



200 yds





Historic Scotland

Broch of
Gurness



Yokohama is now surrounded by the concrete walls of the city, but at high tide fills with a matrix of sea water.
Image courtesy of Yokohama Nature Observation Center



In spring you will see the park bloom, and the northward migrating shorebirds arrive. They pass through mid-April to late May to feast on the bounty of food on the exposed mudflats.
Image courtesy of Yokohama Nature Observation Center

JAPAN

Yokohama Nature Observation Center



Tokyo Bay once supported the largest bird lot in Japan. The surviving 40 facilities were saved by community conservation efforts - almost 100 volunteers now help maintain the observation center.
Image courtesy of Yokohama Nature Observation Center





Vogelparadijs

Beversporen

Waterrijk

Plantenpracht

Biesboschverleden



Amphibians

How they live

Amphibians are vertebrate animals that spend part of their life in the water and part on land. Most hibernate during the winter in sheltered places on land or the muddy bottoms of ponds, emerging in the spring to lay their eggs in the water, before returning to live mainly on land in the summer months.

All Amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails, but as they grow, develop lungs and legs for their life on land.

Whilst juvenile amphibians mostly eat plants or small aquatic invertebrates, all adults are meat-eating predators. Their diet includes invertebrates such as insects, slugs and worms.



Common Toad



Smooth Newt
(Common)

Great Crested Newt

These are rare, and we are very lucky to have them living in and around our site ponds.

Egg Stage

The female wraps each egg individually in a leaf.



Newt Tadpole

The newt tadpole has three pairs of feathery gills.

Amphibians are cold blooded, which means that they are the same temperature as the air or water around them.



Palmate Newt

(male)



(female)

5 Adult Frog Stage

The fully grown frogs are smooth-skinned with bold markings around their face which pale out to form thin lines. The nostrils are very close to the mouth. The adult frog has fully webbed hind feet.



Lifecycle of the Common Frog

1 The Egg Stage (Spawn)

The eggs (spawn) are laid in a mass on the top of the water and amongst pond plants. The sac contains the frog embryos and is a transparent jelly which helps to protect the growth of the fast growing tadpoles.



2 Tadpole Stage

When hatching, the small tadpoles swim in large numbers and are food for fish, birds and other amphibians. They hide in the pond weed while they grow larger.



3 Mature Tadpole Stage

As the tadpoles grow they start to develop small back legs which later become front legs. As they mature the front legs start to grow ready for moving on to land.



A group of frogs is called an 'Army'.



Hanson

QUARRY LYE



Did you know that South Kirkby is a haven for wildlife?

South Kirkby Woodland & Wildlife Pond.








signifying that people are
not used to the activity.

You are here

[View all posts](#)

- **Stress response**
- **Stress response**
- **Stress response**
- **Stress response**
- **Stress response**

[illegible] Working in partnership with
W. S. Heald FOUNDED 1971    

Kingsbury Water Park Community Wetlands

Wonderful Wetlands

Our wetlands are truly amazing places. Where land meets water, there's more wildlife than almost anywhere else on the planet.

However, they're not just good for wildlife: wetlands are essential to humans too. Around 3 billion people obtain their drinking water directly from freshwater wetlands. They can also help purify water, provide food and control flooding.

Sadly, about 50% of the world's wetlands have been lost since 1900, drained for agriculture, developed for housing and industry, or destroyed by pollution.

The good news is they can be recreated much quicker and more easily than other habitats, such as rainforest and ancient woodland.

The Kingsbury Community Wetland has been created to provide a vital link between the River Tame and the lakes and ponds at Kingsbury Water Park.



As the area improves, it will provide a home to many wetland plants and animals, and a place for people to enjoy and explore this unique habitat.



Did you know?
A hectare of wetland can store up to 12 million litres of floodwater – that's almost seven Olympic-sized swimming pools!

What is a 'Wetland'?

Wetlands are areas of land that are often soaked with water for at least part of the year. There are many different types of wetland, including rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps and bogs, but also some woodlands and grasslands.

Did you know?

Many of the Tame Valley's lakes were created from sand and gravel extraction pits. Together, these former industrial sites now form the largest area of wetlands in the West Midlands.

Why are wetlands important?

Wetlands have many important functions that benefit both people and wildlife. Wetlands can:

- Provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife.
- Filtrate and purify water as it flows through the wetland system.
- Act like sponges to collect and hold flood waters.
- Absorb wind and tidal forces and reduce the effects of erosion.
- Provide places of beauty and many recreational activities.



Part of the
Tame Valley Wetlands



© Kingsbury Community Wetlands

BURE VALLEY LIVING LANDSCAPE



www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk

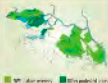
Welcome to NWT Upton Broad and Marshes Nature Reserve

Norfolk Wildlife Trust established its first nature reserve here in 1944, as Kenworth Broad. Over many decades more land has been acquired. The site has been restored through management, with its natural features and its land and areas for wildlife reconnected along the river valley.

Explore this Living Landscape

A network of public footpaths, quiet lanes and nature trails helps you explore this amazingly varied landscape. Walk across subtle grassed marshes where skylarks sing, high overhead. Discover perennial flooding wet woodlands, park-like ferns and meadows. Wander along isolated nature trails through fields and road beds where, in summer, rare dragonflies and oval-headed butterflies may be seen in blossom.

Norfolk Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves



Special Habitats

This special landscape is a rich mosaic of habitats, a product of both nature and a long history of human use. Without management the balance of habitats would rapidly change.



Grassland Habitats

From April to December and from late autumn to early spring, the grassland is a mosaic of habitats. The grass is cut and the hay is sold to local farmers.



Norfolk Broadland

From April to December and from late autumn to early spring, the grassland is a mosaic of habitats. The grass is cut and the hay is sold to local farmers.



Wetland

Wetland habitats are a mosaic of habitats. The grass is cut and the hay is sold to local farmers.

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Special Wildlife

The rich diversity of wetland habitats, giving marsh, wet woodland, fen and open water, supports a wealth of wildlife and a long history of rare and endangered species.



Great Crested Newt



Lesser White Newt



Common Frog



Kingfisher



Marsh Harrier



Woodcock

Wetland habitats are a mosaic of habitats. The grass is cut and the hay is sold to local farmers.

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Protecting Norfolk's Wildlife for the Future

On the Water

Pond dipping activities

This pond was created with the help of volunteers from Northampton University to create a new habitat for pond life at Cransley Eco Park in 2010.

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Amazing facts: Mute Swan

This bird's granitic and glacial appearance is often underlined by its extremely quantitative and halting nature toward smaller species, especially so during the breeding season. The note is a huge raspy croak from water glands and can be up to 1.1 M in volume. They are present of year round.

What can you see?

The waterlily roots and stems around the bank are home and refuge to many of the birds and animals that live around the water's edge. Many use it for hunting and finding a source of food. You may find tracks in the mud on the bank, also trails and other signs if you look closely enough.

Amazing facts: Water Voles

After frequently known as 'Saffy' from 'Saff' in the William, the White willie is one of Britain's best known and charmingest waterbirds. About the size of a house cat but with a more chunky face and blunt nose, it is harmless and feeds almost entirely on water-side plants in quiet and clear ponds and slow-flowing rivers. Saffy's two greatly reduced front spurs have not yet been successfully

- the difference**
 Small group changes
 Large group in
 one day
 One person
 One person

Creech
Cove

Common Toad

Hedgerow & Meadow Birds

Which have you seen?

Look out for these in and around the hedgerow



Look out for these in the meadow and flying above



Surrey Bird Club

The Surrey Bird Club was set up in 1957 with the key aims of researching and conserving birds in the county and further afield, and promoting an increased interest in ornithology in Surrey.

The Club became a registered charity in 1967. It is run entirely by volunteers and is funded by annual subscriptions and donations. Membership is open to everyone interested in birds in Surrey, and members include professional ornithologists, birdwatchers and those who care about the future of birdlife in the county and further afield.

The Surrey Bird Club has a close affiliation with the British Trust for Ornithology and has been an enthusiastic supporter of the growth of Tice's Meadow Bird Group.

We run regular field meetings in Surrey and neighbouring counties and members receive a quarterly magazine 'Birding Surrey' and the annual Surrey Bird Report.

Membership is open to everyone interested in Surrey's wild birds. Our registered charity number is 248285.

For more information:
www.surreybirdclub.org.uk
Twitter @surreybirdclub
Facebook: www.facebook.com/surreybirdclub

Seasonal Visitors

Whitethroat



Spring & Autumn

Winter



Spring & Autumn



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Hanson

QUARRY LYE



The hard work done at Barton Broad has made this a better place for...



Redhead
The Redhead is a large, stocky duck with a distinctive red head and a long, straight bill. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.

Canada Goose
The Canada Goose is a large, stocky bird with a long, straight bill and a distinctive honk. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



Great Egret
The Great Egret is a large, stocky bird with a long, straight bill and a distinctive white plumage. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



... and other wildlife which is more difficult to see...

Common Loon
The Common Loon is a small, stocky bird with a long, straight bill and a distinctive call. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.

Blue Jay
The Blue Jay is a large, stocky bird with a long, straight bill and a distinctive blue and white plumage. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



Mudpuppy
The Mudpuppy is a large, stocky amphibian with a long, straight tail and a distinctive brown and black pattern. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.

Red Fox
The Red Fox is a small, stocky mammal with a long, straight tail and a distinctive red and white pattern. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.

Identifying the boats...



Motor launch
The Motor launch is a small, stocky boat with a long, straight hull and a distinctive motor. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



Navigation Ranger launch
The Navigation Ranger launch is a small, stocky boat with a long, straight hull and a distinctive motor. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



Solar powered passenger boat, 20
The Solar powered passenger boat is a small, stocky boat with a long, straight hull and a distinctive solar panel. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.



Sailing motor from the Oldfield
The Sailing motor from the Oldfield is a small, stocky boat with a long, straight hull and a distinctive motor. It is found in the Broad and is a common sight.

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THE NATIVE WETLANDS

Cannon Beach's Lagoons are located in an area that was once entirely marshland, where brackish water (fresh mixing with salt) flowed in channels around muddy spots of land. This was a rich foraging ground for the Native American inhabitants and a lush habitat for wildlife.

Some Woven Examples:



Weaving materials were delicately dyed with natural pigments made from charcoal, berry juices, Red Alder bark, Sage, haws, nutshells and roots. A wide variety of hues was achieved, many of them extremely color fast. The black stems of Madrone ferns and Horsetail root were infrequently for decoration, as were colored shells. Certain materials, such as Dogwood, were national favorites for tribal drum frames.



Intertidal mudflats (those covered at high tide and exposed at low) are feeding grounds for many types of shorebirds. The high organic content of the mud makes it rich in crustaceans and invertebrates. Some birds probe the mud for food, while others feed on subaqueous life in the nearby waters.

What Are Those Birds Eating?



INCLUDE YOURSELF IN THIS SCENE

Down on the beach, look along the high tide line for a Beaver-chewed stick, like the one illustrated above. It's a neat souvenir of our native wildlife. Think about carrying an entire branch clear of bark with your teeth!

Back home in your own yard, take a tough stick and try to pry a sandalwood or other weed out of the dirt with it. Imagine having to dig all your produce in such a way!

Think about the way you and your family live. Would you consider yourself an injunctive, an exploitative, a conspicuous, or a keystone species?



Life Stages of the Pacific Tree Frog



July 2000



Frogs and Toads

While frogs and toads have many things in common, they're actually quite different. Do you know how to tell them apart?

Frogs and toads both "drink" water through their skin, but their skin is different. A frog's skin is usually very smooth but not slimy. A toad's skin is dry and bumpy. Both frogs and toads blend in with their surroundings, helping them to escape predators. A frog's color can change in response to its environment and situation.

No, a toad's bumps won't give you warts—but they do help keep predators away by making the toad taste bad.



Gray Tree Frog

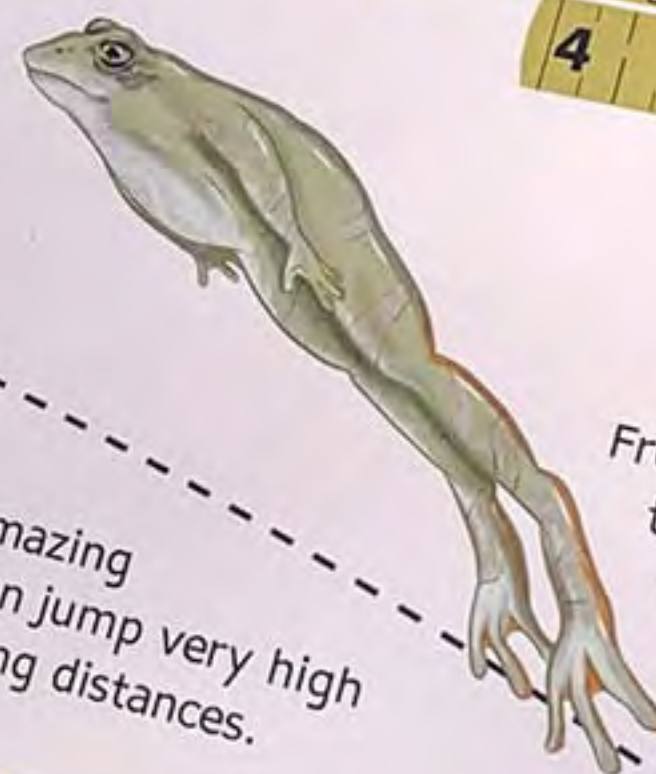


American Toad

Toads are very good at digging and burrowing.



Toads are not very good jumpers. They can only jump about one body length, about 3 inches.



Tree frogs are amazing jumpers—they can jump very high and leap across long distances.

Frogs have very sticky toes that allow them to climb on almost any surface!

They are able to jump about 44 times their body length, about 130 inches.



- Gateway National Recreation Area
- Rockaway Gateway Greenway
- Bike lane (on-street)
- Recommended route (shared roadway)
- Connecting path
- Hiking trail

- Restrooms
- Food service
- Picnic area
- Parking
- Fishing
- Car-top boating
- Wildlife viewing
- Playground
- Swimming

To Brooklyn College-Flatbush Ave Station
2 Seventh Avenue Express
5 Lexington Avenue Express (rush hour only)



Getting Around

NOTICE

Group sizes of more than 1 person are not permitted.

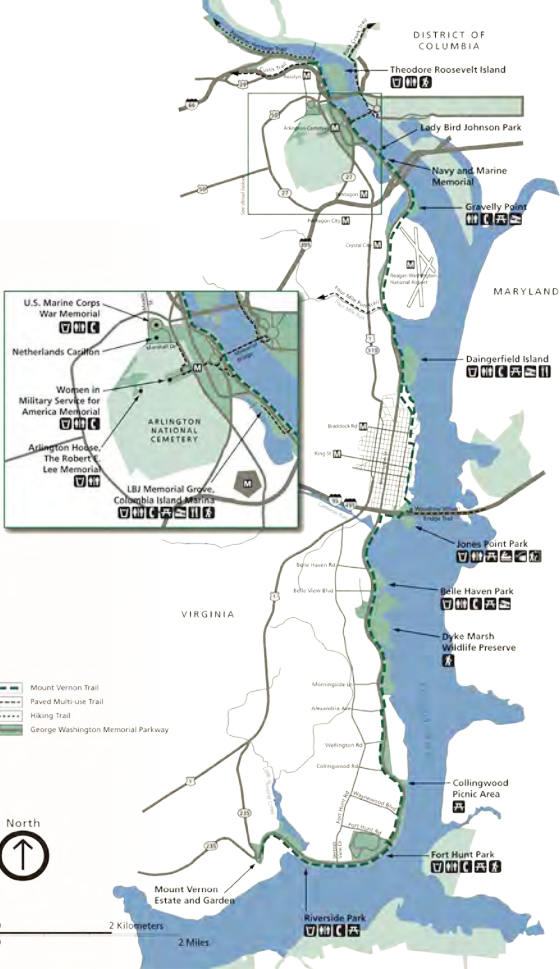
Keep a distance of at least 1 metre from other groups.

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2

Close-up View





To (12) and Billings Farm & Museum parking area

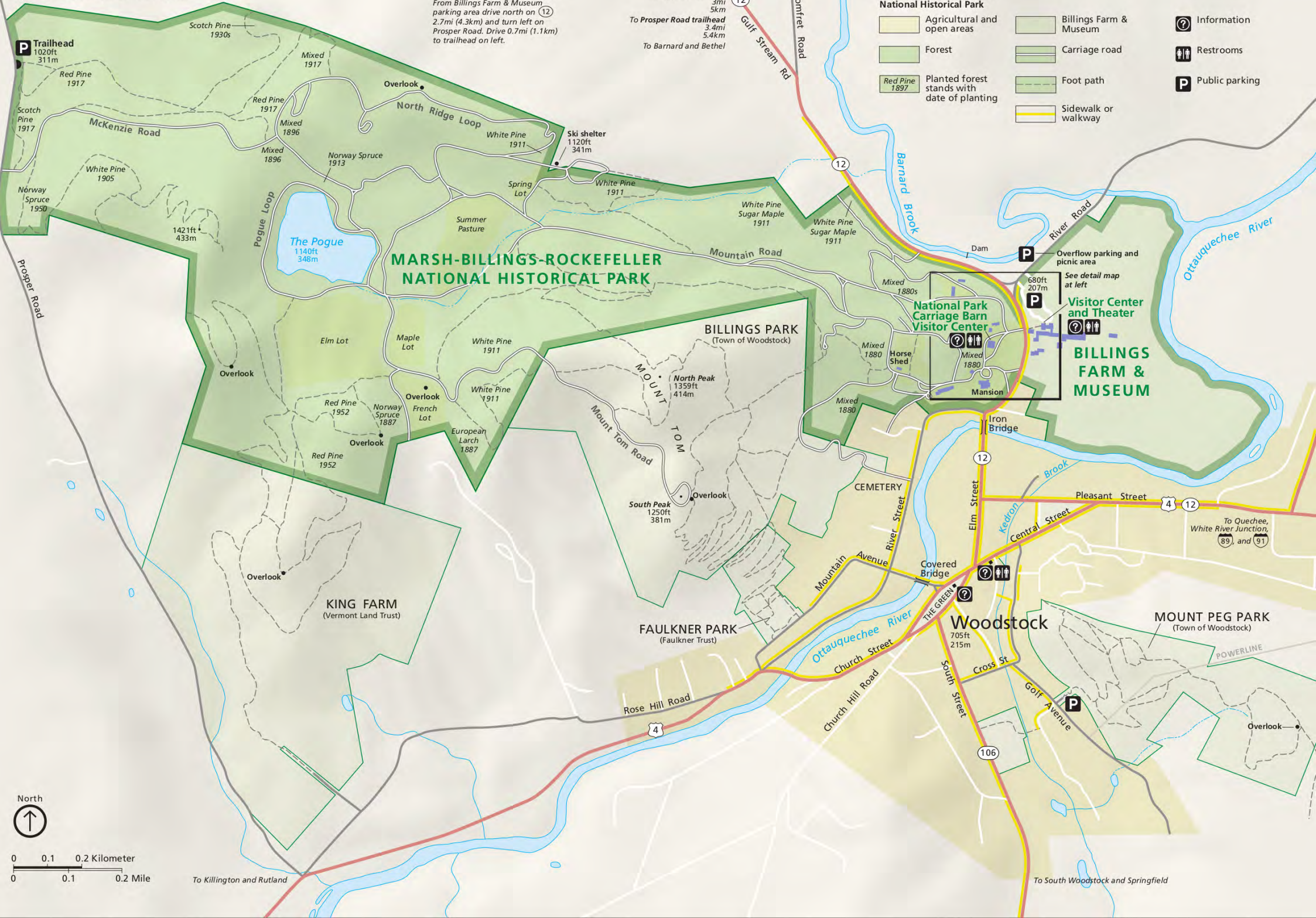
Driving to Prosper Road trailhead
From Billings Farm & Museum parking area drive north on (12) 2.7mi (4.3km) and turn left on Prosper Road. Drive 0.7mi (1.1km) to trailhead on left.

To Appalachian Trail 3mi 5km
To Prosper Road trailhead 3.4mi 5.4km
To Barnard and Bethel

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| Agricultural and open areas | Billings Farm & Museum |
| Forest | Carriage road |
| Red Pine 1897 Planted forest stands with date of planting | Foot path |
| | Sidewalk or walkway |

- Information
- Restrooms
- Public parking



To Killington and Rutland

To South Woodstock and Springfield

To Quechee, White River Junction, (89), and (91)





Welcome to Rainham Marshes nature reserve

Geographical context

Rainham Marshes is a large area of wetland in the south-east of London, covering about 1,000 hectares. It is one of the last remaining areas of coastal marsh in the region, and is a vital habitat for many rare and endangered species. The reserve is situated on the edge of the River Thames, and is accessible by a network of paths and trails. It is a popular destination for birdwatchers and nature enthusiasts, and is also a valuable site for scientific research.

Key features

The reserve is home to a wide variety of plant and animal life, including many rare and endangered species. Key features include:

- A large area of wetland, including salt marshes and freshwater ponds.
- A network of paths and trails, suitable for walking, cycling and horse riding.
- A variety of bird and animal life, including many rare and endangered species.





What is a Wetland?

Wetlands are a unique
ecosystem found in
low-lying areas.

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