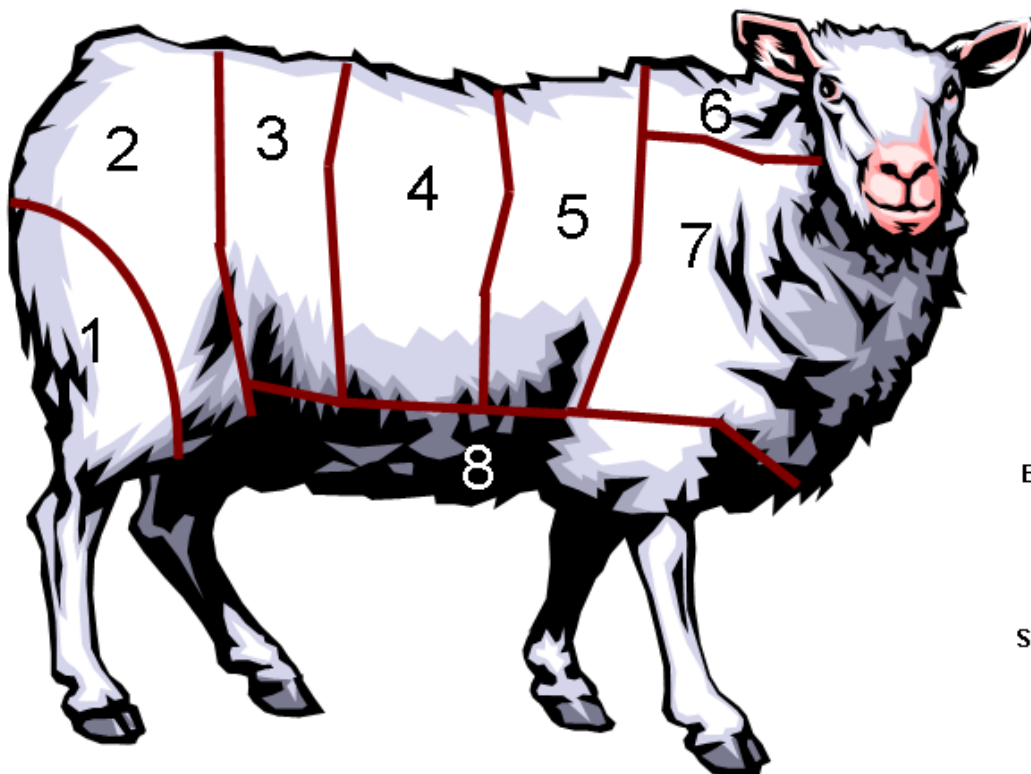




Photocopiable Resources for Group Leaders

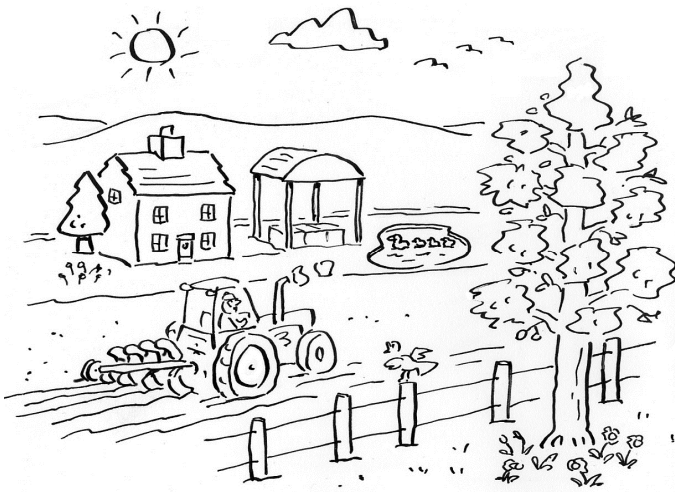
Number the cuts of meat on the sheep!



Shoulder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chump Chops	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breast	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fillet End of Leg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Best End of Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loin Chops	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scrag	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shank End of Leg	<input type="checkbox"/>

The farming year

SPRING



The farm is full of new life! Our lambs are born in March and lots of visitors are able to experience lambing at first hand. The hens' eggs are fertile and schools are able to borrow incubators and eggs to hatch in their own classrooms.

SUMMER



Wildlife on the farm is waking up – bees are busy pollinating the crops and the hedgerow flowers, the ponds are full of life and most of the livestock are out in the fields. The grassland is lush and full of wildflowers.

AUTUMN



Harvest is drawing to a close and we are busy preparing the fields for next year's arable crops. The barns are being prepared to bring the animals in for the winter and the rams will be put into the flock to mate with the ewes.

WINTER



The cattle come in from the fields to spend the cold, wet months inside. The calves and kids will be born from January onwards. This is the quietest time on the farm and we can catch up with jobs like repairing fencing, maintaining our hedgerows and pollarding and coppicing wooded areas.

Growing crops

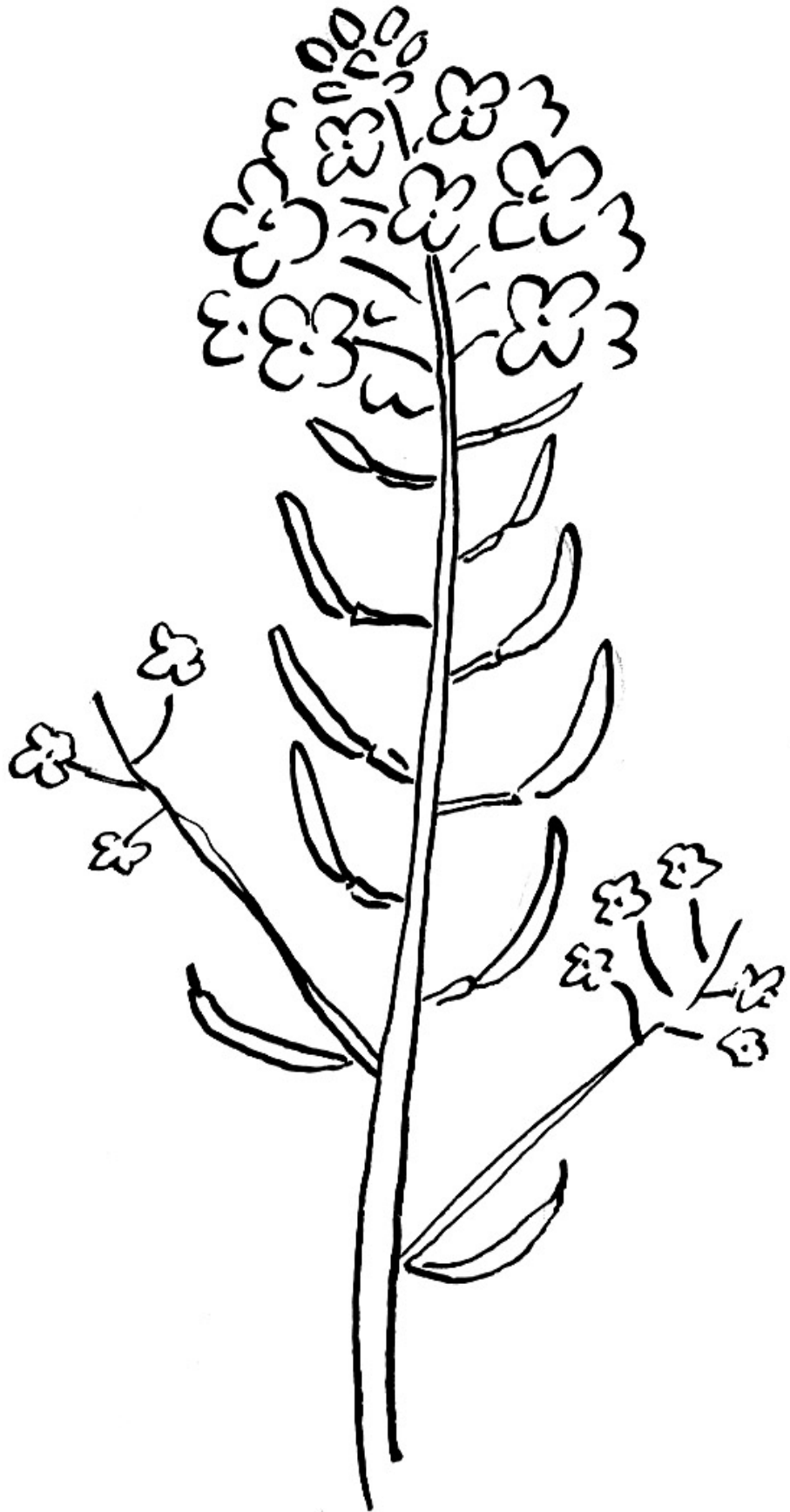
Oilseed rape

Oilseed rape is sown in August. There is usually a lot of oilseed rape growing on local farms.

Look for fields of bright yellow flowers in spring.

The rape will be harvested in July once the plants have been sprayed to kill them by making them dry out. This will help to release the seeds from the pods.

The tiny, black Oilseed rape seeds are crushed for oil, which is used in cooking oil, for fuel, animal feed, cosmetics and medicines. The rest of the plant is chopped up and put back into the soil.



Growing crops

Winter wheat

Winter wheat is sown in the fields in September/October.

Look for neat “ears” of wheat growing on the sturdy stems in the summer.

The wheat should ripen in the hot summer months and be ready to be harvested in August.

Grains in the “ears” are used for making flour and animal feed. Stalks are used for straw for winter bedding for the livestock when they are brought indoors during the winter months. Our donkeys also eat some straw.



Growing crops

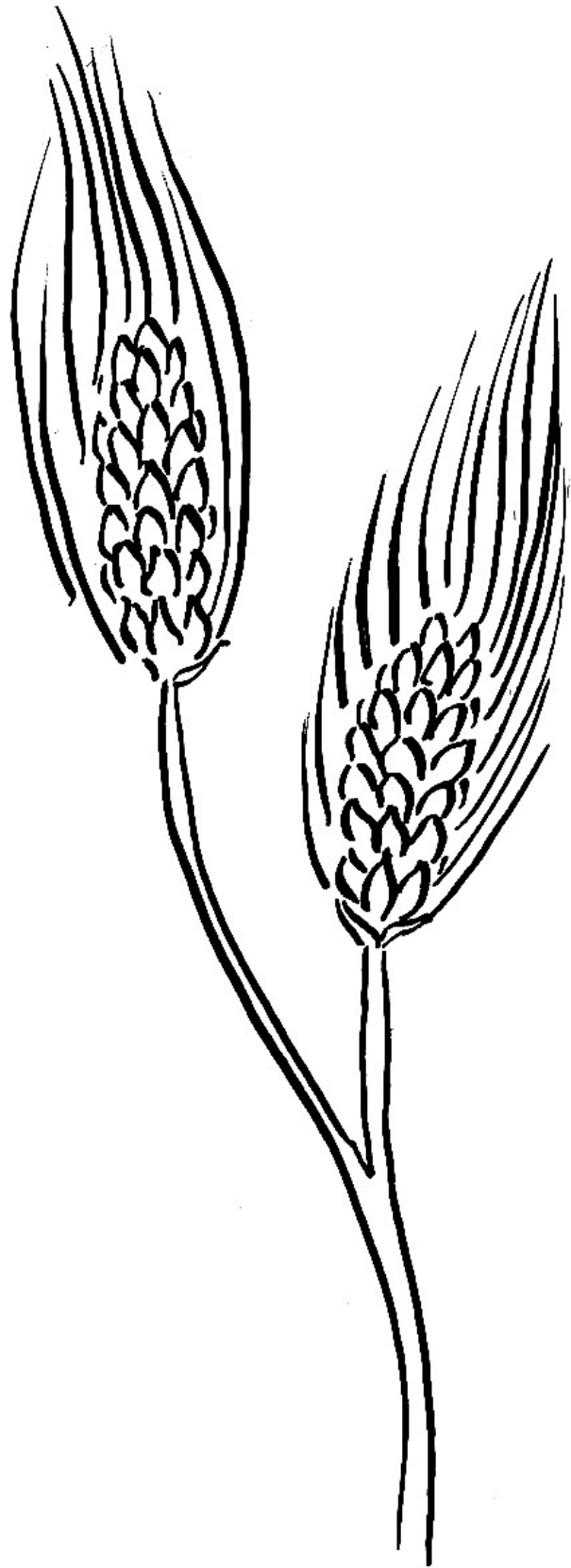
Barley

Barley is sown in the arable fields in September and October.

When it has grown quite tall and is beginning to ripen, it ripples like waves in the wind.

It should be pale golden coloured and ready to harvest in August.

The grain has a number of uses. Mostly it is turned into beer and whisky and animal feed. The stalks are used for straw. We can't use barley straw as bedding for our horse, as the scratchy 'awns' (the long hairs on the grains) get in between the feathers on his legs and make his skin sore and irritated. (The 'feathers' are the long hair around a Shire or Clydesdale horse's ankles.)



Growing crops

Peas and beans

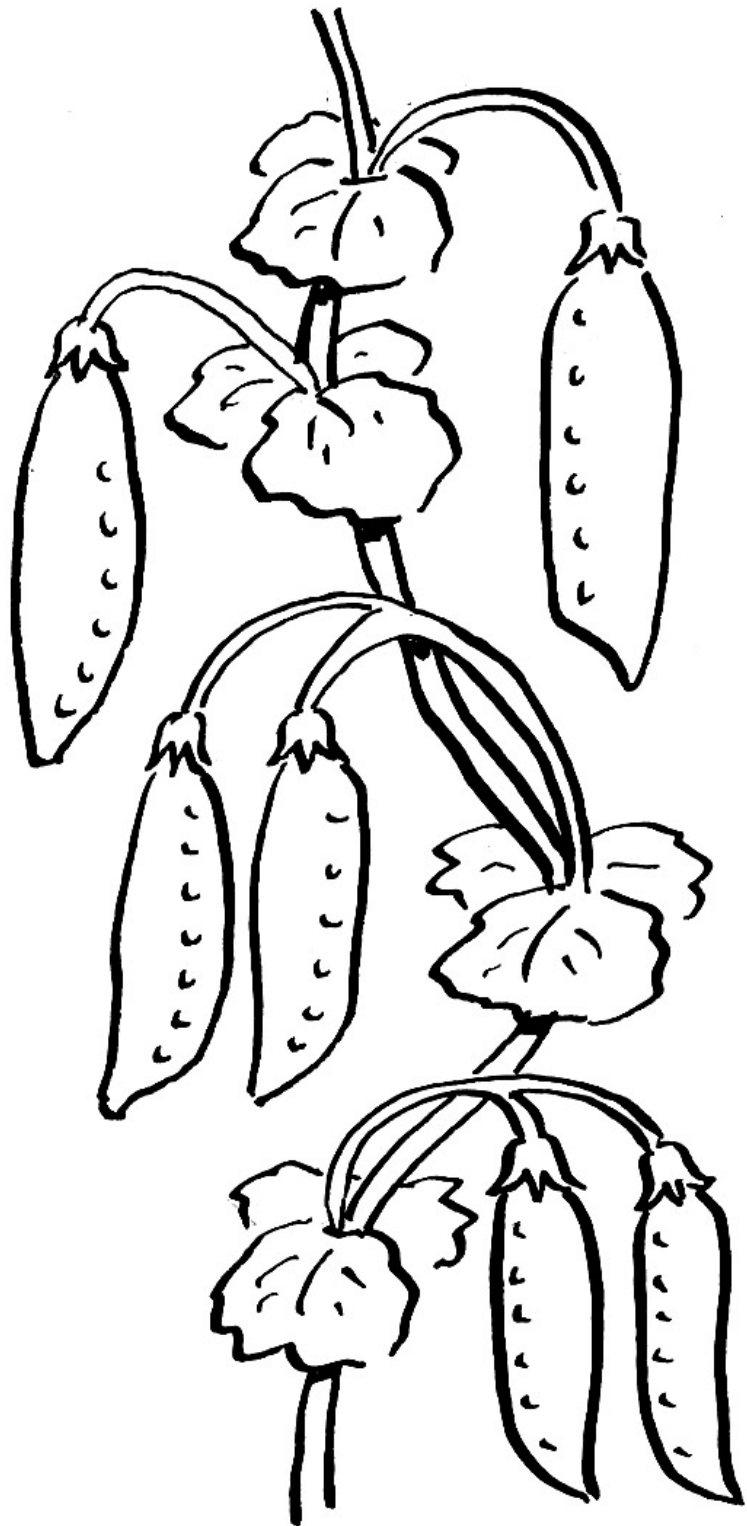
Peas and beans are a kind of plant called 'legumes'. We plant them in April.

In gardens and on allotments, look for pods on stems in clumps, low to the ground (usually supported by branching sticks) in early summer.

Peas and beans should be ready to be harvested in July.

We grow organic barley and peas together here, as a 'combi crop'. The barley stems provide support for the climbing pea plants. They are then harvested together. The pea and grain mix is fed to our sheep as supplementary protein before lambing.

Beans for human food are grown by our students on the horticulture plots next to the Conservation Area and in the Y7 allotment plots in 'Field A'. We sell the beans in our farm shop.



Growing crops

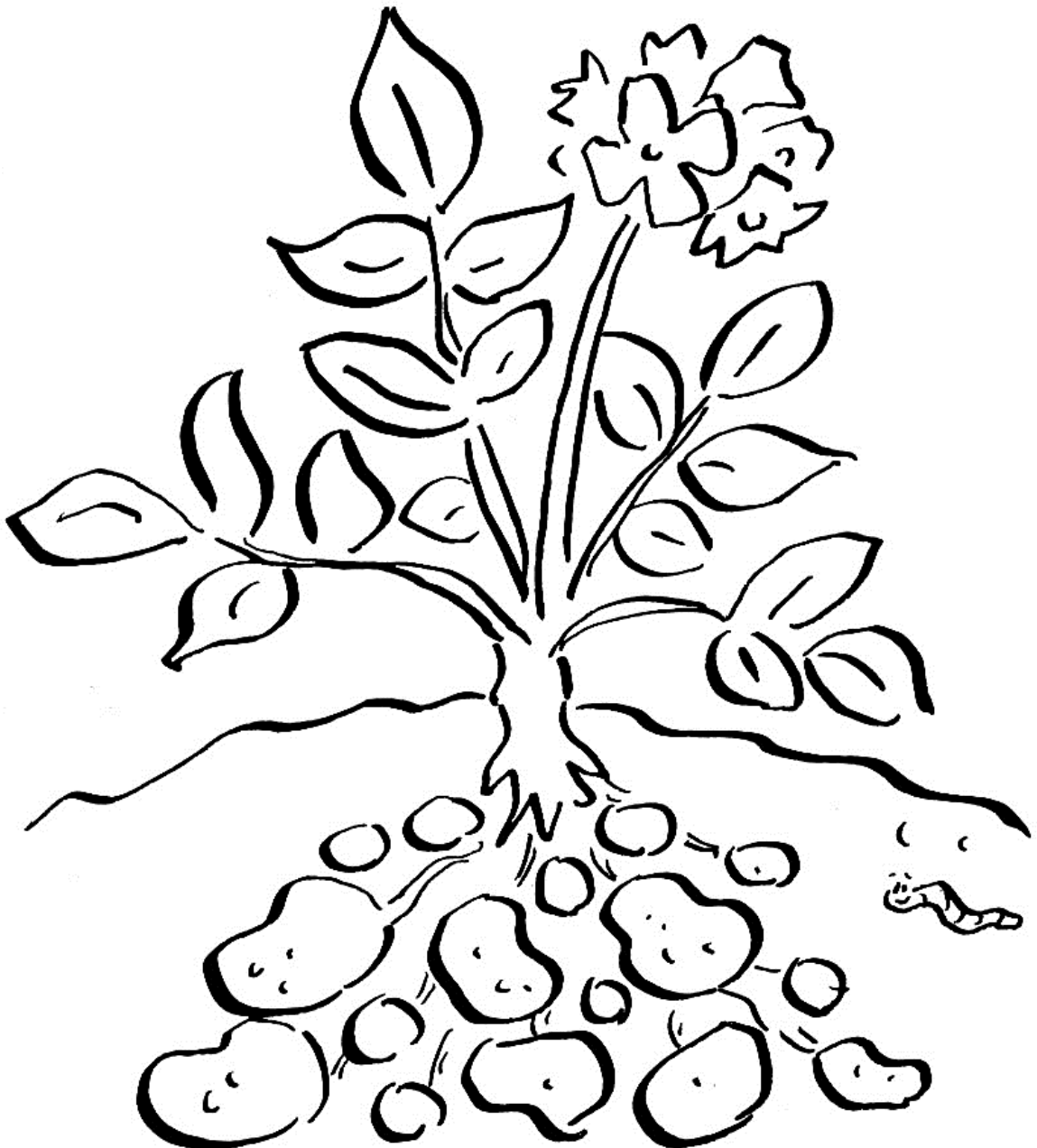
Potatoes

April is the time to plant potatoes.

Look for plants growing in ridges of soil in the summer in our horticulture plots. These are grown by the students on our vocational courses.

The potatoes are then harvested in September or October. You have to dig them carefully to avoid spoiling any by pushing the prongs of the fork through them.

The potatoes under the ground are used for our food. If we have enough left after the students who have grown them have taken some home, we sell them through our farm shop.



Growing crops

Linseed

Linseed can be sown in October or March.

Look for fields of blue flowers in late spring and early summer. Linseed is very pretty, making the fields look a bit like the sea when the flowers are out, especially with the wind rippling them. The flowers only open fully when the sun is shining.

Linseed is harvested in August.

The seeds are crushed for oil and the rest of the plant is ploughed back into the soil.



Growing crops

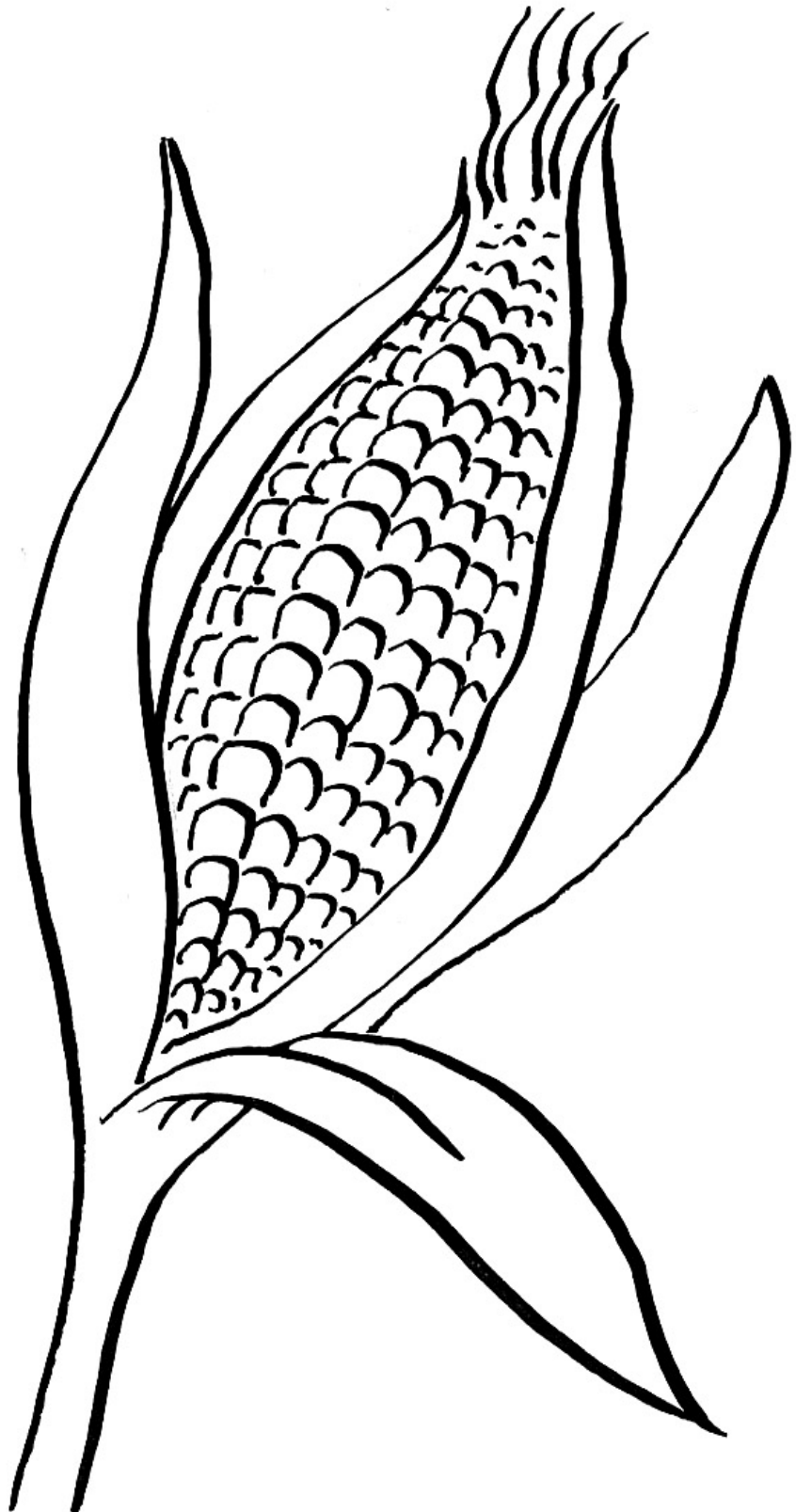
Maize

Maize is sown by farmers in April.

Look for tall, green, leafy plants with golden tassels that look a bit like hair, with cobs of corn ripening in late summer.

We harvest maize in September and October.

We grow our 'corn on the cob' on our horticulture plots for students to learn to cook and eat, or sell in the farm shop. When maize is grown in big fields on other farms, it will be chopped up and fed to the animals over the winter.



Growing crops

Sugar beet

Sugar beet is planted on farms in March. It is not a crop that we grow at the Warriner School Farm. Nowadays beet is mainly farmed in Eastern areas of England, from Yorkshire to Essex, also in the West Midlands. Look out for it if you visit these areas!

When they are growing in the fields you can see large green leaves in rows. Sugar beet is harvested from September to December. The harvested roots are then heaped in 'clamps'.

The root is used to make sugar and the waste is turned into animal feed. Leaf tops are fed to animals or ploughed back into the ground.



Growing crops

Winter oats

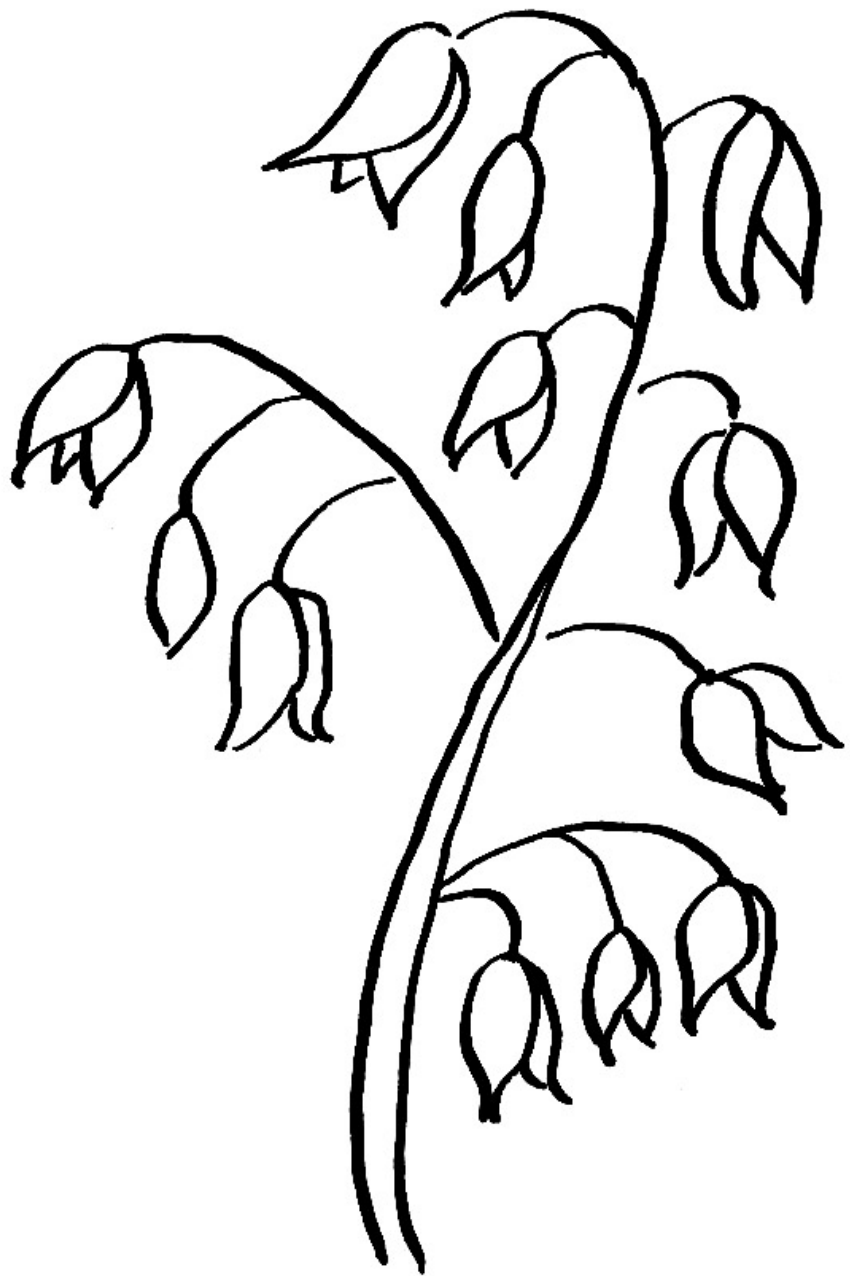
Oats are sown on the farm in September.

Look at how the grain grows higgledy-piggledy off the stalk. It is very different to wheat and barley which grow in neat rows at the top of the stalk and look a bit like plaited hair.

We harvest our oats in August.

Oats can be turned into food for humans, such as porridge, but on our farm we grow the oats as animal feed.

The stalks are kept as straw to use for winter bedding for the animals. We roll our oats in a small mill that you can see in our animal feed store. The rolled oats are then fed to our pigs and goats.



Growing crops

Grass

This is the most common crop grown by farmers.

It is sown from March to September, but can then be left for more than one year.

Look for the many different types of grass growing in the field.

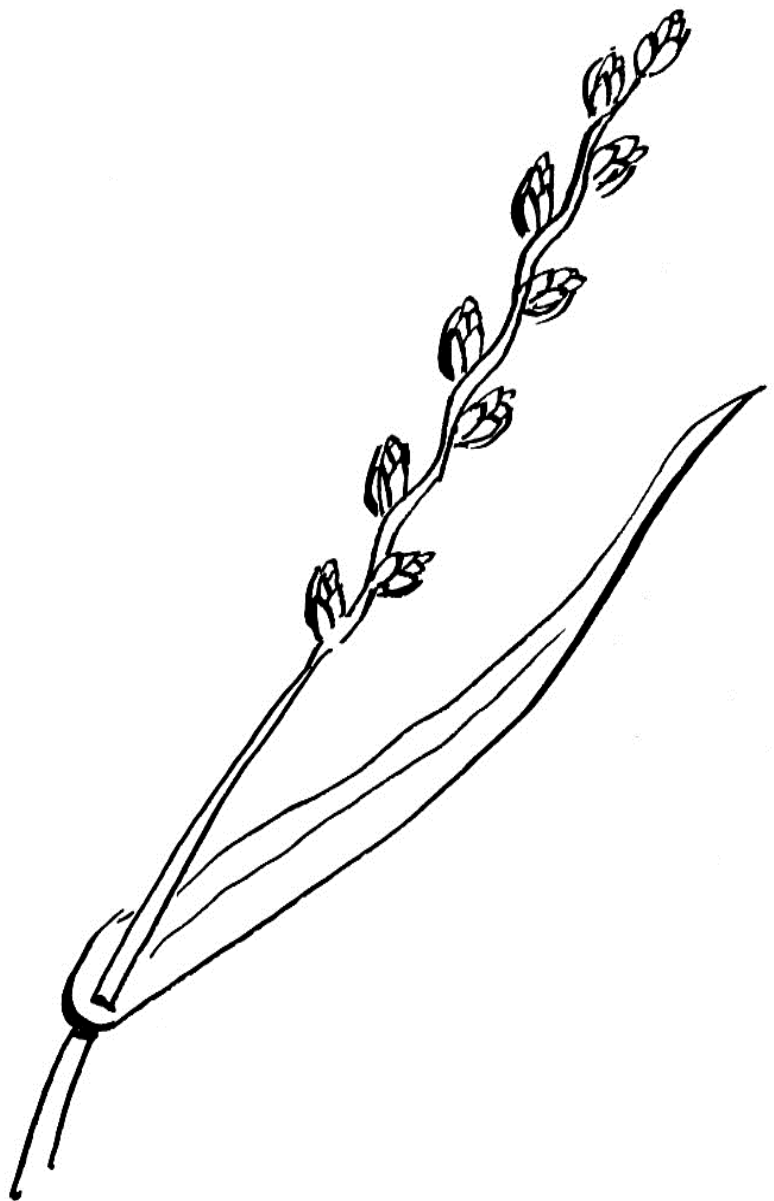
Some of our fields of grass are harvested in the Summer, others are grazed by our animals all year round.

The grass that is cut in the summer is made into hay and silage for animal feed, and is stored in our hay barn for the winter when the grass stops growing.

You can see our bales of hay in various places around the farm. We make some into rectangular bales and our contractor (the man who has special machinery and travels from farm to farm helping to look after their crops and fields) makes some into big round bales for us.

The contractor also has equipment to make Some of our grass into big round plastic-wrapped bales of silage (pickled grass). The silage is wrapped in plastic to keep the air out.

This allows the the grass to ferment and develop into sweet, fragrant winter feedstuff.



Farm processes:

Preparing the soil

This plough has blades. They make narrow trenches called furrows. As the blades cut through the soil, they bury the weeds and any remains of last year's crop. Ploughing also helps the air to circulate and the water to drain. When the tractor reaches the end of the field, the plough blades are turned over so that the next set of furrows will lie in the same direction. This makes it easier when sowing the seeds.

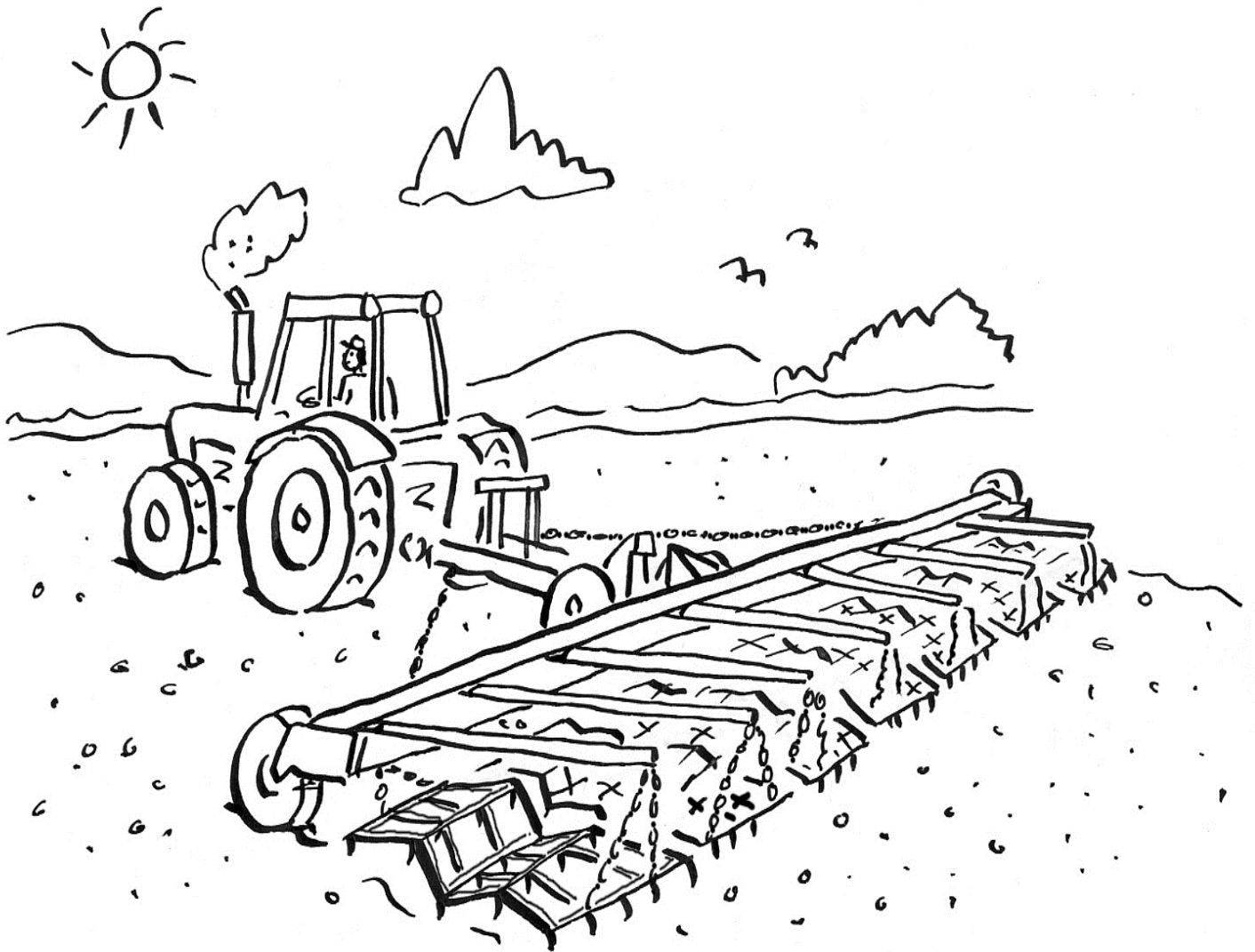
However, there is a lot less ploughing done nowadays and other ways of looking after the soil structure are used instead.



Farm processes:

Harrowing

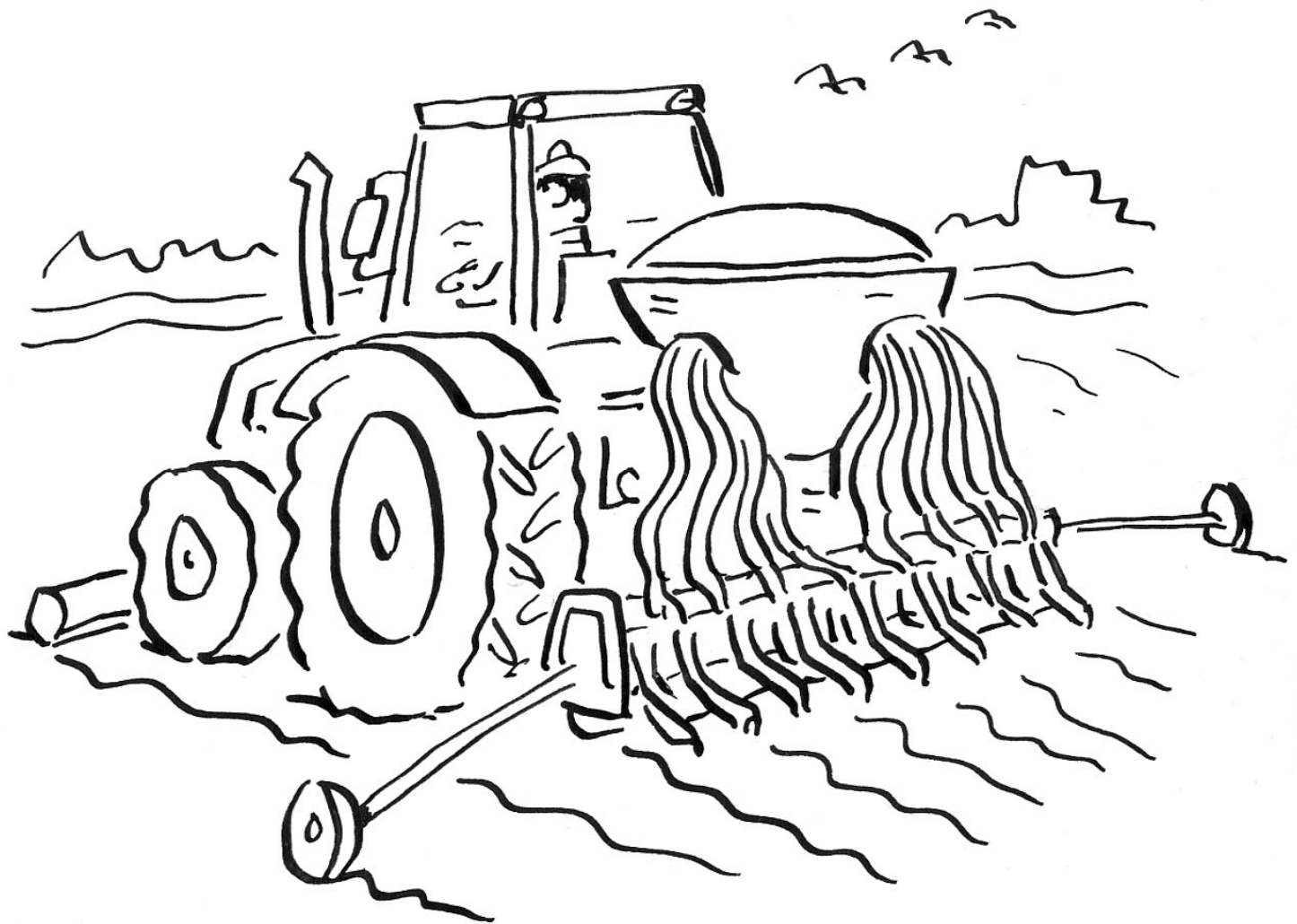
When small seeds such as grass are to be sown, the earth must first be broken into fine soil. This is normally done immediately after ploughing.



Farm processes:

Sowing

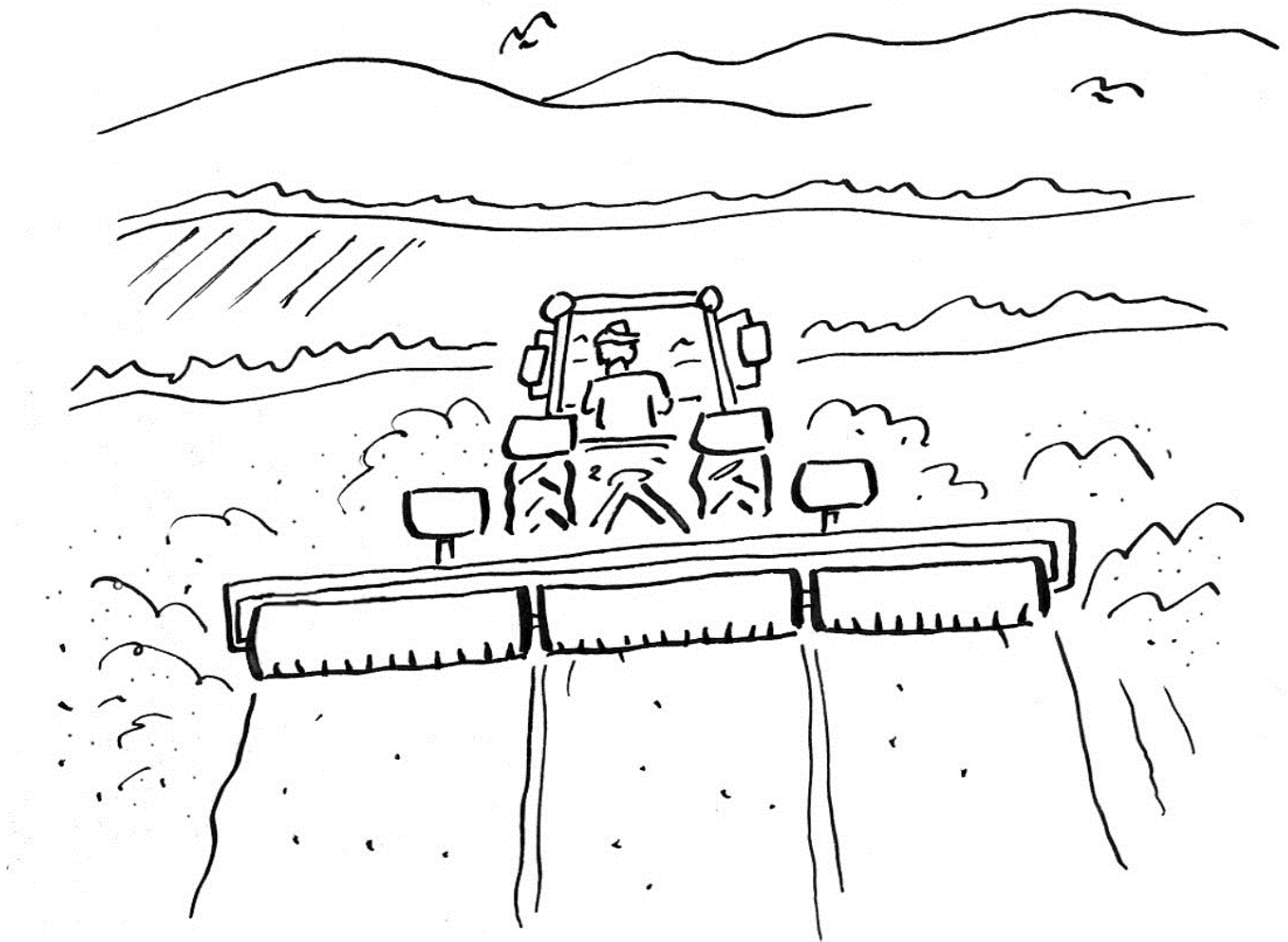
The machines used for sowing have drills (tubes) that sow the seeds neatly in rows in the prepared ground. Sometimes the harrow and seed drills are combined so that both processes take place at the same time. Gaps for the tractor wheels are left unplanted so that the crops are not damaged by the machinery working in the field. These gaps are called 'tramlines'.



Farm processes:

Rolling

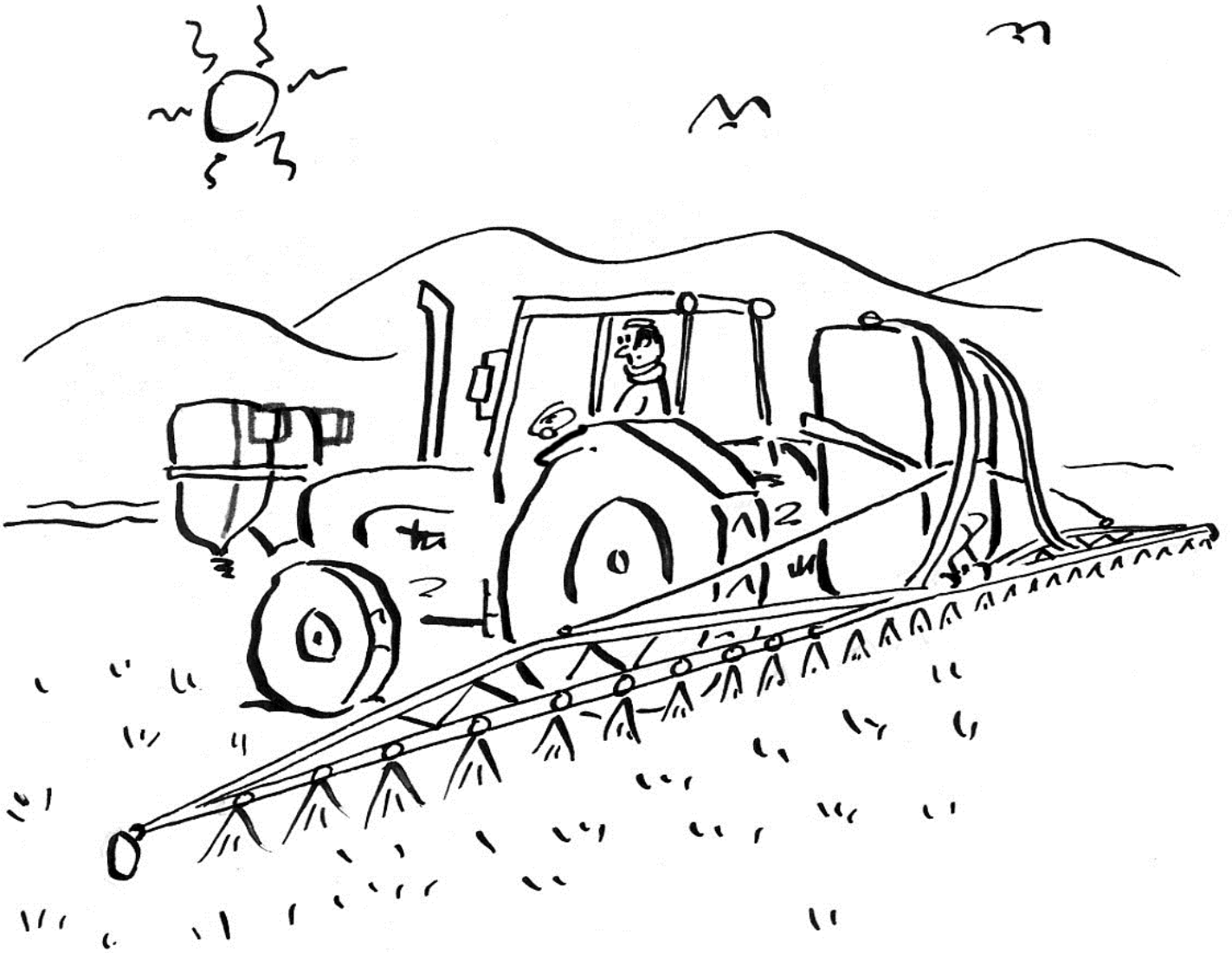
Rolling makes the ground firm around the seeds so that the moist soil is next to the seeds. This helps them to germinate and reduces damage from pests such as slugs.



Farm processes:

Helping the crops to grow

The crops need to be protected from weeds and diseases if they are to grow well. Fertiliser gives the plants extra nutrients so that they grow larger and stronger. Some crops, such as potatoes, need extra water.



Farm processes:

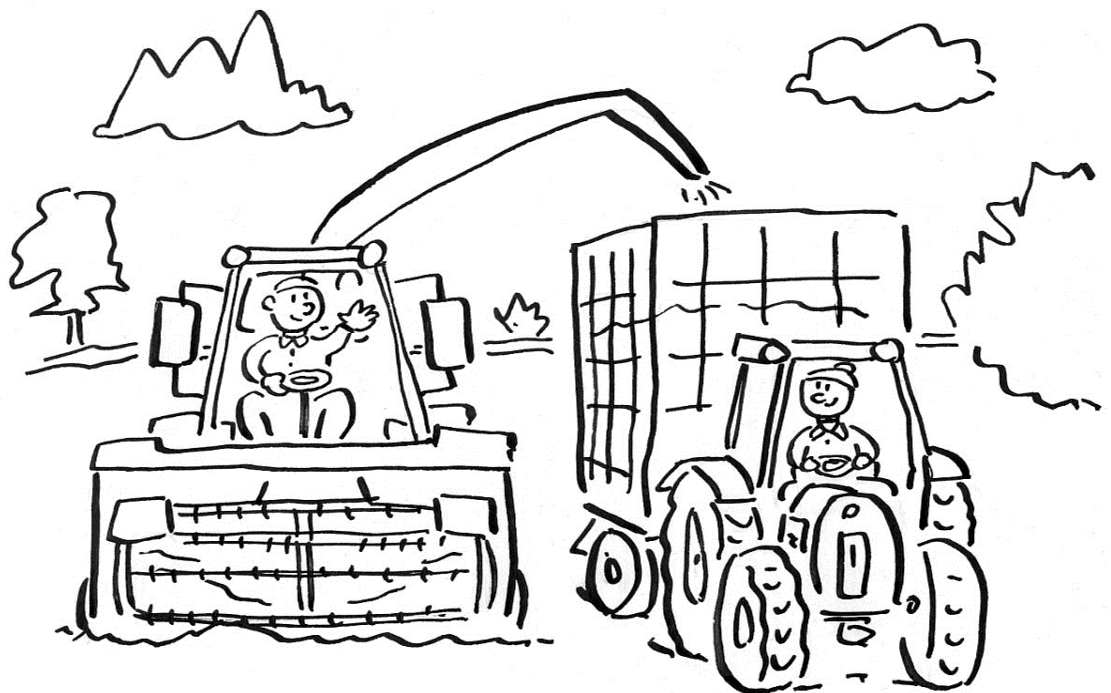
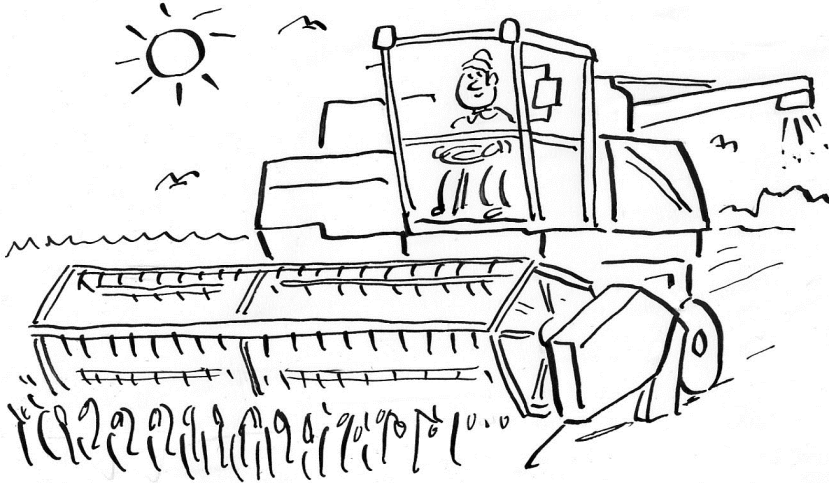
Harvesting

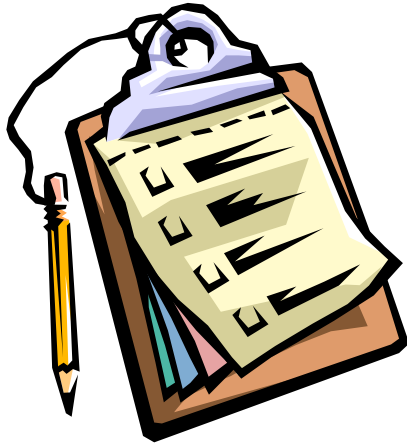
The crops are cut with different machines.

The combine harvester cuts the wheat and barley, separates grain from the ears and then throws out the stalks. The stalks are either baled as straw by another machine or chopped up and left on the soil. When the grain tank is full, a tractor drives up alongside and the grain is poured into its trailer.

Fresh grass that is to be preserved as silage is cut and allowed to wilt for a few hours in the field. It is then collected in bales, which are polythene wrapped to keep the air out, or picked up, chopped and put into polythene covered stores called clamps. Silage is used to feed the animals in the winter.

Grass that is to be preserved as hay is cut and allowed to dry before being baled. Hay is also used as animal feed in the winter.





Workshop Sheets

- On the following pages, we have provided a selection of our worksheets that you can use on your visit to the farm or take away as a follow-on resource. Many others are available depending on the topics you would like to cover whilst you are at the farm.
- We always provide a pack of follow-on material for teachers to take away with them which includes material that the children will be able to take home to show their parents, stickers, etc.
- In case you have chosen to extend your visit to a full day and wish to add on a workshop such as 'Habitats', 'Pond-Dipping' or 'Adaptations', a selection of the worksheets that would be used on such a visit have been included.





Warriner
School
Farm

Outreach Programme: Tel 01295 - 721471

Where's my Mum?

Draw a line for each baby to find its mother and fill in their names.

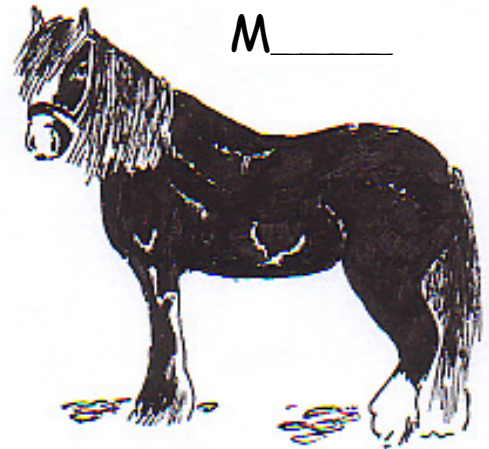
P _____



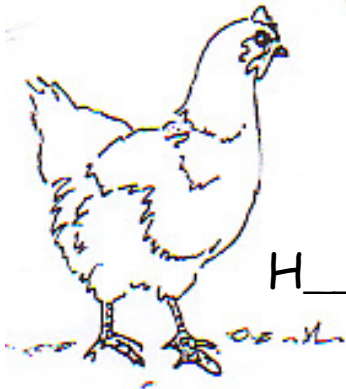
K _____



M _____



H _____



L _____



C _____



S _____



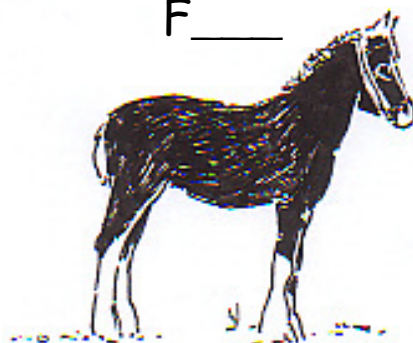
C _____



F _____

N _____

G _____



E _____



Which mother is missing?

Charlotte's web



Name _____



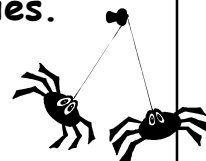
We have Gloucestershire Old Spots pigs on our farm.

How are our pigs different to Wilbur?

Where do our piglets like to go to keep cosy?

Where did Wilbur sleep to keep nice and warm?

We hunted for Charlotte's babies. Where did we find them?



In the barn

☐


On some old tyres

☐


On the woodpile

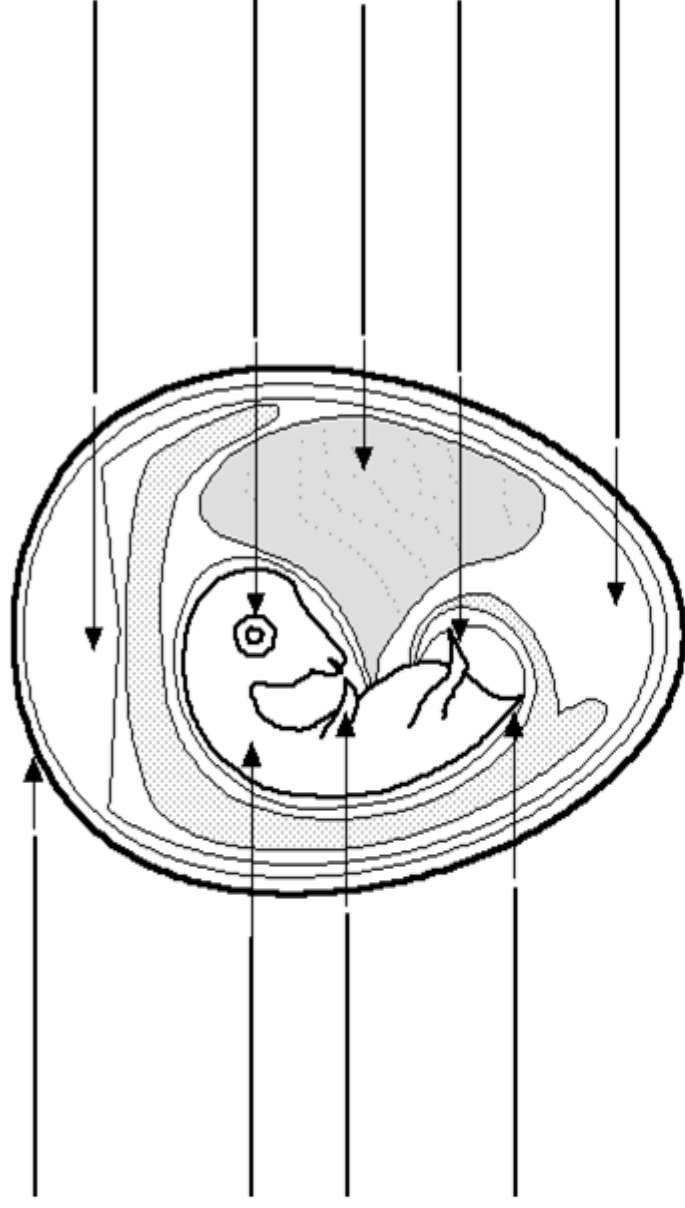
☐

Draw a picture of Charlotte's web. Choose a word to put in it that Charlotte might have used to describe this farm.



A chick embryo at 10 days old

Name:



Air cell

A space at the large end of the egg, between the inner and outer shell membranes.

(A membrane is a kind of skin.)

Albumen

The egg white. It provides protein and water for the embryo and protects it from microorganisms (bacteria).

Eggshell

The hard, protective coating of the egg. It is semi-permeable - this means only certain things can pass through it. It lets gases through but keeps other substances from entering the egg. It is made of calcium carbonate.

Embryo

The developing chick inside the egg.

Eye

Large and easy to spot on the head.

Leg

One of the lower limbs of the chick.

Tail

Found at the back end (the posterior) of the embryo.

Wing

One of the upper limbs of the chick.

Yolk

The yellow part of the egg, which contains nourishment (food) for the embryo.



How many different places can we find minibeasts?

	Beetles	Butterflies	Snails	Spiders	Worms	Other minibeasts
in the air						
on flowers						
in hedges						
in the grass						
under stones						
under logs						
on trees						
in other places						

Minibeasts



Many insects can fly.



Ladybirds are a kind of beetle.
Ladybirds can fly - they have 4 wings.

Most ladybirds are red with black spots.



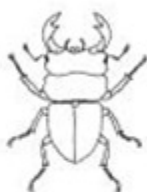
Some are y_____ with b_____ spots.



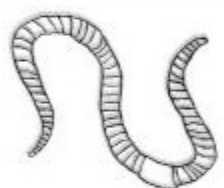
Some are b_____ with r_____ spots.



We hunted for beetles.
Where did we find them?



- In the grass ☐
- In some wood ☐
- On the ground ☐
- On leaves ☐
- Hiding under things ☐



Earthworms can grow up to 20cm long.

They eat dead plants and live in the soil.



If you pour water onto the ground and run over it, worms come to the surface!

Draw a minibeast that you have made up. Think about what it might need to help it to survive.

All insects have _____ legs.

There are more than a million different species of insects in the world.

Woodlice need to live in damp places.

We found some: under a stone ☐

Near the pond ☐

Out in the yard ☐



Pond life



There are lots of very tiny animals living in the pond.



We counted different sorts.



**Tiny red worms
live in the pond.**

Were there any
in our bowl?

**Special plants grow in
ponds.**



Duck weed floats on top of the water. Other plants live at different depths.
'Marginal' plants live around the pond's edges (margins).



**Which creatures
did we find?**











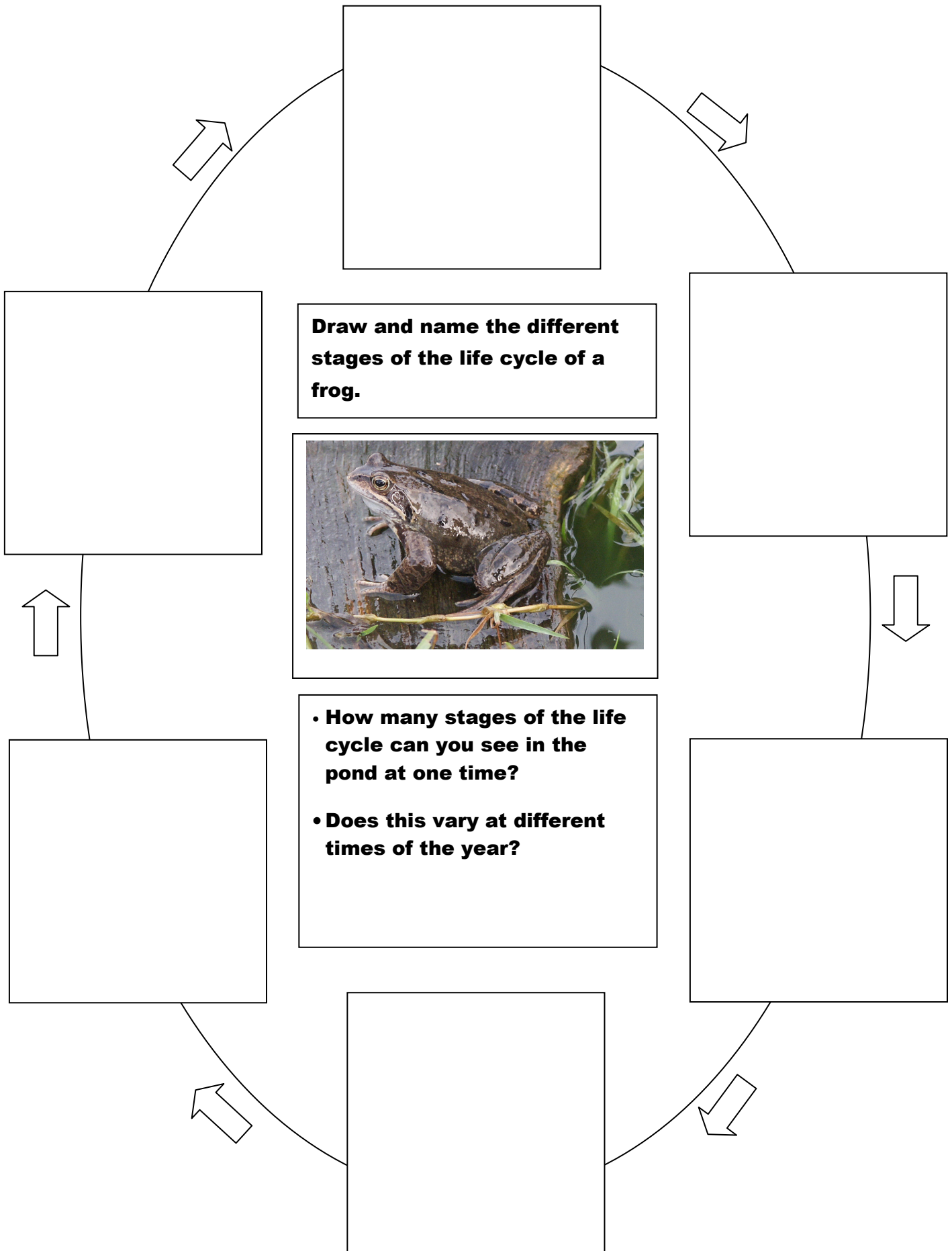








The Life cycle of a frog





Outreach Programme: Tel 01295 - 721471

Teeth, beaks and claws



Name _____

 What types of food do chickens eat?

 What does this make them?


a) carnivores


b) herbivores


c) omnivores

 Describe the shape and size of their beak.

 How is this useful to the chicken?


 Are chickens predators or prey?

 What animal preys on chickens?


 Describe the kind of teeth this animal has.


 Would teeth like this be useful for eating plants like grass?

 What type of feet do chickens have?

 How do these help them to get their food?

 What kind of feet do geese and ducks have?


 Why do they have this adaptation?

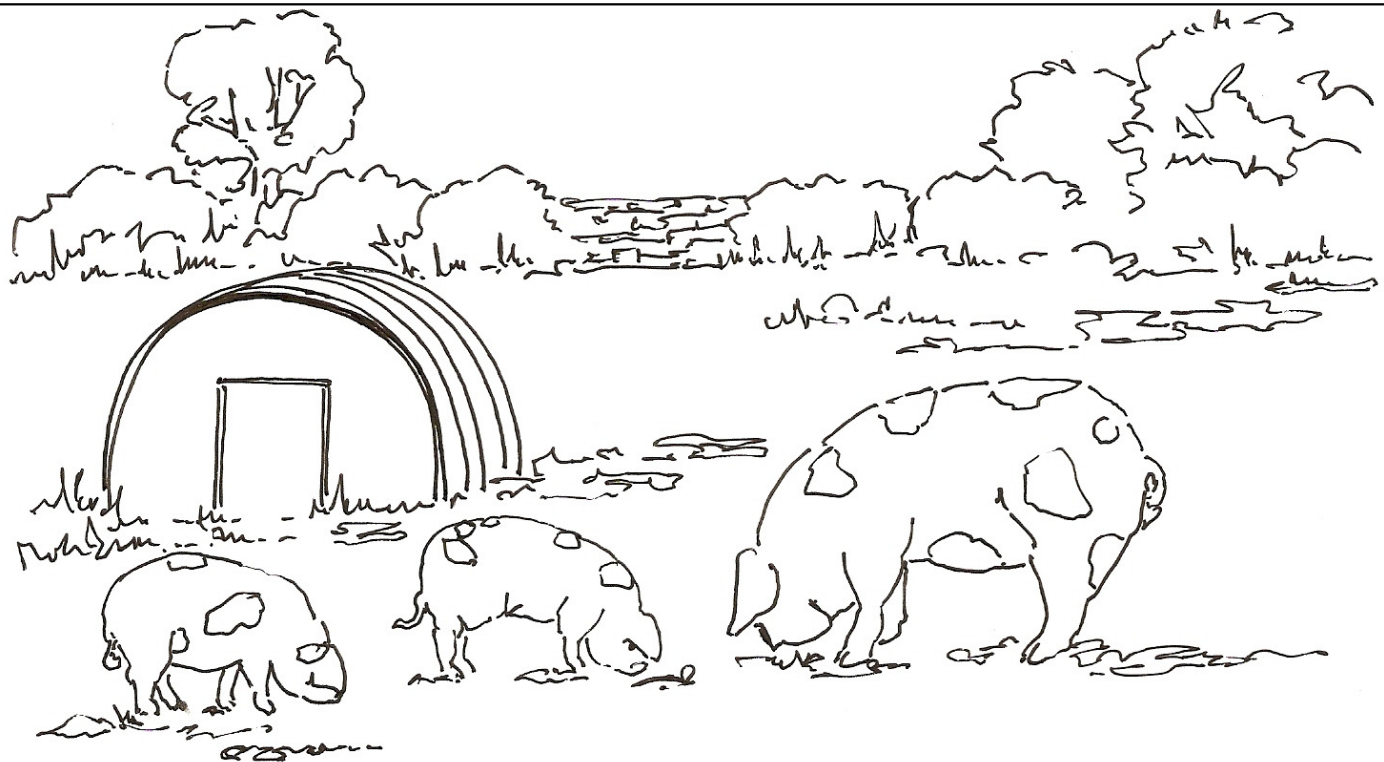
 What do ducks eat?

 Does the shape of their bill help them to get their food?

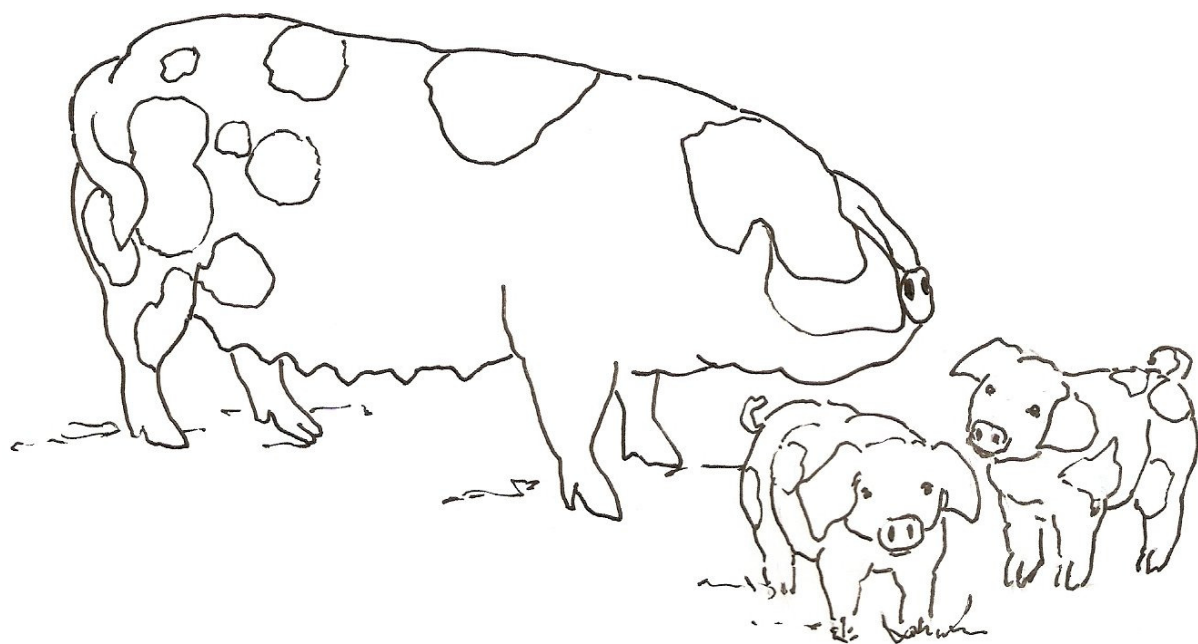
 Is there anything special about the bill of a goose?

 Why would this help them when they are feeding?

 Can you name another bird that has the same kind of bill?

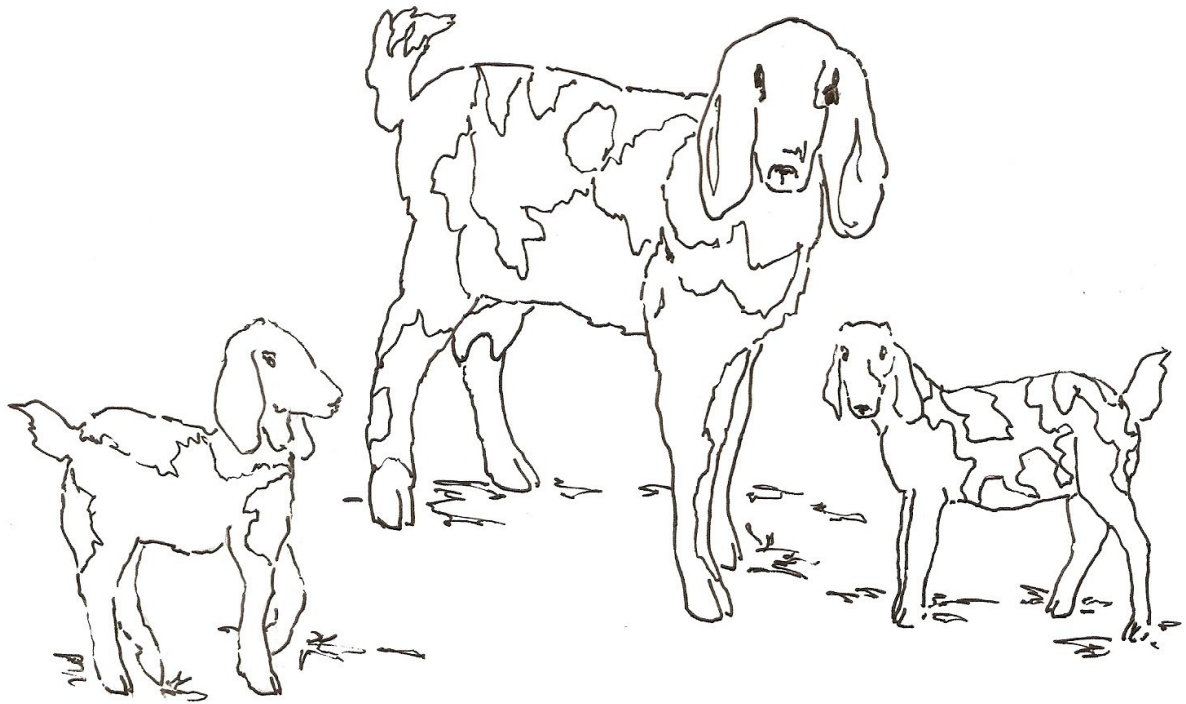


outdoor pigs

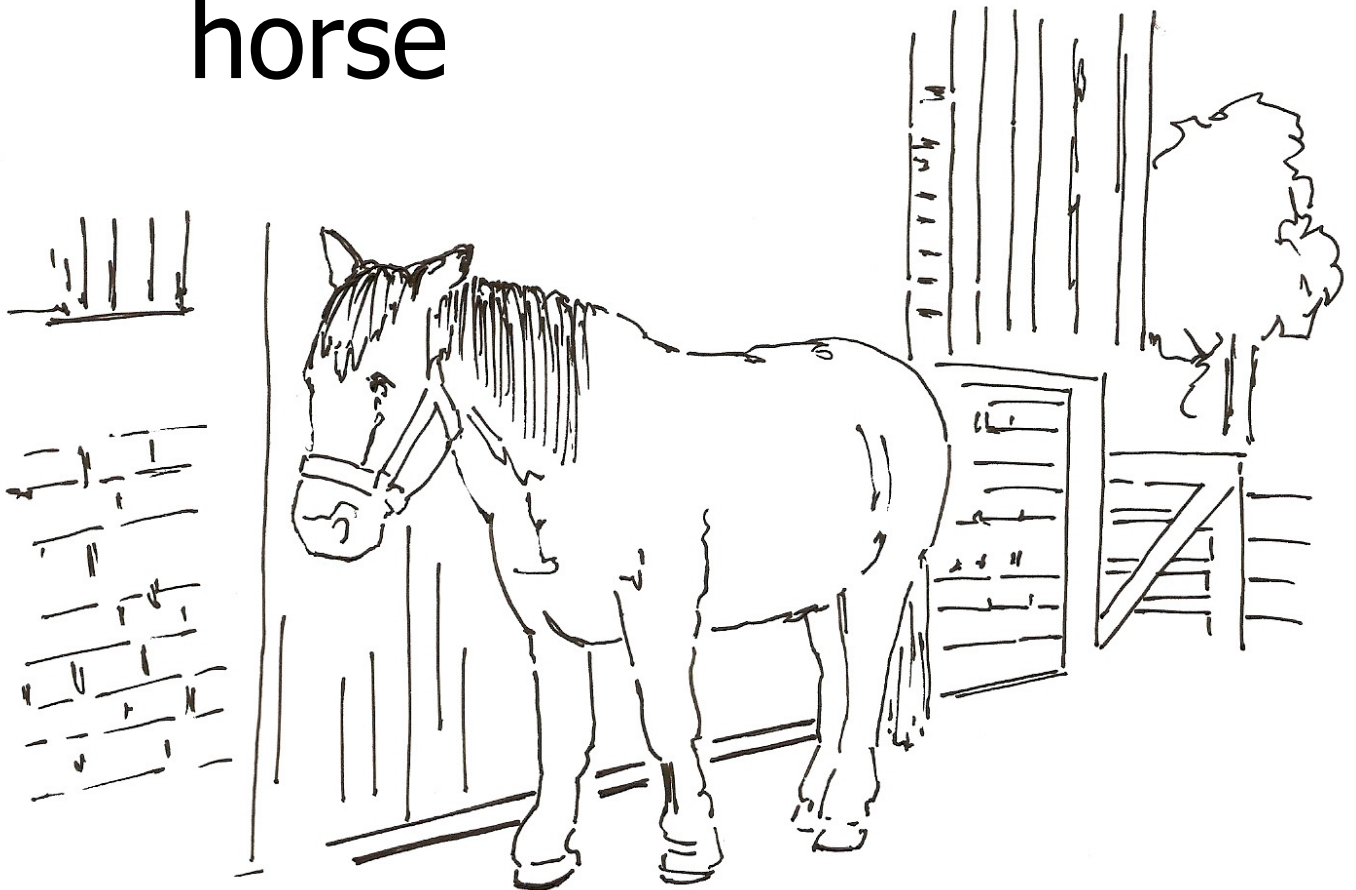


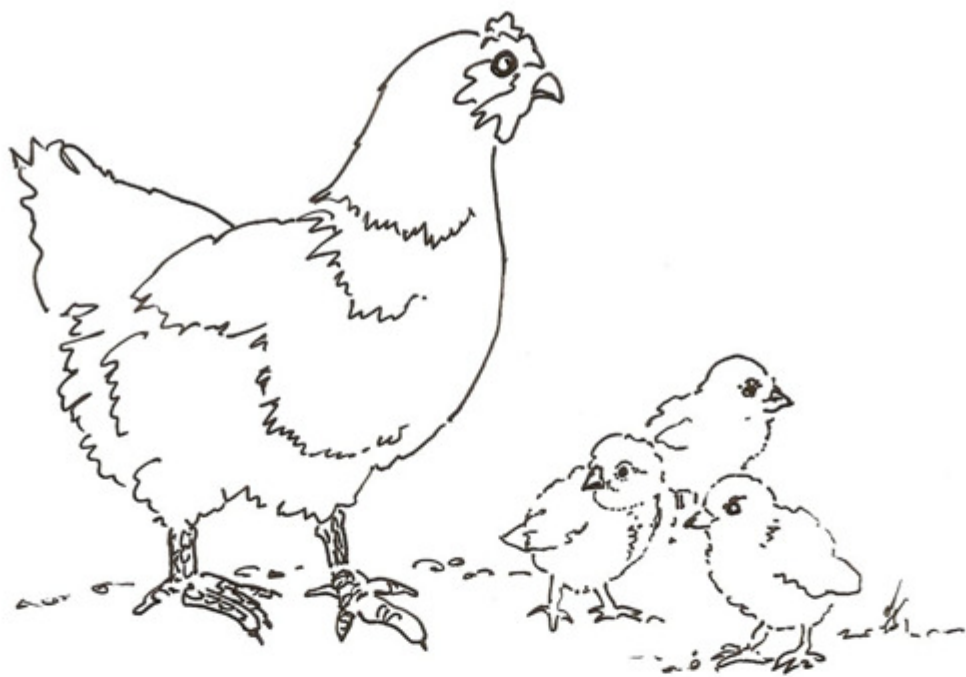
sow and piglets

nanny and kids

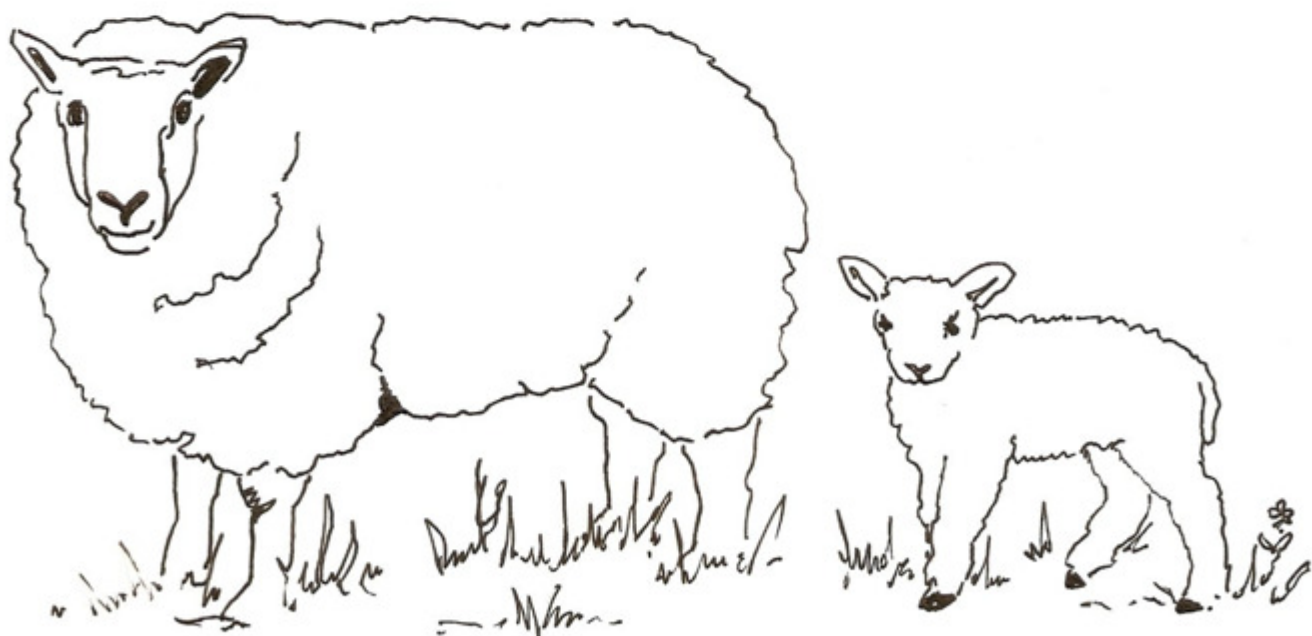


horse





hen and chicks



ewe and lamb