

through Landscapes

What should learners already know?

Woodlice are minibeasts.

What equipment will I need?

- Woodlice
- Magnifying glass
- Jar with low edges or a bug pot

How will learners explore this?

- 1. Go out and look for woodlice. Collect some in a jar or in a bug pot and and encourage children to examine them really carefully.
- 2. Can children answer the following questions:
 - Can you see if it has any eyes?
 - How many legs does your woodlouse have?
 - If you let the woodlouse crawl on your hand, does it feel the same on the palm of your hand as on the top of your hand?
 - What does it do if you try to block its path?
 - Do all the woodlice you found look the same?
- **3**. Ask children whether they think the woodlouse is a disgusting animal or a favourite animal for them.
- 4. Ask them to explain why this is; have any children changed their mind while interacting with the woodlice today?
- 5. Make sure to put the woodlice back where you found them at the end of the activity!

How can we show the learning?

- Ask the children to describe the behaviour of the woodlouse they interacted with. Did all the woodlice behave in a similar way when crawling on children's hands?
- Use this as a time to discuss what is unique about woodlice with the class:
 - Woodlice are crustaceans and are some of the oldest animals on earth. They are decomposers and are found almost everywhere where it is dark and damp.
 - At the back end of the underside of a woodlouse are the respiratory organs, the gills. They look like white dots.
 - When the female has been fertilized, a sac is formed on the stomach. In this bladder the eggs are stored in a humid environment. When they hatch, the bladder dries and the little bright babies crawl out.
 - As they grow, they shed their skins.



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