

# 2. BIRD SAFARI

Contact:  
notice and actively  
engage in nature

Linked to  
emotion and  
compassion.

## Objective:

To be able to identify common birds and some of their key characteristics. Common birds are robins, blackbirds, magpies, great tits, blue tits, house sparrows and wood pigeons

## Instructions:

1. Introduce some common birds. What do you notice about them? What colours are they? What do you think they eat?
2. What do they notice about their colour, size, shape?
3. Introduce how to safely use any equipment and ask the children how they can stay safe during the activity.
4. Find a quiet spot as a family or go on short walk. Remember to look not just in trees, but on the ground, in hedges and roof tops etc.
5. Listen for the bird song, identify which direction it is coming from and then watch for movement. Or pick a spot and watch for movement. Once spotted with naked eye, you can use binoculars to zoom in.

Remember, You do not want to disturb the birds so keep a reasonable distance away.

## RSPB Wild Challenge

- Go Birdwatching
- Plant a Tree
- Make a Mini Pond
- Make a Bird Kebab
- Make a Bottle Bird-Feeder

## Resources

**Essential:**  
Your best  
wildlife  
detective  
skills

**Optional:**  
Binoculars  
Identification  
charts  
or apps

Make  
homemade  
binoculars by  
decorating two  
toilet rolls and  
gluing them  
together.

## Hints & Tips

**ID tips:** Begin by introducing a bird people are familiar with eg a robin. How do they know it's a robin? Colour, size, shape.

Think of the song, 'Heads, Shoulders, Knees and Toes', but change it to 'Head, Belly, Beak and Feet'. These are the key features to look for when identifying birds. For example, if you're stuck on whether a bird is blue tit or great tit, you need to look at the key features. In this case, one has a blue head, the other has black head. Or, maybe everything else looks the same except the colour of their feet – for example, most gulls are black and white, but some have orange legs and feet whilst others have red, or black.

**Where will you find them?** Blackbirds, robins and magpies can be found bouncing around on the ground. Great tits, blue tits and wood pigeons are usually found nestled amongst tree branches, and house sparrows are usually in large groups sheltering in hedgerows and bushes.

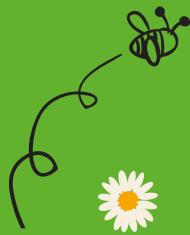
## Plenary/Wrap Up

What birds did you find and where?

What didn't you find? Why?

Follow-on activities: Sound of spring (no 9), Make a Bird feeder (no 30 & 31), Make a bird box (no 35). Discuss best places to put them.

# 2. SAFFARI ADAR



Cyswllt:  
sylwi ac ymgysylltu  
â byd natur.

Cysylltiedig  
ag **emosiwn** a  
thosturi.

## Amcan:

Gallu adnabod adar cyffredin sydd i'w gweld a rhai o'u prif nodweddion. Ymhlith yr adar cyffredin mae'r robin goch, mwyeilch, piod, titw mawr, titw tomos las, adar y to ac ysguthanod.

Gwnewch  
ysbienddrych  
cartref drwy  
addurno dau  
rolyn papur  
toiled a'u gludo  
at ei gilydd.

## Adnoddau

**Hanfodol:**  
Eich sgiliau  
ditectif bywyd  
gwyllt gorau

**Dewisol:**  
Ysbienddrych  
Siartiau neu  
apiau  
adnabod

## Awgrymiadau

Awgrymiadau adnabod: Dechreuwch drwy gyflwyno aderyn y mae pobl yn gyfarwydd ag ef, e.e. robin goch. Sut maen nhw'n gwybod mai robin goch yw'r aderyn? Lliw, maint, siâp.

Meddylwch am y gân, 'Pen, Ysgwyddau, Coesau, Traed', ond newidiwch y geiriau i 'Pen a Bol a Phig a Thraed'. Dyma'r prif nodweddion i edrych amdanynt wrth adnabod adar. Er enghraifft, os ydych yn methu penderfynu p'un ai titw tomos las neu ditw mawr rydych yn ei weld, mae angen i chi edrych ar y prif nodweddion. Yn yr achos hwn, mae gan un ben glas, ac mae gan y llall ben du. Neu, efallai fod popeth arall yn edrych yr un fath ar wahân i liw eu traed - er enghraifft, mae'r rhan fwyaf o wylanod yn ddu a gwyn, ond mae gan rai goesau a thraed oren tra mae gan rai eraill goesau a thraed coch, neu ddu.

Ble fyddwch chi'n eu gweld? Mae mwyeilch, robin goch a phiod i'w gweld yn sboncio o gwmpas ar y ddaear. Fel arfer mae'r titw mawr, titw tomos las ac ysguthanod i'w gweld ar ganghennau coed, ac mae adar y to fel arfer mewn grwpiau mawr yn cysgodi mewn perthi a llwyni.

## Grŵp llawn / crynodeb

Pa adar wnaethoch chi eu gweld ac ymhle?

Beth wnaethoch chi ddim ei weld? Pam?

Gweithgareddau dilynol: Arwyddion y gwanwyn (rhif 9), Gwneud peth bwydo adar (Rhif 30 a 31) a thrafod y lleoedd gorau i'w roi (ble gwnaethoch chi weld adar?), Gwneud blwch adar (Rhif 35).

## Cyfarwyddiadau:

1. Cyflwynwch rai adar cyffredin. Beth rydych chi'n ei sylwi amdanynt? Pa liwiau ydyn nhw? Tybed beth maen nhw'n ei fwyta?
  2. Beth maen nhw'n ei sylwi am eu lliw, maint, siâp?
  3. Eglurwch sut mae defnyddio'r offer yn ddiogel a gofynnwch i'r plant sut y gallan nhw gadw'n ddiogel yn ystod y weithgaredd.
  4. Edrychwch am le tawel fel teulu neu ewch am dro byr. Cofiwch chwilio mewn lleoedd eraill ar wahân i goed - ar y ddaear, mewn perthi ar doeau tai ayb.
  5. Gwrandewch am gân yr aderyn, nodwch o ba gyfeiriad mae'n dod, yna cadwch lygad am symudiad. Neu dewiswch le a gwyliwch am symudiad. Ar ôl i chi weld rhywbeth, gallwch ddefnyddio ysbienddrych i weld yn agosach.
- Cofiwch, Dydych chi ddim eisiau aflonyddu'r adar, felly cadwch bellter rhesymol i ffwrdd.

## Sialens Wyllt RSPB

Gwylio Adar  
Plannwch Goeden  
Creu Pwll d'wr Bach  
Creu Cebab Adar  
Creu Potel i Fwydo Adar