

Extra information....

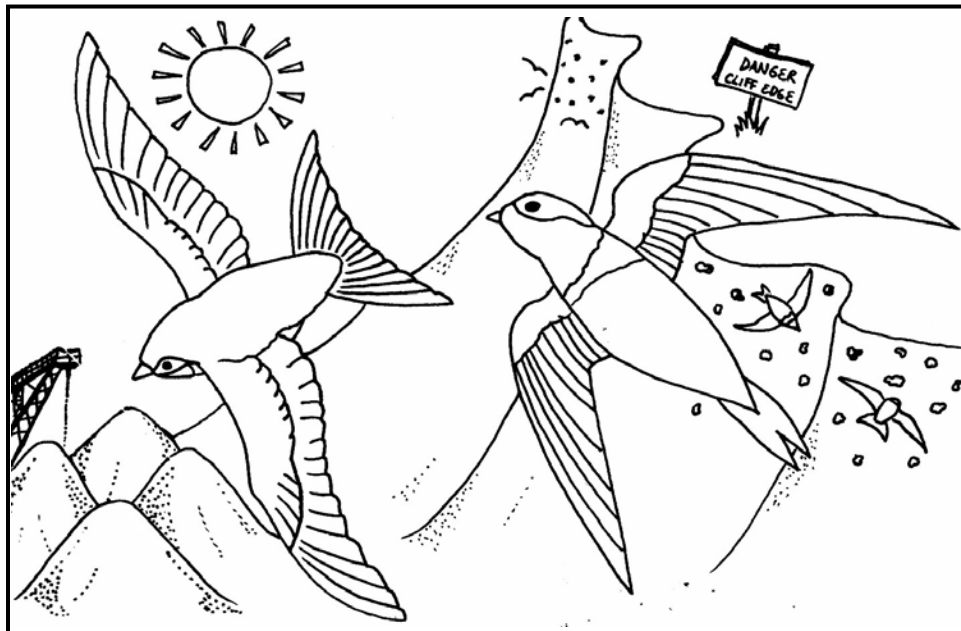
The sand martin



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

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

