

WHERE THE WILD ONES LEARN

Winter Nature Study

SECONDARY

AGESAROUND11–16

THROUGH THE WILD LENS™

Observe, test and interpret

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24-PAGE NATURE STUDY

Investigate winter conditions

AUDIENCE

Start with one observation you could check again. Decide what you'll measure or describe and choose a safe way to collect evidence. Add the follow-on when you have a question worth pursuing.

THE WILD LENS™

Notice first. Interpret cautiously. Respond intentionally.

DESCRIBE YOUR METHOD

Give the site, date, time and units when they matter. Say how you selected your samples so someone else could repeat the method.

MATCH THE CLAIM TO THE EVIDENCE

Separate the pattern you recorded from your explanation for it. A small sample can suggest what to investigate next.

CHOOSE WHAT TO RECORD

Use labelled photos, short notes, a voice recording or a table. Record enough to compare your results, then choose how to share them.

Plan ethical, feasible fieldwork

FIND WHAT YOU NEED

Winter changes and frost, pp. 4–5 · Winter plants, pp. 6–11 · Wildlife and the clues it leaves, pp. 12–14 · Daylight and the night sky, pp. 15–16 · Investigate, make and revisit, pp. 17–22 · Sources and photo credits, pp. 23–24

PREPARE FOR ACCESS

Agree roles, permissions, a safe observation point and a way to stop. Use a published record or a photograph when access would limit the question. Keep sensitive locations private.

LEAVE PLANTS AND WILDLIFE UNDISTURBED

Stay on firm ground and away from frozen water. Leave plants, berries, droppings, pellets and animal shelters where they are. Check weather, wash hands after outdoor activities and keep outdoor finds away from mouths.

USING THE IDENTIFICATION PAGES

Compare two or more visible features before deciding what something might be. The reference photograph shows an example. Use the linked source if you need another view.