

# Extra information....

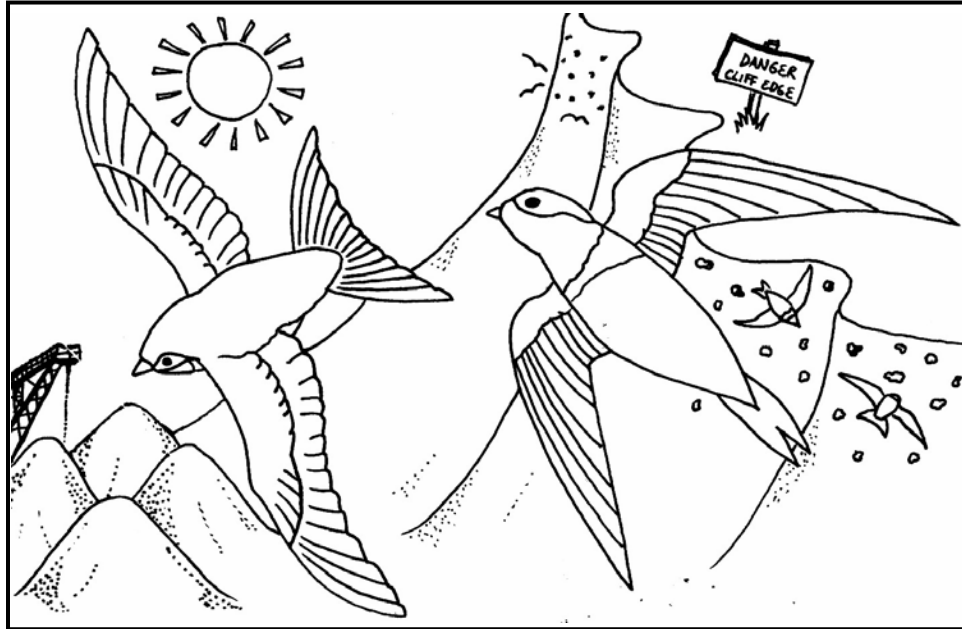
## The sand martin



<p>Teachers Notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focuses on sand quarries a specific local habitat in relation to the sand martin</li> <li>• Provides a general background to the life of the sand martin</li> </ul>
<p>Fieldwork Suggestions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A visit to a local sand quarry during the summer while sand martins are nesting (must be arrange through mineral companies)</li> </ul>
<p>Follow-up Ideas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design simple ID keys to distinguish between common local bird species</li> <li>• Introduce adaptation</li> <li>• Introduce relationships between plants and animals e.g. food chains</li> <li>• Sand martin research at the local library or using the internet</li> </ul>
<p>Sandpit kit Links</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand martin migration game; a giant team board game to demonstrate the sand martin's migration</li> <li>• Globe with the route of sand martin migration</li> <li>• Pictures of the sand martin</li> </ul>
<p>Curriculum Links</p>	<p>SCIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals are suited to their habitats and environment</li> <li>• Plants and animals differ in local environments</li> <li>• Grouping and identifying animals based on similarities and differences</li> </ul> <p>ENGLISH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grammatical knowledge, how language is ordered and organised</li> </ul>

# WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE - The sand martin

Fill in the gaps using the words inside the box to find out about the Sand Martin in Leighton-Linslade and Heath & Reach



1. Sand martins get their name because they build their nests in the sides of \_\_\_\_\_, soft sea-cliffs or river banks. They have a white breast with a brown streak across it and they have all-brown upper-parts.
2. They use their \_\_\_\_\_ to dig out tunnels in the sand, these nest tunnels can be up to a metre long with a larger chamber at the end.
3. The chamber is lined with \_\_\_\_\_ and plant material.
4. They are very noisy birds and live together in groups called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sand martins \_\_\_\_\_; they spend the cold winters in West \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Look out for sand martins in the spring and summer; they visit Leighton-Linslade and Heath and Reach & the rest of the UK between \_\_\_\_\_ and September to breed.
7. They usually lay four or five eggs which are pure \_\_\_\_\_ so they can be seen easily in the dark.
8. Sand martins feed on \_\_\_\_\_, often over water. You might see them feeding over the lake at Tiddenfoot Waterside Park in Linslade.

March    white    insects    colonies    feet    feathers  
Africa    sandpits    migrate

Name

