



Chatelherault Country Park

Education Pack

Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



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Introduction to Chatelherault

Chatelherault lies along the Avon Water between the towns of Hamilton and Larkhall. Formerly known as the Hamilton High Parks, the area was a hunting park of the Dukes of Hamilton, prior to being taken into public ownership in 1978. Following completion of the restoration of the hunting lodge at Chatelherault in 1987, some 500 acres of the High Parks were designated as Chatelherault Country Park, under the ownership of Hamilton District Council; now South Lanarkshire Council (SLC).

The woodlands within Chatelherault Country Park extend to approximately 450 acres and lie along both banks of the Avon Water between Hamilton and Larkhall, a distance of some 4.5km.

They comprise a mixture of semi-natural, broadleaved and plantation conifer woodland. The edges of the Avon Gorge rise to about 60m above the river over much of the park, providing a spectacular and exceptional, wooded landscape.

Chatelherault is now a Gateway site to the newly designated Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve. (NNR)

The main visitor attractions are centred around Chatelherault Lodge, and include a visitor centre and exhibition galleries, gift shop, café, adventure playground, barbeque sites, Cadzow Castle, Cadzow Oaks and woodland trails. The various nature trails also start from this point.



**Trail maps are available from the Visitor Centre or online at:
http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/download/627/chatelherault_trails_leaflet**



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Building

Opening hours

Visitor Centre	Monday - Saturday Sunday	10.00am – 5.00pm 11.00am – 5.00pm
Cafe	Everyday	10.00am – 5.00pm
House	Monday - Thursday Closed Fridays and Saturdays Sunday	10.00am – 4.30pm 12.00pm – 4.30pm

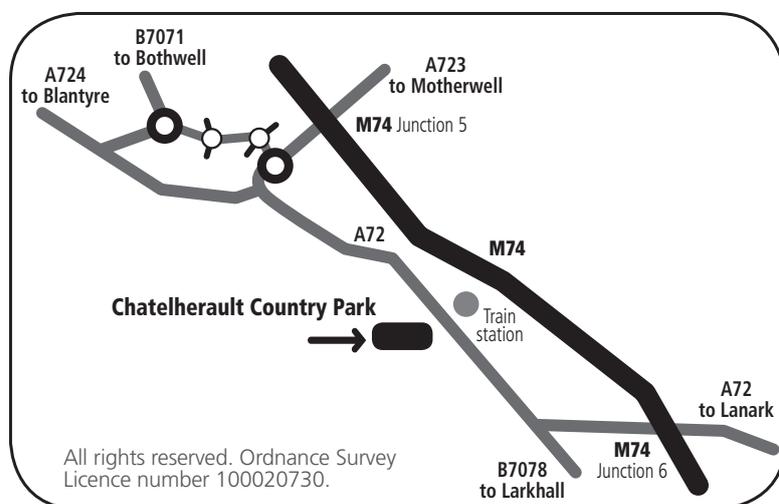
Contact Information

South Lanarkshire Council Countryside Ranger Service
Chatelherault Country Park,
Carlisle Road, Ferniegair,
By Hamilton,
South Lanarkshire ML3 7UE
Phone: 01698 426 213
Fax: 01698 427 741
Email: CAG@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

How to get here

From the M74 take Junction 6 follow and the signs towards Hamilton. At the roundabout go straight through heading towards Town Centre -keep in the left hand lane. At the traffic lights, take a left onto Townhead Street (A72), signposted Larkhall and Chatelherault. This road becomes Carlisle Road (still on A72).

After about a mile, you will enter the village of Ferniegair and the entrance to Chatelherault is on the right hand side.

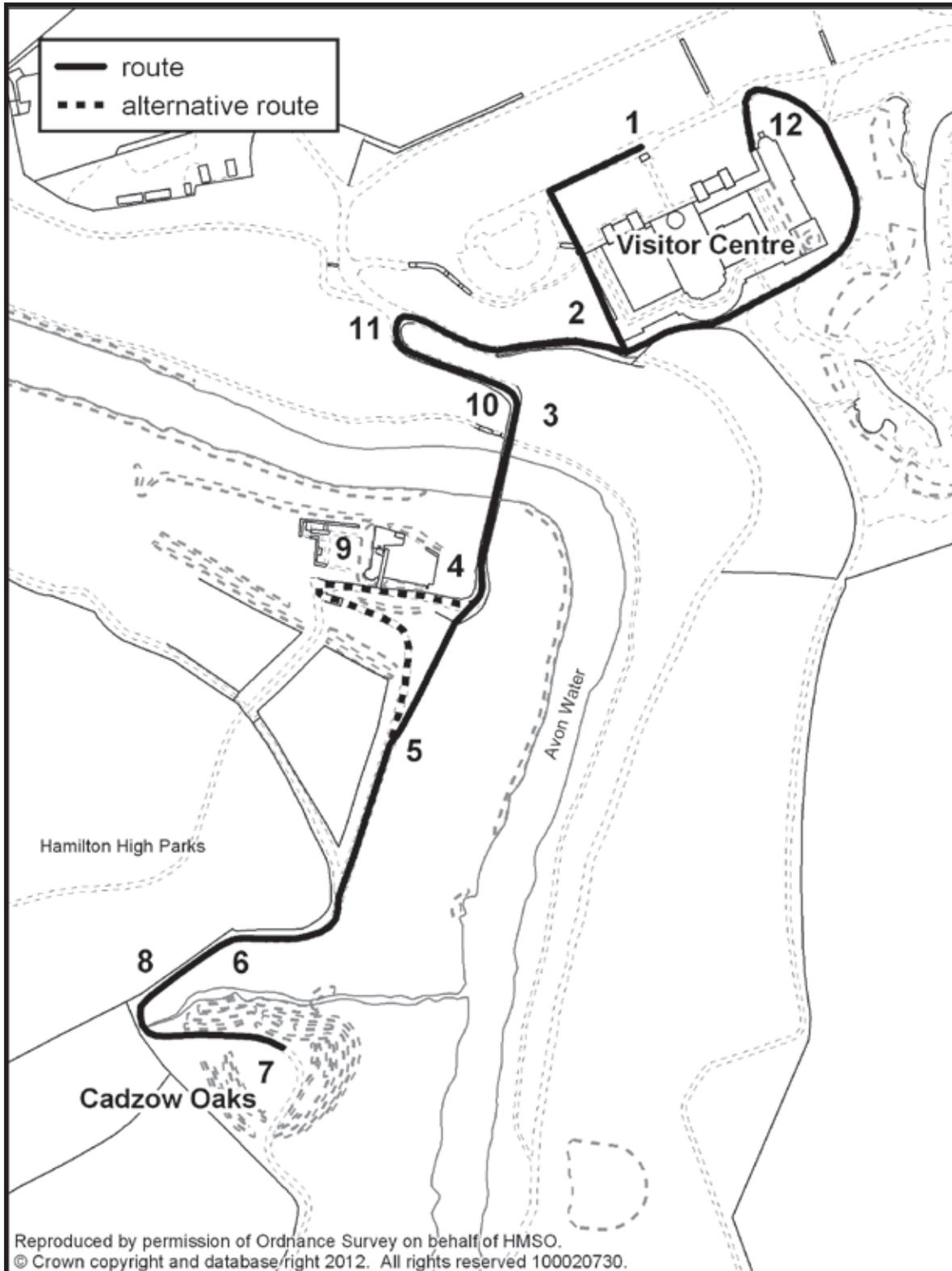


Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Chatelherault

Junior detective trail



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Chatelherault

Junior detective trail



Visit each numbered point and answer the question.

Start at the front of the house, at the information board overlooking the fields.

1. The Grand Avenue of trees has been replanted – why were the original trees removed?

--

Turn left and take the path before the round car park.

2. What can you spot growing on the wall here? Circle your choice.

Ivy	Moss	Lichens
-----	------	---------

At the bottom of the steps turn right and follow the signs for Duke's Bridge.

3. Unscramble the names of these animals found around water

RETOT	
FSRNKGIHEI	
NOYLFRA GD	

Continue across the bridge and look to your right.

4. What did this ruin used to be?

--

Follow straight on and through the fence.

5. Dead wood is an important part of the woodland. Unscramble the letters to spell three mini-beasts that live here

UOLEODOWS	
PTEINCED	
GERAWI	

6. The plants beside the path smell strongly when bruised. Circle what this reminds you of?

Strawberries	Garlic	Lemon
--------------	--------	-------

Go up the small steps you will see on your right.

7. The Cadzow Oaks were planted as a park for hunting deer. Circle how old you think they are?

100 years	400 years	900 years
-----------	-----------	-----------

Now start back towards the House.

8. Look at the tree trunks – circle the plant that grows up them?

Holly	Yew	Ivy
-------	-----	-----

You can take an alternative route marked on the map but it may be muddy.

9. This building was originally known as the 'Castle in the Wood'. Circle when it was built?

1350	1500	1900
------	------	------

Now back across the bridge to the House, but don't go up the steps this time.

10. Circle the name of the gorge that Duke's Bridge crosses?

Avon Gorge	Clyde Gorge	Hamilton Gorge
------------	-------------	----------------

11. Can you match these trees to their leaves?

Oak		
Pine		
Beech		





A	B	C
---	---	---

12. Name three animals that used to live in this small stone building.

--



Self guided trail

Huntsman's Ride

Start at the lawns at the front of the building. This was the Hunting Lodge for the Hamilton family. They did not live here but came up from the Palace for hunting or for lavish banquets.

From the lawns, look away from the building towards Hamilton. On a clear day, you can see the Campsie Hills, on the horizon, and even Ben Lomond away to the left. Most of the time, we have to be satisfied with views of the town of Hamilton itself.

The brown pepper pot shaped building, that you should be able to see, is the Hamilton Mausoleum. It still stands near to where the Hamilton Palace once stood.

The steep slope in front of you was left behind after thousands of tons of sand were dug out to sell to the building trade. It was once possible to take a carriage down the tree lined Grand Avenue to the Palace. Some of the original trees can be seen in the distance but those which once grew closer have been replaced by new ones, at the bottom of the slope, in recent years.

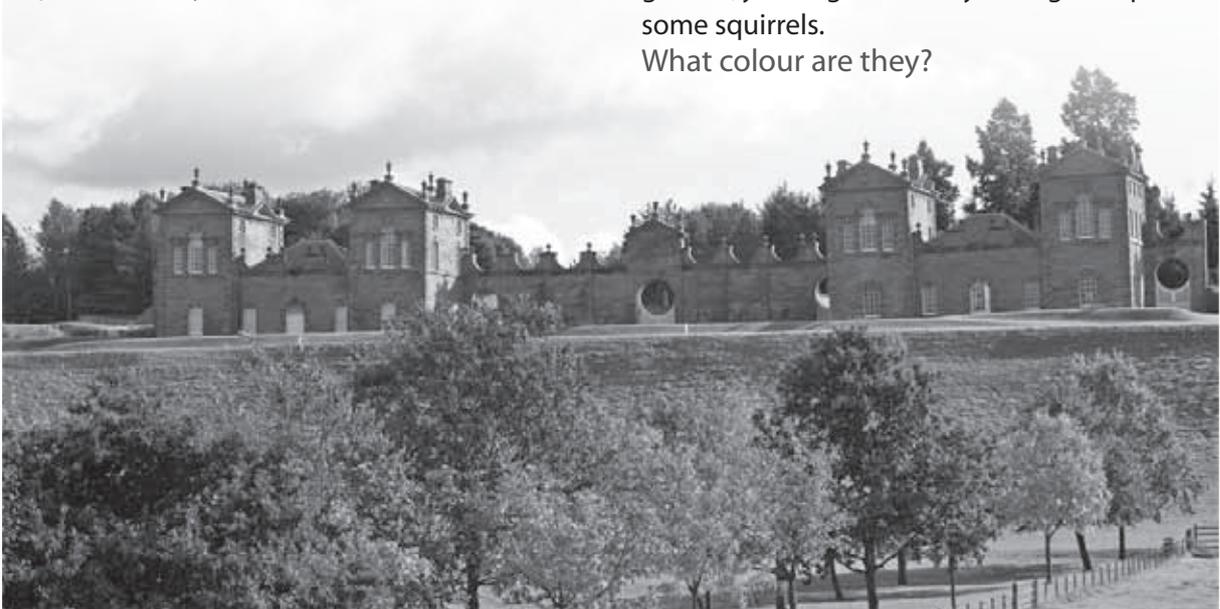
Go down the steps to the young trees on the right hand side of the avenue. Use the key to try and identify some of them.

Now keep walking away from the lodge and join the tarmac path. This is known as the Deer Park Trail. Walk along this footpath. When you reach the top of the small hill, look to either side of the path to see if you can spot our cattle and sheep. A few of the larger cattle are descendants of the wild Cadzow White Cattle. If they are close enough for you to see them properly, what colour are they?

Continue along the Deer Park Trail until you reach a path branching off to the left. Take this path which is known as the Huntsman's Ride. Walk along it until you come to a large tree which partly overhangs the path. What kind of tree is this?

Now carry on walking until you start to enter a conifer forest. These are not Christmas Trees. What are they?

Up in the trees, and perhaps even on the ground, you might be lucky enough to spot some squirrels. What colour are they?



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Huntsman's Ride

A short distance along this winding path, it will become obvious that you are leaving the conifers behind and that they are being replaced by several different species of deciduous tree. Try to identify those growing closest to the path as you walk along it.

Soon, you will notice that there is a path off to your right which goes down a steep hill. Don't go that way but listen quietly for a moment. What is the noise that you can hear coming up from the valley beneath?

Walk straight along the broad path. There are more conifers on your right. They are different from the first ones you saw. What species are they?

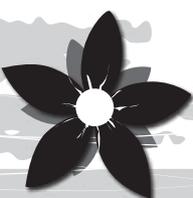
In a few minutes, you will get a good view of the Hunting Lodge again and you will know that you are nearly finished the trail. Just after you walk round a bend in the path, you should walk down a short flight of steps.

Now walk into the little valley opposite the steps. This was a quarry, many years ago. What was dug out to leave this valley behind? What was this material used for?

If you need another clue, keep walking up the steps until you reach the House and lawn where you first started out from.



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Huntsman's Ride

Start at the lawns at the front of the building. This was the Hunting Lodge for the Hamilton family. They did not live here but came up from the Palace for hunting or for lavish banquets.

From the lawns, look away from the building towards Hamilton. On a clear day, you can see the Campsie Hills, on the horizon, and even Ben Lomond away to the left. Most of the time, we have to be satisfied with views of the town of Hamilton itself.

The brown pepper pot shaped building, that you should be able to see, is the Hamilton Mausoleum. It still stands near to where the Hamilton Palace once stood.

The steep slope in front of you was left behind after thousands of tons of sand were dug out to sell to the building trade. It was once possible to take a carriage down the tree lined Grand Avenue to the Palace. Some of the original trees can be seen in the distance but those which grew closer have been replaced by new ones, at the bottom of the slope, in recent years. Go down the steps to the young trees on the right hand side of the avenue. Use the key to try and identify some of them.

(Oak, Maple, Lime, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Sycamore).

(Teachers' Version)



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Huntsman's Ride

(Teachers' Version)

Now keep walking away from the lodge and join the tarmac path. This is known as the Deer Park Trail. Walk along this footpath. When you reach the top of the small hill, look to either side of the path to see if you can spot our cattle and sheep. A few of the larger cattle are descendants of the wild Cadzow White Cattle. If they are close enough for you to see them properly, what colour are they?
(White with black ears and noses)

Continue along the Deer Park Trail until you reach a path branching off to the left. Take this path which is known as the Huntsman's Ride. Walk along it until you come to a large tree which partly overhangs the path. What kind of tree is this? **(Oak)**

Now carry on walking until you start to enter a conifer forest. These are not Christmas Trees. What are they? **(Larch)**

Up in the trees, and perhaps even on the ground, you might be lucky enough to spot some squirrels. What colour are they? **(Grey)**

A short distance along this winding path, it will become obvious that you are leaving the conifers behind and that they are being replaced by several different species

of deciduous tree. Try to identify those growing closest to the path as you walk along it.

Soon, you will notice that there is a path off to your right which goes down a steep hill. Don't go that way but listen quietly for a moment. What is the noise that you can hear coming up from the valley beneath?
(The River Avon)

Walk straight along the broad path. There are more conifers on your right. They are different from the first ones you saw. What species are they? **(Norway Spruce)**

In a few minutes, you will get a good view of the Hunting Lodge again and you will know that you are nearly finished the trail. Just after you walk round a bend in the path, you should walk down a short flight of steps.

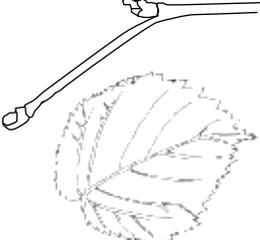
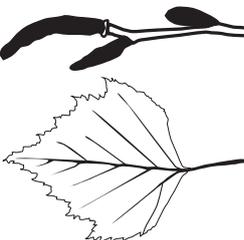
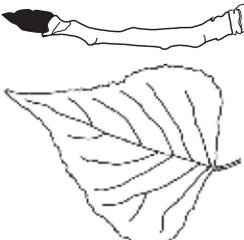
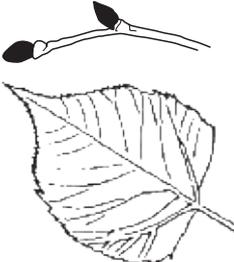
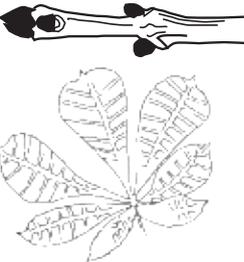
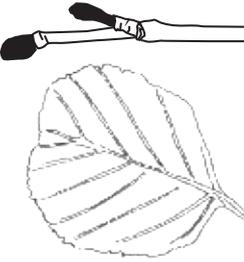
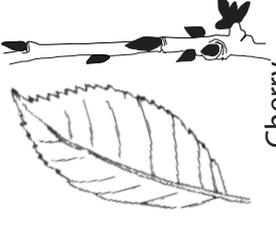
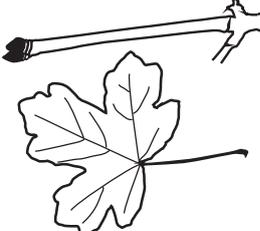
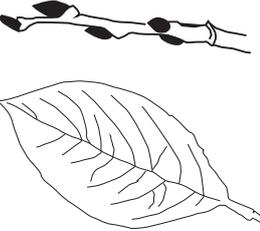
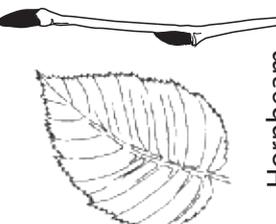
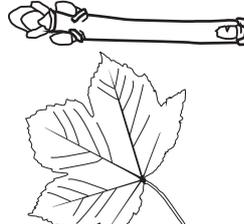
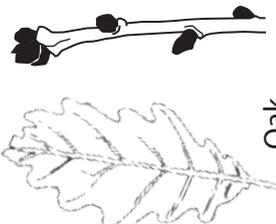
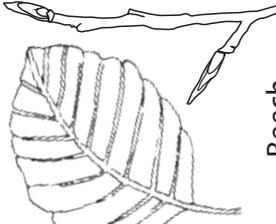
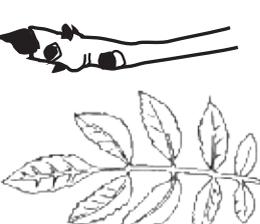
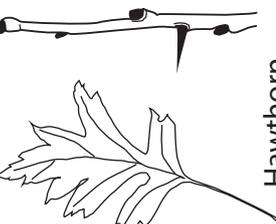
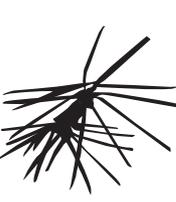
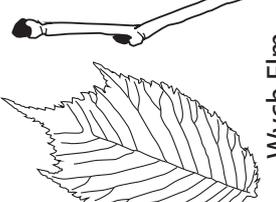
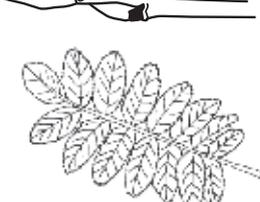
Now walk into the little valley opposite the steps. This was a quarry, many years ago. What was dug out to leave this valley behind? What was this material used for? If you need another clue, keep walking up the steps until you reach the House and lawn where you first started out from. **(Sandstone from this quarry was used to build the hunting Lodge).**



Guide

Leaves and branches



	Spruce		Hazel		Silver Birch		Poplar
	Larch		Lime		Horse Chestnut		Alder
	Scots Pine		Cherry		Maple		Goat Willow
	Holly		Hornbeam		Sycamore		Oak
	Yew		Beech		Ash		Hawthorn
	Douglas Fir		Wych Elm		Rowan		Walnut



Self guided trail

Mineral Railway

Start at the Clyde Valley Woodland National Nature Reserve information board just outside the Visitor Centre. Head down the red ash path towards the trees. The species of coniferous trees, which you can see in this area, include the Scot's Pine, Yew, Western Hemlock and Sequoia. Which of these is the Punching Tree and why is it called that?

Turn left through the gate which is fifty metres along this path. Initially, you are led through a dark forest of Western Hemlock. Why is it that almost nothing grows under these trees?

Soon the hemlocks come to an end and their place is taken by Beech, Ash and Elm. You are walking down a hill into the gorge gouged by the River Avon over thousands of years. Look for the orange bark of the Douglas Firs on the left. Pause for a moment to look for Douglas Fir cones. These look as if mice are trying to hide under the scales. You can see their back legs and tails sticking out.

Now turn sharp right to walk beside the river. On your right, you will soon see the sandstone cliffs which the river has cut through to reach its present position. Look for the different layers in the sand stone where sand settled. How long ago did this happen? Was it 350, 35,000, or 350,000,000 years ago?

The noise of the rushing water is an indication that this erosion is still going on today.

Soon, you will pass under the Duke's Bridge. This was built for the 11th Duke of Hamilton, to allow hunting parties to get from the lodge to the hunting forest more quickly than they could before this bridge was constructed. Was this in the 1760s, in the 1860s or in the 1960s?



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Mineral Railway

Follow the river downstream. Look carefully at the river. You might see mallard, dippers, wagtails or herons.

In the spring and summer, there is a wealth of wild flowers to enjoy on both sides of the path. If the sound of bird song in the trees above seems to be getting louder, the truth might be that the noise from the river has diminished. You will find out why, later.

First, you must pass underneath a stone railway bridge. This has carried trains between Hamilton and Motherwell for many years but since 2007 a new link to Larkhall allows passengers to alight right outside the gates of Chatelherault Country Park. If you are alert, you will meet this railway line again.

As it approached the railway bridge, the river was slow and silent. Suddenly, it is noisy again as the water cascades over an obstruction. Is this the Ferniegair Waterfall, the Ferniegair Dam or the Ferniegair Weir?

This structure was once part of a working mill. Water was held back behind the dam before being diverted down the mill lade to the mill which was about a hundred metres downstream of the Old Avon Bridge which you are about to reach.

It is difficult to believe that most of the traffic moving between Glasgow and Carlisle once had to pass over this bridge. Stand for a few minutes on the bridge, but watch for cars using it. What kind of stone makes up the bedrock that the bridge is built on top of?



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Mineral Railway

Upstream, you can see the face of the weir and beyond that the railway bridge which you walked under. Downstream you can see the new Avon Bridge. How many bridges can you see from where you are standing?
1, 2 or 3?

To return to the Visitor Centre, you must now leave the bridge where you walked on to it.

This time walk up the hill passed the massive tree on the right. Is this an Oak, an Ash, an Elm, an Apple or an Elder?

Where the road splits take the route through the entrance marked by sandstone pillars. A sign there welcomes you to Chatelherault. How far is it to Chatelherault from here?

The tarmac path leads you through a gate and on up the hill toward the Hunting Lodge. Fittingly, this path is known as the Deer Park Trail. Did you notice where you crossed over the top of the railway line?

The Duke's of Hamilton did not want the railway to be visible from either the Hamilton Palace or the Hunting Lodge at Chatelherault. If you did not see it either then they would have been happy.
In which of these two buildings did the Hamilton family live?



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Mineral Railway

(Teachers' Version)

Start at the Clyde Valley Woodland National Nature Reserve information board just outside the Visitor Centre. Head down the red ash path towards the trees. The species of coniferous trees, which you can see in this area, include the Scot's Pine, Yew, Western Hemlock and Sequoia. Which of these is the Punching Tree and why is it called that? **The big red one. It can be punched without hurting your hand.**

Turn left through the gate which is fifty metres along this path. Initially, you are led through a dark forest of Western Hemlock. Why is it that almost nothing grows under these trees? **Light cannot get through to the ground.**

Soon the hemlocks come to an end and their place is taken by Beech, Ash and Elm. You are walking down a hill into the gorge gouged by the River Avon over thousands of years. Look for the orange bark of the Douglas Firs on the left. Pause for a moment to look for Douglas Fir cones. These look as if mice are trying to hide under the scales. You can see their back legs and tails sticking out.

Now turn sharp right to walk beside the river. On your right, you will soon see the sandstone cliffs which the river has cut through to reach its present position. Look for the different layers in the sand stone where sand settled. How long ago did this happen? Was it 350, 35,000, or 350,000,000 years ago?

Three hundred and fifty million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

The noise of the rushing water is an indication that this erosion is still going on today.

Soon, you will pass under the Duke's Bridge. This was built for the 11th Duke of Hamilton, to allow hunting parties to get from the lodge to the hunting forest more quickly than they could before this bridge was constructed. Was this in the 1760s, in the 1860s or in the 1960s? **1860s**

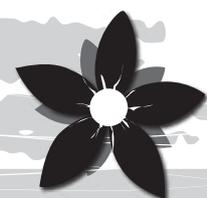
Follow the river downstream. Look carefully at the river. You might see mallard, dippers, wagtails or herons.

In the spring and summer, there is a wealth of wild flowers to enjoy on both sides of the path. If the sound of bird song in the trees above seems to be getting louder, the truth might be that the noise from the river has diminished. You will find out why, later.

First, you must pass underneath a stone railway bridge. This has carried trains between Hamilton and Motherwell for many years but since 2007 a new link to Larkhall allows passengers to alight right outside the gates of Chatelherault Country Park. If you are alert, you will meet this railway line again.



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Self guided trail

Mineral Railway



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This structure was once part of a working mill. Water was held back behind the dam before being diverted down the mill lade to the mill which was about a hundred metres downstream of the Old Avon Bridge which you are about to reach.

It is difficult to believe that most of the traffic moving between Glasgow and Carlisle once had to pass over this bridge. Stand for a few minutes on the bridge, but watch for cars using it. What kind of stone makes up the bedrock that the bridge is built on top of? Sand Stone

Upstream, you can see the face of the weir and beyond that the railway bridge which you walked under. Downstream you can see the new Avon Bridge. How many bridges can you see from where you are standing? 1, 2 or 3? **3**

To return to the Visitor Centre, you must now leave the bridge where you walked on to it. This time walk up the hill passed the massive tree on the right. Is this an Oak, an Ash, an Elm, an Apple or an Elder? **It is an Ash Tree**

Where the road splits take the route through the entrance marked by sandstone pillars. A sign there welcomes you to Chatelherault. How far is it to Chatelherault from here? **0.7km**

The tarmac path leads you through a gate and on up the hill toward the Hunting Lodge. Fittingly, this path is known as the Deer Park Trail. Did you notice where you crossed over the top of the railway line? **It's behind you! It was in a tunnel under the path.**

The Duke's of Hamilton did not want the railway to be visible from either the Hamilton Palace or the Hunting Lodge at Chatelherault. If you did not see it either then they would have been happy.

In which of these two buildings did the Hamilton family live?

They lived in Hamilton Palace and only came up to Chatelherault for banquets or to hunt in the woods.

(Teachers' Version)



Nature's Palette



Print me on card and make a nature picture by finding natural (non-living!) items to stick on your card. You could look for different colours, shades or textures.



Chatelherault Country Park Countryside Ranger Service
Self guided trails and activities



Spring Detective



Look for clues to find out if spring has arrived

	yes	no												
* Was it light when you got up this morning ? <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">I got up after 9am</div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Are you wearing a hat, scarf and gloves ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Have you heard lots of birds singing today ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Have you seen any flowers ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">* daffodils</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">* dogs mercury</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* snowdrops</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>* coltsfoot</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>* crocus</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>* lesser celandine</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	* daffodils	<input type="checkbox"/>	* dogs mercury	<input type="checkbox"/>	* snowdrops	<input type="checkbox"/>	* coltsfoot	<input type="checkbox"/>	* crocus	<input type="checkbox"/>	* lesser celandine	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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* crocus	<input type="checkbox"/>	* lesser celandine	<input type="checkbox"/>											
* Have you found any catkins on the trees ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Have a close look at an old tree ... Can you find any mini-beasts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Have you found any frogspawn ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Did you see any nests ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>												
* Do you think that Spring is here	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no												



Springtime

Scavenger Hunt



Can you find

- 1. Something soft ?**
- 2. Something a bird might use to make a nest ?**
- 3. A white thing ?**
- 4. Something hard ?**
- 5. Something tickly ?**
- 6. A nibbled leaf ?**
- 7. Anything that is green ?**



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Autumn

Detective



Look for clues to find out if autumn has arrived

	yes	no	
Was it light when you got up this morning ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are you wearing a hat, scarf and gloves ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Have you seen any berries ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there leaves on the ground today ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
What colour are the leaves?			
red	<input type="checkbox"/>	orange	<input type="checkbox"/>
yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can you see any nuts or seeds from trees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Can you see any mini-beasts flying around?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Have you heard any birds singing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Can you see any mushrooms?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do you think autumn is here?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no	



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Autumn

Scavenger Hunt



Can you find

- 1. Something that has been nibbled?**
- 2. A leaf with more than one colour?**
- 3. Anything that is still green?**
- 4. A pine cone?**
- 5. Something prickly?**
- 6. Something an animal could use to keep warm?**
- 7. A leaf that is all one colour?**



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Scavenger Hunt



See if you can find the things listed below.

**Collect only the things you can return safely and without damage.
Don't collect litter or anything that is still alive.**

- 1. Find 5 different shaped leaves**
- 2. Find something that smells nice**
- 3. Find something a bird might use to build its nest**
- 4. Find something that has seeds inside it**
- 5. Find something that can float in the air**
- 6. Find something that can float on water**
- 7. Find something, other than a leaf, that belongs to a tree**
- 8. Find something that belongs to an animal**
- 9. Find something soft**
- 10. Find something hard**
- 11. Find something rough**
- 12. Find something prickly (not nettles or hedgehogs!)**
- 13. Find something older than your mum and dad**
- 14. Find something white**
- 15. Find something a squirrel might eat**



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Tick sheet

Minibeasts



Minibeasts	What it looks like	Tick
Worm		
Slug		
Snail		
Earwig		
Beetle		
Spider		
Woodlouse		
Centipede		
Millipede		



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Check sheet

Minibeasts



Name

Minibeast	Tick	Where found	How does it move?	What does it eat?	What does it look like?
Worm					
Slug					
Earwig					
Beetle					
Spider					
Woodlouse					
Centipede					
Millipede					

If you found any other minibeasts, enter them in the table below.



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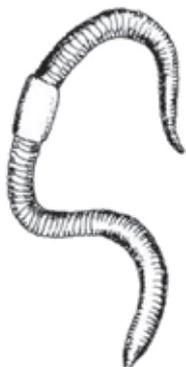


Under logs and rocks

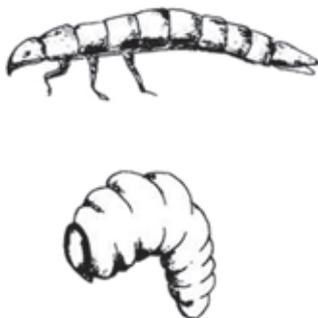
Minibeasts



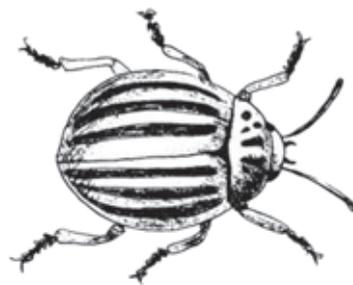
worm



grubs



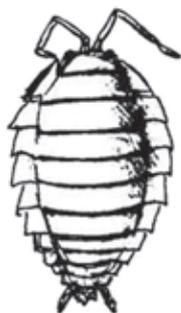
beetle



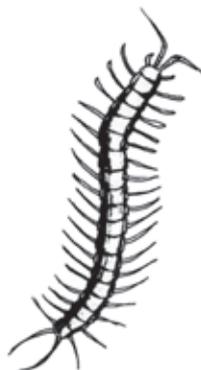
millipede



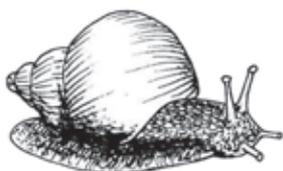
woodlouse



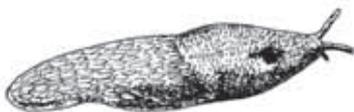
centipede



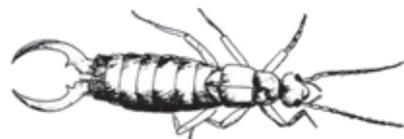
snail



slug



earwig



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Invertebrate key 1

1. Does your animal have legs?	
If YES then go to 6	
If NO then go to 2	

2. Does your animal have a shell?	
If YES then it is a	Snail (1)
If NO then go to 3	

3. Does your animal slide along leaving a silvery trail?	
If YES then it is a	Slug (2)
If NO then go to 4	

4. Does your animal move by stretching it's body?	
If YES then it is an	Earthworm (3)
If NO then go to 5	

5. Does your animal have a blunt end and a pointed end?	
If YES then it is a	Maggot (4)
If NO then go back to the start and try again	

6. Does your animal have more than eight true legs?	
If YES then go to 7	
If NO then go to 9	

7. Does your animal have four legs on each segment?	
If YES then it is a	Millipede (5)
If NO then go to 8.	

8. Does your animal have more than twenty legs?	
If YES then it is a	Centipede (6)
If NO then it is a	Woodlouse (7)

9. Does your animal have less than eight true legs?	
If YES then go to 12	
If NO then go to 10	

10. Does your animal have an obvious head and body?	
If YES then it is a	Spider (8)
If NO then go to 11	



Invertebrate key 2

11. Is your animal much larger than a pin head?	
If YES then it is a	Harvestman (9)
If NO then it is a	Mite (10)

12. Does your animal have clearly visible wings used for flying?	
If YES then go to 28	
If NO then go to 13	

13. In addition to six true legs, does your animal have fleshy stump like legs?	
If YES then go to 14	
If NO then go to 15	

14. Does your animal have more than five pairs of these fleshy stumps?	
If YES then it is a	Saw-fly Larva (11)
If NO then it is a	Caterpillar (12)

15. Does your animal resemble a Caterpillar?	
If YES then it is a	Beetle Larva (13)
If NO then go to 16	

16. Does your animal jump when disturbed?	
If YES then go to 22	
If NO then go to 17	

17. Does your animal have a very thin waist?	
If YES then it is an	Ant (14)
If NO then go to 18	

18. Is your animal very small and green?	
If YES then it is a	Wingless Aphid (15)
If NO then go to 19	

19. Does your animal have two curved tails?	
If YES then it is an	Earwig (16)
If NO then go to 20	

20. Does your animal have a forward pointing snout with two feelers on it?	
If YES then it is a	Weevil (17)
If NO then go to 21	



Invertebrate key 3

21. Does your animal jump when touched?	
If YES then go to 22	
If NO then go to 25	

22. Is your animal very small?	
If YES then it is a	Springtail (18)
If NO then go to 23	

23. Does your animal have very long back legs?	
If YES then it is a	Grasshopper (19)
If NO then go to 24	

24. Does your animal resemble a frog?	
If YES then it is a	Froghopper (20)
If NO then go back to the beginning and try again	

25. Does your animal have a back in the shape of a shield?	
If YES then it is a	Shieldbug (21)
If NO then go to 26	

26. Is your animal round and shiny, often with spots?	
If YES then it is a	Ladybird (22)
If NO then go to 27	

27. Does your animal have an 'X' on it's back?	
If YES then it is a	Capsid Bug (23)
If NO then it is a	Beetle (24)

28. Is your animal very small and green?	
If YES then it is a	Winged Aphid (25)
If NO then go to 29	

29. Can you see through your animal's wings?	
If YES then go to 32	
If NO then go to 30	

30. Does your animal hold its wings upright (together)?	
If YES then it is a	Butterfly (26)
If NO then go to 31	



Invertebrate key 4

31. Does your animal have dark brown veins visible on its wings?	
If YES then it is an	Alder Fly (27)
If NO then it is a	Moth (28)

32. Does your animal have 1 pair of wings and very long legs?	
If YES then it is a	Crane fly (29)
If NO then go to 33	

33. Does your animal hold its wings in the shape of a roof?	
If YES then it is a	Lacewing (30)
If NO then go to 34	

34. Does your animal have feelers?	
If YES then go to 35	
If NO then go to 39	

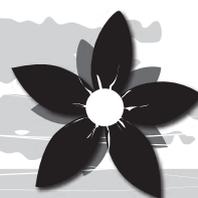
35. Is your animal large, round and hairy?	
If YES then it is a	Bumblebee (31)
If NO then go to 36	

36. Does your animal have a very thin waist?	
If YES then go to 37	
If NO then go to 38	

37. Does your animal have a long thin tube at its rear end?	
If YES then it is a	Parasitic Wasp (32)
If NO then it is a	Wasp (33)

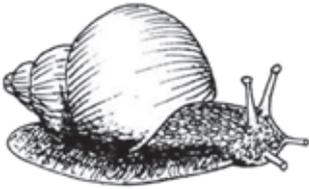
38. Does your animal have two brown spotted wings held out at an angle to its body?	
If YES then it is a	Scorpion Fly (34)
If NO then it is a	Honey Bee (35)

39. Does your animal have only one pair of wings?	
If YES then it is one of the True Flies. There are so many different species of these, from tiny Midges to quite large Bluebottles, that this key is too small to separate them.	
If NO then it is possible that you have made a mistake somewhere. Go back to the beginning and try again or look at the pictures on the reverse side of these sheets.	

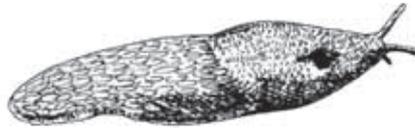


Invertebrate key 5

1. Snail



2. Slug



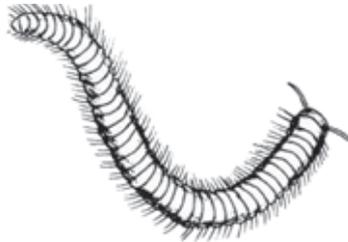
3. Earthworm



4. Maggot



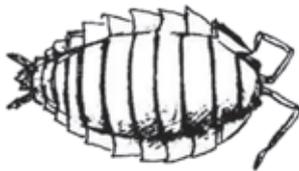
5. Millipede



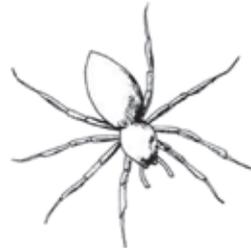
6. Centipede



7. Woodlouse



8. Spider



9. Harvestman



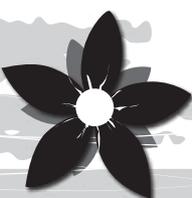
10. Mite



11. Sawfly larva



12. Caterpillar

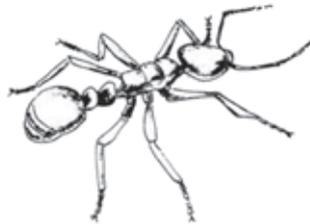


Invertebrate key 6

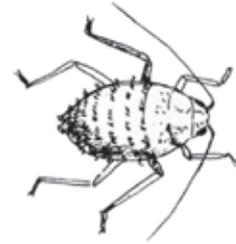
13. Beetle larva



14. Ant



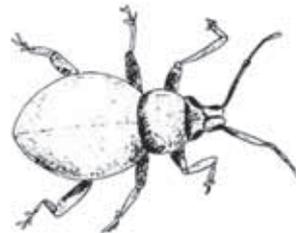
15. Wingless aphid



16. Earwig



17. Weevil



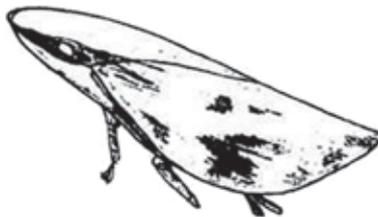
18. Springtail



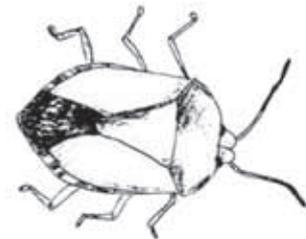
19. Grasshopper



20. Froghopper



21. Shieldbug



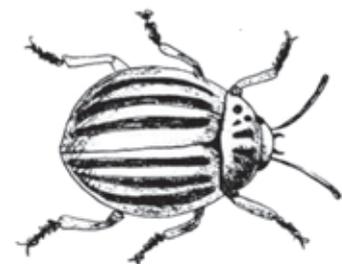
22. Ladybird



23. Capsid bug

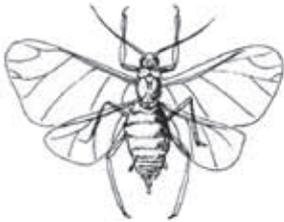


24. Beetle

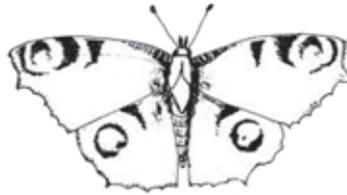


Invertebrate key 7

25. Winged aphid



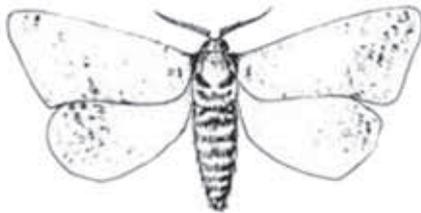
26. Butterfly



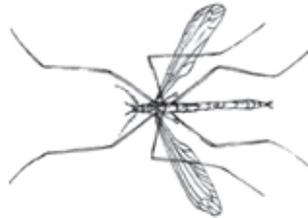
27. Alder fly



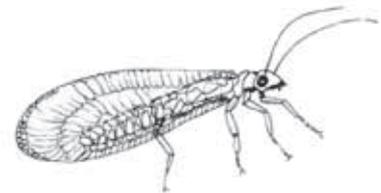
28. Moth



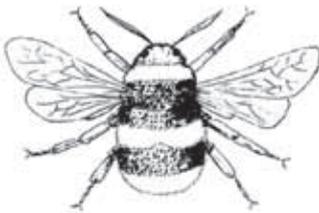
29. Crane fly



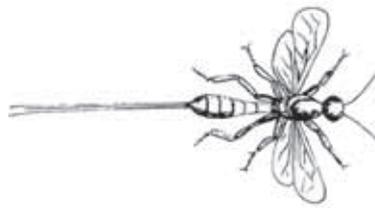
30. Lacewing



31. Bumblebee



32. Parasitic wasp



33. Wasp



34. Scorpion fly

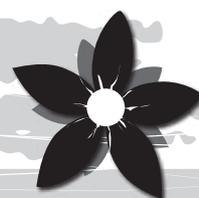


35. Honeybee



Pond Invertebrate key 1

1. Is your animal so small that you can hardly see it?			
If YES then it is likely to be a microscopic crustacean, e.g.	Branchiopod (1)	Copepod (2)	Ostracod (3)
If NO then go to 2			
2. Does your animal have legs?			
If YES then go to 3			
If NO then go to 5			
3. Does your animal appear to have only two legs?			
If YES then go to 27			
If NO then go to 4			
4. Does your animal have more than six legs?			
If YES then go to 35			
If NO then go to 19			
5. Does your animal have a shell like a snail's shell?			
If YES then go to 6			
If NO then go to 10			
6. Does your animal have two hinged shells?			
If YES then it's a	Freshwater Cockle (4)		
If NO then go to 7			
7. Does your animal have a spiral shaped shell?			
If YES then go to 8			
If NO then it's a	Freshwater Limpet (5)		
8. Is your animal's shell a flat coil?			
If YES then it is a	Ramshorn Snail (6)		
If NO then go to 9			
9. Your animal's shell should have a spiral shape?			
Hold the shell with the pointed end up and look at the opening.			
Is this opening on the right hand side?			
If YES then it is a	Pond Snail (7)		
If NO then it is a	Bladder Snail (8)		



Pond Invertebrate key 2

10. Is your animal flat and does it slide effortlessly?			
If YES then it is a	Flatworm (9)		
If NO then go to 11			

11. Does your animal move by stretching its body?			
If YES then go to 12			
If NO then go to 14			

12. Does your animal have suckers at both ends of its body?			
If YES then it is a	Leech (10)		
If NO then go to 13			

13. Does your animal have six short tails?			
If YES then it is a	Crane-fly Larva (11)		
If NO then it is a	Segmented Worm (12)		

14. Is your animal a very thin worm moving with an exaggerated "S" shape?			
If YES then it is a	Nematode (13)		
If NO then go to 15			

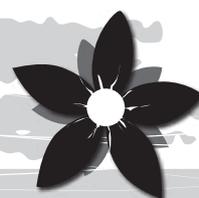
15. Does your animal have any breathing tubes?			
If YES then go to 17			
If NO then go to 16			

16. Does your animal lie flat in the water?			
If YES then it is a	Phantom Midge Larva (14)		
If NO then it is a	Midge Larva (15)		

17. Does your animal have more than one breathing tube?			
If YES then go to 18	Mosquito Larva (16)		
If NO then it is a			

18. Is your animal's head extremely large compared to its body?			
If YES then it is a	Mosquito Pupa (17)		
If NO then it is a	Midge Pupa (18)		

19. Does your animal have a tail?			
If YES then go to 28			
If NO then go to 20			



Pond Invertebrate key 3

20. Does your animal live in a case which it has made for itself?			
If YES then go to 21			
If NO then go to 23			

21. Is this case a round tube with sticks, sand or shells attached to it?			
If YES then it is a	Caddis Fly Larva		
If NO then go to 22			

22. Is this case a flat disc?			
If YES then it is a	China Mark Moth Caterpillar (20)		
If NO then go to 20			

23. Does your animal walk on the water's surface film?			
If YES then go to 24			
If NO then go to 25			

24. Does your animal appear to have four long legs?			
If YES then it is a	Pond Skater (21)		
If NO and it jumps when disturbed then it is a	Springtail (22)		

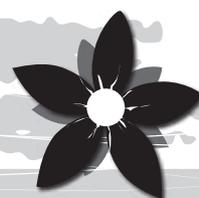
25. Does your animal swim in the surface film?			
If YES then it is a	Whirligig Beetle (23)		
If NO then go to 26			

26. Does your animal have an oval body?			
If YES then it is a	Water Beetle (24)		
If NO then go to 27			

27. Does your animal swim on its back?			
If YES then it is a	Greater Water Boatman (25)		
If NO then it is a	Lesser Water Boatman (26)		

28. Does your animal have more than one tail?			
If YES then go to 30			
If NO then go to 29			

29. Is your animal's tail a very long black breathing tube?			
If YES then it is a	Water Scorpion (27)		
If NO and it is short and white then it is an	Alder Fly Larva (28)		



Pond Invertebrate key 4

30. Does your animal have more than two tails?		
If YES then go to 33		
If NO then go to 31		

31. Are your animal's tails like short round hooks?		
If YES then it is a	Free Swimming Caddis Fly Larva (29)	
If NO then go to 32		

32. Are your animal's tails like two thin hairs?		
If YES then it is a	Stonefly Nymph (30)	
If NO then it is a	Water Beetle Larva (31)	

33. Looking from the side, are your animal's three tails like long flat plates?		
If YES then it is a	Damselfly Nymph (32)	
If NO then go to 34		

34. Does your animal have quivering gills along it's sides?		
If YES then it is a	Mayfly Nymph (33)	
If NO then it is a	Dragonfly Nymph (34)	

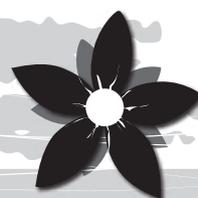
35. Does your animal have more than eight legs?		
If YES then go to 36	Water Mite (35)	
If NO and your animal is very small and round then it is a		

36. Does your animal swim well?		
If YES then go to 37		
If NO then go to 38		

37. Does your animal look like a small Flatfish?		
If YES then it is a	Fish Louse (36)	
If NO and its legs all point in one direction then it is a	Freshwater Shrimp (37)	

38. Does your animal crawl on its front?		
If YES then it is a	Water Louse (38)	
If NO then go back to 1 and try again		

If you have still not managed to identify your animal then try to find its picture in this pack or ask the Countryside Ranger for help.

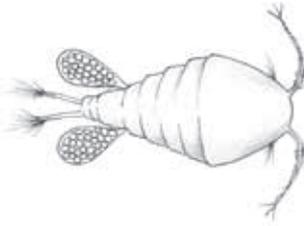


Pond Invertebrate key 5

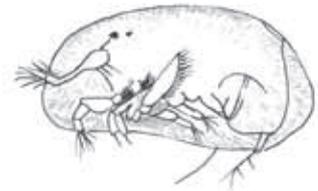
Branchiopod (1)



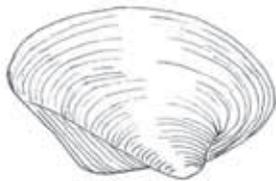
Copepod (2)



Ostracod (3)



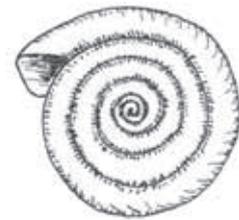
Freshwater Cockle (4)



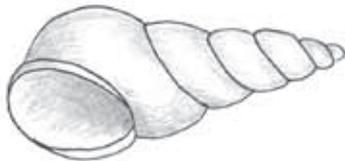
Freshwater Limpet (5)



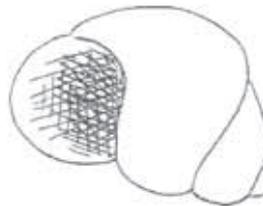
Ramshorn Snail (6)



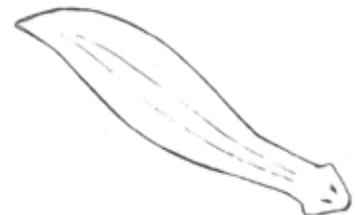
Pond Snail (7)



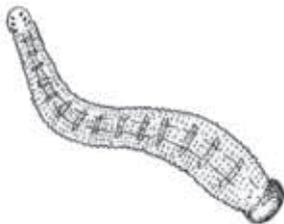
Bladder Snail (8)



Flatworm (9)

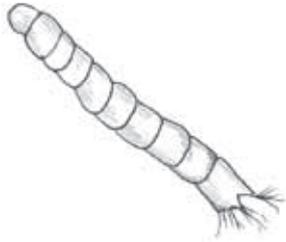


Leech (10)



Pond Invertebrate key 6

Crane-fly Larva (11)



Segmented Worm (12)



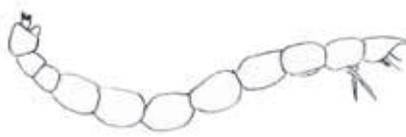
Nematode (13)



Phantom Midge Larva (14)



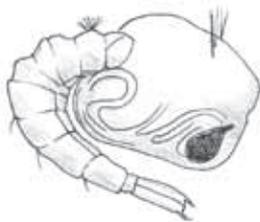
Midge Larva (15)



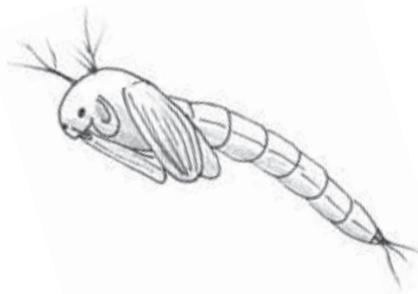
Mosquito Larva (16)



Mosquito Pupa (17)



Midge Pupa (18)

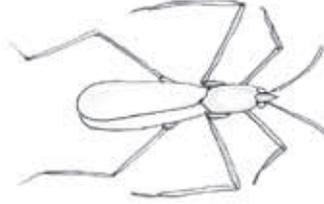


Caddis Fly Larva (19)

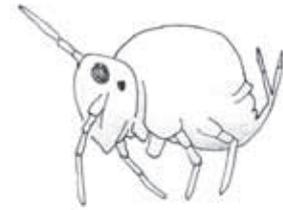


Pond Invertebrate key 7

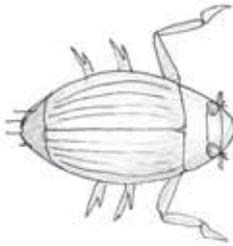
China Mark Moth Caterpillar (20) Pond Skater (21)



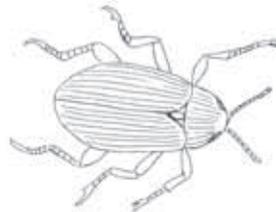
Springtail (22)



Whirligig Beetle (23)



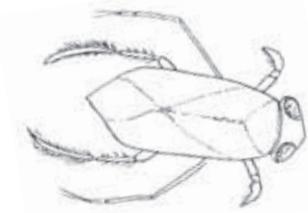
Water Beetle (24)



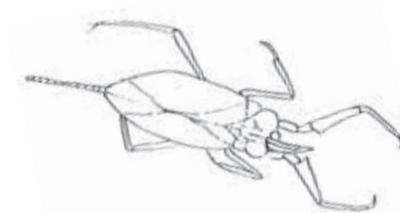
Greater Water Boatman (25)



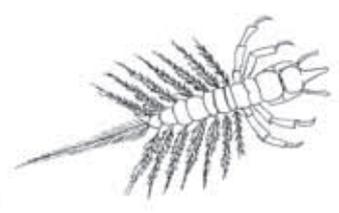
Lesser Water Boatman (26)



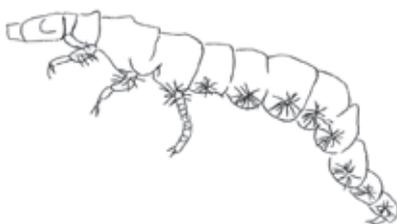
Water Scorpion (27)



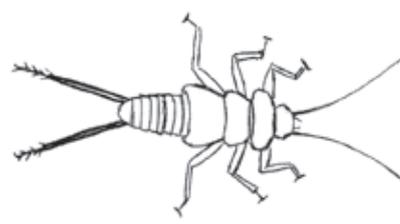
Alder Fly Larva (28)



Uncased caddis larva (29)

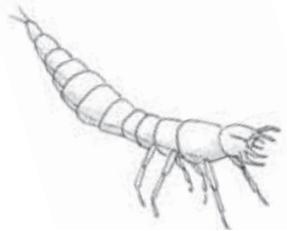


Stonefly Nymph (30)

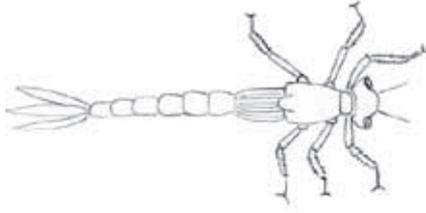


Pond Invertebrate key 8

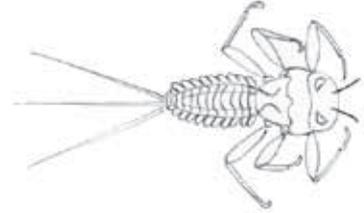
Water Beetle Larva (31)



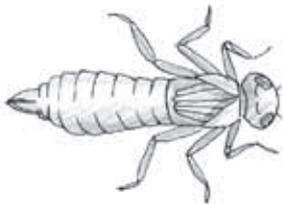
Damselfly Nymph (32)



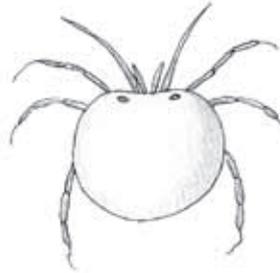
Mayfly Nymph (33)



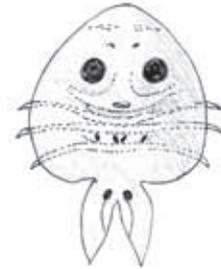
Dragonfly Nymph (34)



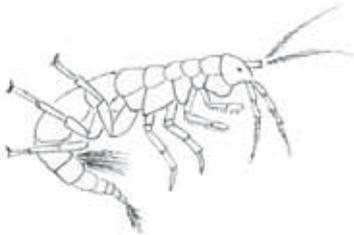
Water Mite (35)



Fish Louse (36)



Freshwater Shrimp (37)



Water Louse (38)

