



Garlinge Primary School and Nursery

International Walk to School Month

Monday 3rd October 2022

Dear Parents and Carers

October is a very exciting month as it is **International Walk to School Month**, with the 'Walk to School Campaign' (**W**alk on **W**ednesday) also starting in October.

As with previous years, if your child walks to school on a Wednesday they earn a sticker for their WoW booklet, the opportunity to win their class the WoW trophy and the chance to win vouchers for a variety of fun activities. Other benefits for the children include a reduction in traffic and congestion around the school therefore reducing pollution.

Over the years we have had a great response to International Walk to School Month and the **competition** we held in school throughout the month of October. Our efforts have been recognised by the KM Green School Awards and we were the winners of two awards and a trophy for being the overall 2019 Green Travel Champions for the whole of Kent! We are looking forward to holding the competition for the fifth year running.

The competition involves walking to school throughout the whole of October (not just Wednesdays!) and keeping a look out for any wildlife that might be seen on the way to school.

Your child might want to record what they have seen, e.g. by picture or writing, or verbally share it with their class. Your child will then get entered into the competition and every week of October there will be a draw within each Department for the chance for your child to win a prize. For the class who has walked to school the most and have shared the most finds, they will get a prize for their class. As our half term falls during the last week of October, we would like to encourage you and your children to go on nature walks and bike rides during this week and share any wildlife sightings upon their return to school with the final prize being awarded on the Friday of our first week back.

You will find a guide to a variety of bugs and birds that you might encounter on your walks below. This is a great opportunity to develop your child's communication and language skills, enabling them to confidently share what they have discovered with their class. By the time they have walked to school they will be more alert, engaged, and ready to learn.

We look forward to your child taking part in our competition and hearing about your discoveries!

C. Stannard

J. Hearn

C Stannard

J Hearn



How to identify birds

Outdoor spaces are great places to see birds. Use this poster to help you identify which birds you see when you're outside.



To help you we've listed these birds in size order – small to large.

- Smaller birds
- Medium-sized birds
- Larger birds



WREN

One of our smallest birds, the Wren is brown with black barred wings and a short, sticky-up tail.



GOLDFINCH

A group of Goldfinches is called a 'charm', which is perfect for these colourful little birds.



DUNNOCK

A sparrow-like bird with a narrow pointed beak. Brown streaked with a blue-grey wash around the head, it's very mouse-like.



ROBIN

The Robin's red breast is important for territorial disputes so young Robins are born without it.



CHAFFINCH

During the winter, our Chaffinch population is almost doubled by the arrival of immigrants from countries such as Norway.



PIED WAGTAIL

A black and white bird, which wags its tail. Often seen running low to the ground chasing insects; it can look like a mini Magpie.



HOUSE SPARROW

The House Sparrow's thick bill is perfectly designed to eat cereal grain and other large seeds.



STARLING

Starlings may look black from afar but they are actually colourful with purple and green sheens to their feathers.



SONG THRUSH

The Song Thrush's name says it all. Its song is easily recognised by its repeated phrases.



BLACKBIRD

Blackbirds usually eat insects and berries, but they will also eat tadpoles and newts from ponds. Females are brown.



MISTLE THRUSH

Spotted below and pale grey above, look for the pure white armpits when it flies. The call sounds like an old football rattle.



REDWING

A winter-visiting thrush with a streaky breast, whitish eyebrow and beautiful orange-red flash on the side of its body.



FIELDFARE

A large colourful thrush, it has a grey head and rump, chestnut back, and a spotted and streaked breast with orange wash.



MAGPIE

Many traditions surround seeing a lone Magpie. One is to say 'Hello Mr. Magpie' to avoid bad luck.



GULLS

Gulls are large, white birds with grey backs. Download the full Gull ID chart from the Pod to identify the Gulls you spy.



CROWS

Jackdaws, Carrion Crows and Rooks are large, black, glossy birds. Check out the ID video on the Pod to spot the difference.



COLLARED DOVE

In Germany, the Collared Dove is known as the 'television dove' because it sits on rooftop aerials.



WOOD PIGEON

Wood Pigeons produce 'crop milk' to feed their young, which is more nutritious than human or cows milk.



FERAL PIGEON

The Feral Pigeon comes in a wide range of colours: from all-dark to all-white and everything in between.

www.jointhepod.org

How to identify insects and insect larvae

Insects come in many shapes and sizes – use this chart to discover what sort of insect you find.

This key doesn't include all insects. If you have something that's not on this list then just record it as 'unknown'.

START HERE

Yes **Is it long with a soft body?** No

Yes **Does it have legs?** No

Yes **Does it have prolegs?**
These are leg-like limbs that protrude from its abdomen.



CATERPILLARS



GRUBS

DID YOU KNOW?
Maggots turn into flies, grubs turn into beetles, and caterpillars turn into butterflies and moths.



EARWIGS



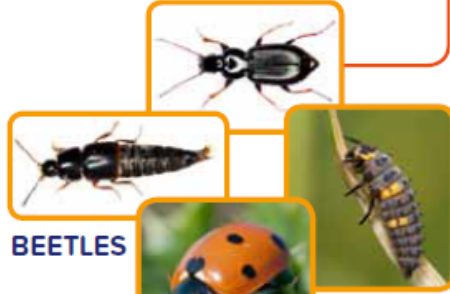
MAGGOTS



ANTS

Yes **Does it have pincers at the end of its body?** No

Yes **Is it thinnest in the middle of its body?** No



BETLES