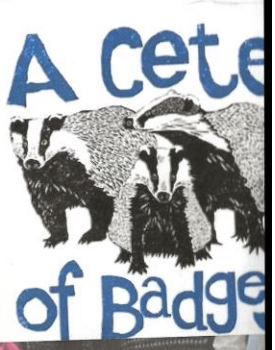
How Animals Hibernate

Hibernators like dark, quiet winter homes. Some go underground or into caves. They may line their hibernation place with grass, hair, and other materials.

Hibernators prepare for winter with extra eating. They store fat to keep them alive during the months when they do not eat. Some hibernators collect and store food before hibernating. At times during hibernation, these animals arise to eat and then return to hibernating.

A hibernator's body responds to weather conditions. If the weather becomes too cold, the animal needs to move around to raise its body temperatures. An animal that does not do this may die. Warmer temperatures tell an animal to come out of hibernation.





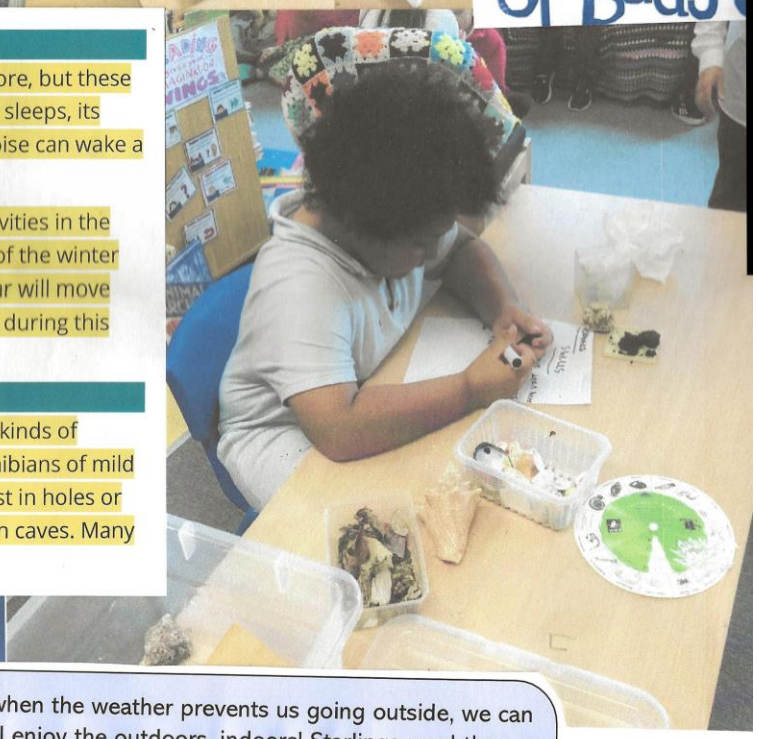
How Hibernation Differs from Sleep

Many animals save energy in the winter by sleeping more, but these animals are not truly hibernating. When an animal just sleeps, its body temperature does not drop much. In addition, noise can wake a sleeping animal but not a hibernator.

Bears are an example of animals that change their activities in the winter but are not true hibernators. They spend most of the winter asleep, but their body temperature barely drops. A bear will move around if woken up. Also, females give birth and nurse during this time.

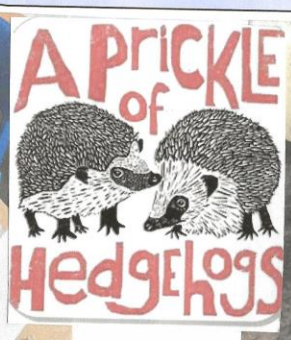
Other Forms of Hibernation

Only certain mammals are true hibernators. But other kinds of animals do something similar. Many reptiles and amphibians of mild climates become inactive in winter. Frogs and toads rest in holes or in mud at pond bottoms. Snakes may crowd together in caves. Many insects and spiders are frozen solid during the winter.



Even when the weather prevents us going outside, we can still enjoy the outdoors, indoors! Starlings used the natural objects from the explorer's table in Goldfinches, to inspire short videos about the wonders of each object.

Go to http://www.pintrest.co.uk/kateheym/outdoors-indoors to find hundreds of ways to bring the outdoors inside.




Seed heads
Thea found this amazing cricket in the garden. Even though it's autumn, there are lots of creatures and amazing things to discover in the garden- go out there and see what you can find!
Story starters
We thought this stick looked like a dragon! Natural objects can be great inspiration for stories.

A huge thank you to Mrs Gosling and Mrs Young for helping me to dig out and reline the school pond. We now have much happier fish!

Many thanks to Mrs Walker, River and Mike for helping at gardening club. River helped some of the younger children to plant bulbs for spring and to dig up a great harvest of potatoes!

Harry used the loose parts in the garden to create his own drum kit!