

# Games to play on your Wild Walk

## Bat and Moth

Choose one person to be the bat. Everyone else is a moth. The bat counts to 10 to let the moths run away. The bat then flaps around and tries to catch the moths and if they are caught, they become a bat too!

## Hiding Hedgehogs

One person pretends to be a spiky hedgehog and curls up in a ball. Without peeping she slowly counts to 100. The rest of the group pretend to be slugs (the hedgehogs favourite food) and slither off to hide. The hedgehog will then uncurl and find his food.

## Fox's Footsteps

Choose one person to be the fox. Everyone else is a mouse. The fox faces a tree and shuts his eyes. The mice stand 3 metres away and try to sneak up to the fox. If the fox turns round, the mice stand as still as statues, or they have to go back to the beginning.

## Leaf Snap

Everyone searched around and picks up 8 different leaves, holding them in a pile. One by one, each player puts a leaf on the ground. When a leaf matched, the person who shouts 'snap!' the first, wins the leaves!

## Where is Peascroft Wood?

Just 10 minutes walk from Bilston.  
Central Avenue, Bilston WV14 6LW.

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# Wild Walk at Peascroft Wood

Let's take a walk on the wild side; a great way to have fun, enjoy nature and get active outdoors!

For more wild fun go to  
[bbcwildlife.org.uk](http://bbcwildlife.org.uk)





### 1 Hazel

In autumn yummy hazelnuts are enjoyed by many creatures such as woodpeckers, nuthatches and dormice. Its wood is very bendy and great for making fences and bean poles.



### 2 Ash

Ash trees can live to a ripe old age of 400 years. Its seeds hang in big bunches like 'keys'. Its tough wood is used to make hockey sticks and oars and the handles of axes and spades.



### 3 Hawthorn

Also known as the 'May' tree, as this is the month it blooms. Its flowers are said to smell like decaying flesh! It is usually found in hedgerows where its red berries are enjoyed by birds and mammals.



### 4 Wych Elm

Elms used to be associated with melancholy and death and its wood was traditionally used to make coffins. The word 'Wych' comes from an Anglo Saxon word meaning 'pliable'.



### 5 Elder

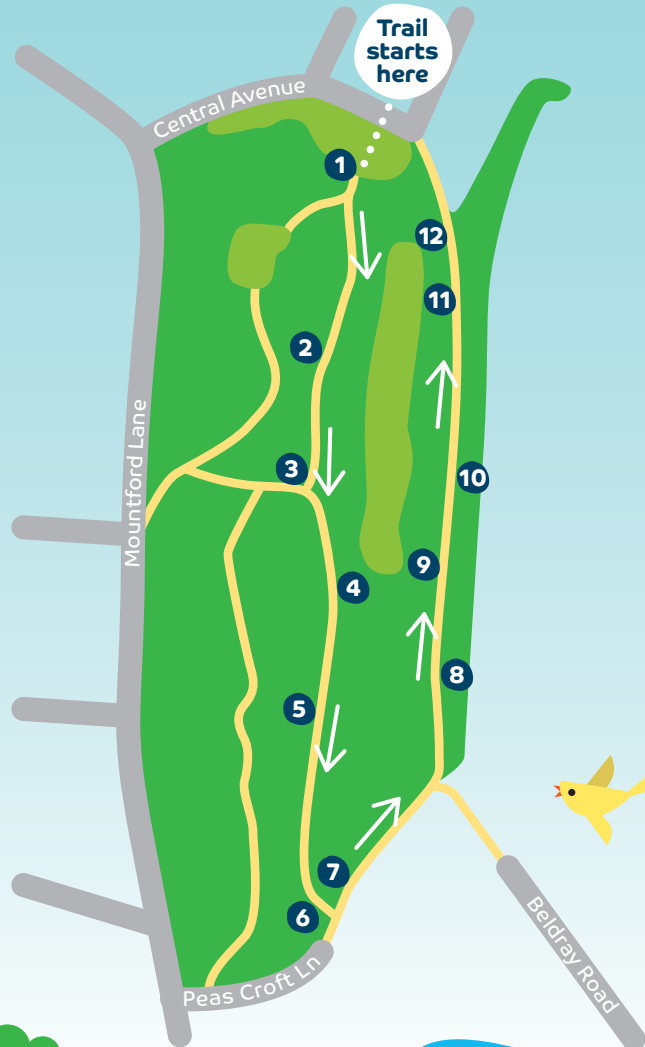
It is thought the name elder comes the Anglo-saxon 'aeld', meaning fire, because the hollow stems were used to blow air into a fire to keep it alight. Many moth caterpillars feed on the elder.



### 6 Wild Cherry

Cherry flowers provide a source of nectar and pollen for bees and later in the year its cherries are a great food source for birds and mammals. Its wood is strong and hard and is used to make furniture.

# Can you spot these 12 trees along the way?



Turn the page for fun and games to play along the way!

### Holly 7

The leaves of this evergreen shrub are eaten by the caterpillars of the Holly Blue butterfly. In olden days it was deemed unlucky to cut it down and it was seen as a fertility symbol and a charm against goblins.



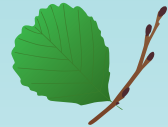
### Oak 8

Oak is the most common tree in the UK and supports more wildlife than any other native tree. It was regarded as sacred by the gods and revered by druids. Its strong timber was used to make ships.



### Alder 9

Evil lurked in Alder according to myth as when cut its wood changes colour to blood orange. It has catkins appear in spring, and in winter its cones are enjoyed by birds such as the greenfinch and siskin.



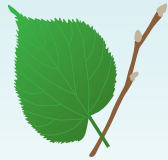
### Field Maple 10

The UK's only native maple, and as a member of this family, its sap can be used to make maple syrup. Traditionally its wood was used to make musical instruments, including Stradivarius violins!



### Lime 11

Lime attracts lots of aphids, which in turn provide a source of food for their predators, including hoverflies, ladybirds and many species of bird. Its leaves are eaten by several species of moth caterpillars.



### Silver Birch 12

To identify this tree, look out for its white papery bark. Celts regarded it as a 'Holy Tree' and as a symbol of renewal and bundles of its twigs were used to drive out the spirits of the old year.

