

1. Shelter building

You will need

- String
- Rope
- Guide to knots (page 3)
- A tarpaulin
- Fallen branches

Where to build

- Find the **driest spot** you can. Wet ground will sap your body heat faster.
- To avoid cold winds, build in a **sheltered spot** surrounded by trees.
- Choose an area of **high ground** so the breeze will blow the bugs away.
- **Stay away** from steep cliffs. You don't want to fall, or have anything fall on you.

Safety

- Before entering your shelter, get an adult to check it
- Be careful when carrying large materials – get someone to help you move large branches
- Drag (don't carry) large branches
- Watch out for twigs in your or other people's eyes

Different types of shelters that you can build

A Lean-to shelters

Find a tree, fallen tree, large rock, overhang or even a wall. Then simply lean fallen branches up against it at an angle. Leave enough space for you to crawl into.

Cover the limbs with leaves, pine needles, your tarpaulin or whatever else you find. The bigger the space you make the more work you'll have to do. To keep dry and warm make it as small as possible but still able to fit you in.

Find a place to prop a sturdy branch, you need at least one end off the ground. Then lean branches along the length of the main branch. You can do this on just *one side*, if you want and open shelter, or on *both sides* for more protection.



B Teepee-shaped shelters

Make a teepee lean-to around a tree.

Find yourself a good tree, one with a few branches low down you can lean smaller branches up against.

Build your shelter around the outside of the tree with the trunk in the middle.

Use a few long branches to wedge into a triangle as your basic teepee shape. Fill in the gaps with more branches, leaves and pine needles.



C Tarp tent

Tie a cord between 2 trees, place the tarp over the cord and anchor to the ground with rocks. It should look like an 'A' frame tent.



We would love to see any shelters you have built. Don't forget to take a photo of your shelter and post it on twitter with **#PrimaryNatureLive**, ask your adult to help, for a chance of having it shown in next week's episode!

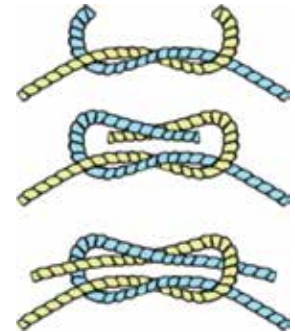
Knots

If you don't know how to tie knots tie lots!

A Reef knots

A **reef knot** is used to tie the two ends of a single rope

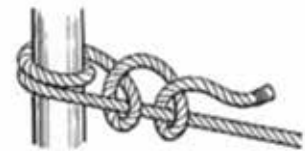
- Cross the blue and yellow ends, blue over yellow
- Cross them again, yellow over blue
- Pull ends tight



B Round turn and 2 half hitches

This knot fastens a rope to a fixed object such as a post, tree, ring or column. It is a strong knot and consists of two parts.

- Wrap one end of the rope around the object once or twice. Leave enough tail for the rest of the knot
- Cross the tail over the hanging rope. Poke the end through the hole you have created
- Pull tight
- Repeat



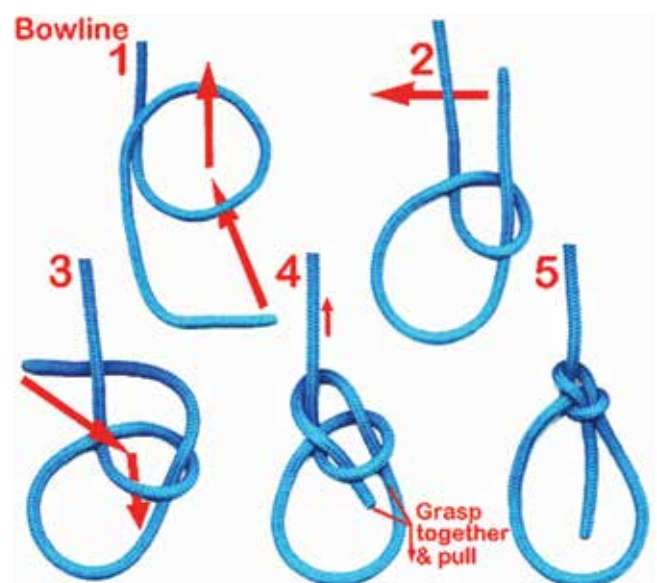
Round Turn With Two Half Hitches



C Bowline

This knot makes a fixed loop at the end of a line

- Make a loop
- Pass your short end up through the loop
- Then take it round the long end and back down the loop again
- Pull tight



2. Pitfall traps

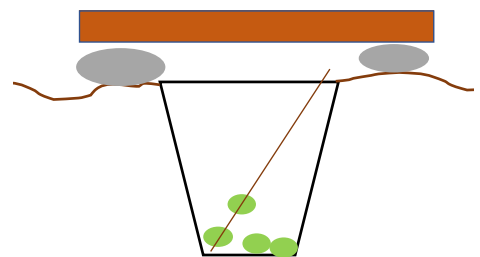
How to make a pitfall trap

You will need

- Trowel
- Empty yoghurt pot
- Tile or bit of wood
- Stones
- Tray
- ID guide (optional)

A pitfall trap is used to catch small animals. It works well for invertebrates. Choose a good location, one not likely to be disturbed by anyone else.

1. Dig a small hole using your trowel. The hole needs to be the same size as your yoghurt pot.
2. Place your clean yogurt pot into the hole. Then fill in any empty space around the pot with soil
3. Put a small amount of soil and a couple of leaves in the bottom of the pot for creatures to shelter under.
4. Place a stick at an angle in the pot so creatures can crawl out of they really want to.
5. To stop the trap filling with water, place a bit of wood or tile over the top. Make sure to raise it up a bit with some stones.
6. Leave your trap overnight, or just for a couple of hours during the day.
7. Check your trap, take out the pot and carefully empty into a tray. Use an ID guide to identify what you have found.
8. Write down your findings. You could even take some photos or draw what you have found.
9. Carefully release your creatures back into their habitat. They would like to be somewhere sheltered and safe. Finally fill the hole back in and return the area back to how you found it.



Recording what you have found

➤ Fill in the table with your findings

Creature	Tally	Total

➤ Now draw one of your creatures here

How many legs does it have?

How many body parts does it have?

What colour/s is it?



Ant



Earwig



Centipede



Millipede



Worm



Woodlouse



Spider