

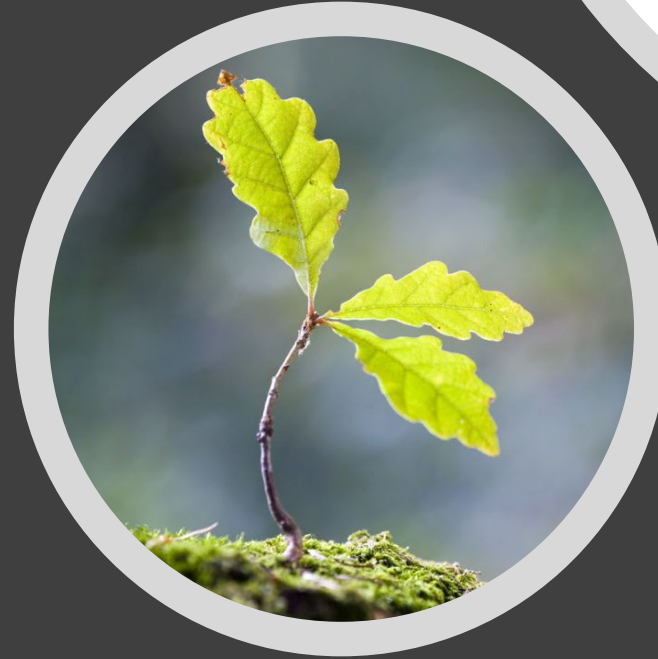
A photograph of a forest floor covered in a dense carpet of bluebells. Tall, slender tree trunks are visible in the background, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is soft, filtering through the canopy.

Trees of the British Isles

Photography Project

The Life Cycle of a Tree

- A seed is planted in the ground...
- Time passes and a small plant breaks through the surface of the ground.
- The plant grows. A young tree is called a SAPLING...
- The sapling grows into a big MATURE tree...



Every tree has four main parts:



- Leaves
- Branches
- Trunk (Bark)
- Roots

All trees are different:



- A tree grows old, all the leaves fall off and the tree dies.
- The tree falls to the ground.
- Seeds fall into the ground and a **NEW** tree will grow.
- This is called the **LIFECYCLE** of tree.

How old is the tree?



- The age of a tree can be known by counting the number of rings that are found inside the **trunk** of the tree.
- The more rings there are, the older the tree.

Project One – *Learning about Leaves:*

1. Asking a grown-up to help you, begin by putting together all of the following materials:
 - A mobile phone with camera.
 - One A4 sheet of white paper or a small piece of white cloth.
 - A 12 inch ruler (the ruler is used to give size and scale to the leaf being photographed).



Now you are going to go out on a quest!

1. When you have readied all of your equipment, visit a local park, nature walk or garden centre.
2. Whilst you are out on your visit, collect any leaves which you see lying around.
3. Place the leaf on the white paper or cloth, with the ruler positioned alongside.
4. Take a photograph of both sides of the leaf.
5. Compare the photographs you have taken with pictures in a nature book, or have a look on the internet and see if you can find any leaves which match your photographs.
6. Try to identify each of the different types of leaf... this will help you to recognise different types of trees!





Recording your results:

- When you have finished your photographs, you should record your work in a journal, scrapbook or album. You can do this by hand or on the computer.
- Next to your photograph, make a record of the following:
 - The type of tree from which the leaf came
 - The size and colour of the leaf
 - Where and when the leaf was found
- You now have your very own record of trees and leaves in your local area!
- **Well done!!!**

Project Two – The Cycle of the Seasons:

- There are four seasons:
 - Spring
 - Summer
 - Autumn
 - Winter
- After the winter is over, the spring returns once more...
- ... this is called “the Cycle of the Seasons.”



Find a local spot which you really love, or which means something special to you:

- Take a photograph this local spot from the same position and at the same time during each of the four seasons.
- Make a note of when you took your photographs.
- You can then put your photographs into a journal, scrapbook or album.
- Next to your photographs, write down all of the similarities and differences you can see as the seasons have changed.
- You now have a record of the Cycle of the Seasons.

• Well done!!!



Project Three - Different Types of Trees:

- Any tree that does NOT shed its leaves when Autumn arrives is called an EVERGREEN tree.
- Using the books or the internet to help you, research types of evergreen trees which grow naturally in the UK.



- Any tree that does shed its leaves or its spines or its cones when Autumn arrives is called a SEASONAL or DECIDUOUS tree.
- Using books or the internet to help you, research types of seasonal or deciduous trees which grow naturally in the UK.



- **SUB-TROPICAL** trees are trees which have been **brought** to the UK from other countries.
- Using books or the internet to help you, research and identify **sub-tropical** trees now growing in the UK.

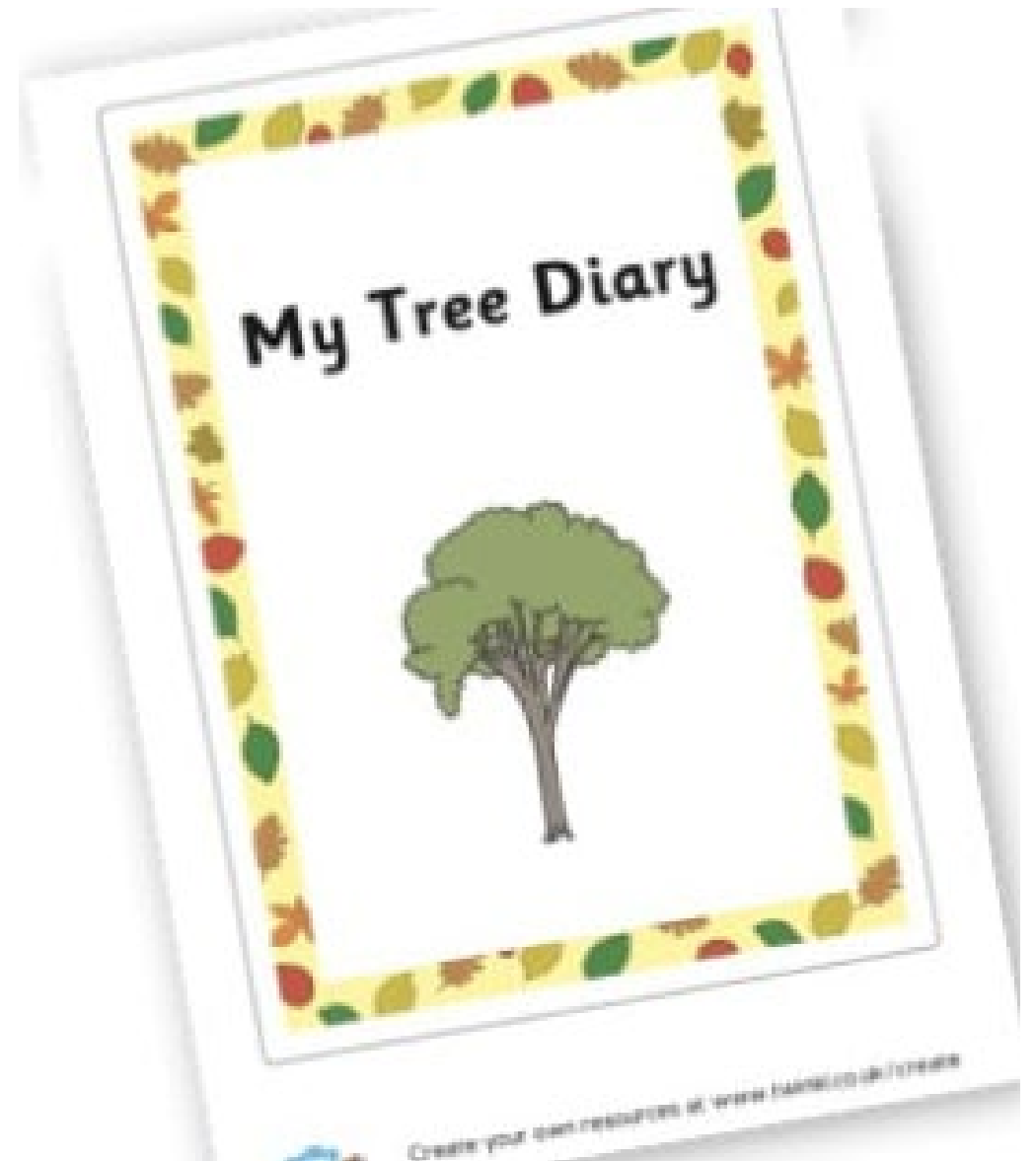


- **TROPICAL** trees are trees which have been **brought** to the UK from other countries.
- Using books or the internet to help you, research and identify **tropical** trees now growing in the UK.



Now you are going to go on *another* quest!

- Asking a grown-up to help you, take your camera or camera phone out to a place where there are lots of trees.
- Take photographs of the different trees you find and, using books or the internet to help you, see if you can identify them.
- Once you have done this, do some research and classify each type of tree. Are they:
 - Native?
 - Evergreen?
 - Deciduous or Seasonal?
 - Tropical?
 - Sub-tropical?
- Record your results in a scrapbook, journal or diary.
- Compare the leaves of the various varieties and spot the differences in the leaf .
- You have now learned all about the different types of tree which can be found in the British Isles.
- Well done!!!



Project Four – Native British Trees:

- Here are just some of the trees which are native to the British Isles:
 - Ash
 - Silver Birch
 - Oak
 - Willow
 - Beech
- Asking a grown-up to help you, do some research (using books or the internet) about the different types of native trees.
- With your camera or camera phone, go for a walk around your local area and take some photographs of the native trees which you can see.
- Some trees will have cones and others will have spines. Examine the different trees you see and work out which is which.
- Put your findings into your journal, scrap book or diary and make a note of where and when your photographs were taken.
- You are now able to identify native British trees and can tell the difference between cones and spines.
- Well done!!!



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“Anyone for Conkers?”

- Conkers is a traditional British game which has been played by children for generations.
- I bet, if you ask your Dad or your Grandad about it, he will be able to tell you lots of stories about how he played conkers when he was a boy!
- Conkers come from Chestnut trees.
- You can collect conkers in the autumn. By piercing them from top-to-bottom using a hot needle (ask a grown-up to help you), you can thread each conker onto a piece of string.
- Then you play against an opponent: the aim of the game is to knock the other player's conker off their string.
- There are lots of different techniques to do this ... but watch out for your knuckles!




Project Five – Watching Roots Grow:

- You will need:
 - At least four dried broad beans
 - At least two glass or clear plastic tumblers
 - Some blotting paper
- Instructions:
 1. Cut the blotting paper so that the paper isn't higher than the tumbler. Very carefully **moisten** the blotting paper, and place it around the inside of the tumbler.
 2. Put a broad bean between the glass surface of the tumbler and the blotting paper. Place this on a window sill.
 3. Prepare a second tumbler with a broad bean in the same way. Put this tumbler into a dark cupboard.
 4. Take a photograph of both tumblers once a week and make a simple drawing in your journal or notebook.
 5. After one month, compare the results. What do you notice?
 6. After two months, compare the results. What do you notice?
- What have you learned about the conditions needed for plants to grow?



Life At The Zoo

A photograph of a young child with light brown hair, seen from behind, looking out over a lush green forested mountain landscape. The child is wearing a grey long-sleeved shirt. The background features dense green trees and distant mountains under a cloudy sky. A large, semi-transparent white circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text.

What have you learned?

- Look back over all of the work you have completed for this project?
- What have you learned?
- Write a summary of everything you have discovered and of all of your adventures.