



BATS

At least 8 species of bat live in London. Most common is the pipistrelle bat, but numbers of all 8 species are falling. The three species most at risk are noctules, Leisler's bats and serotines.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage these bats to live in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or try the website of the Bat Conservation Trust:

www.bats.org.uk



BLACK REDSTART

The black redstart is a rare bird about the size of a robin. It has a distinctive red/orange tail. There are only very few of these birds in London and their numbers are decreasing.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage black redstarts to live in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or try the black redstart website:



HOUSE SPARROW

www.blackredstarts.org.uk

Until about ten years ago, the house sparrow was one of the commonest birds in London. In recent years, however, the numbers of these birds has dropped dramatically.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage these birds to live in the garden.

Notes down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or try the RSPB website: www.rspb.org



STAG BEETLE

The stag beetle is the UK's biggest land beetle. It can grow up to 8 cm long! Stag beetles like London and there is quite a large population here. However, they are quite fussy about their habitat and need some quite specific conditions.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage stag beetles to live in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

SLOW WORM

The slow worm looks like a snake but it's actually a legless lizard. It's not poisonous and can shed its tail if it's caught by a predator. Slow worms live in London but have you ever seen one?

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage the slow worm to live in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or the website of the Herpetological Conservation Trust: www.herpconstrust.org.uk



TOWER MUSTARD

Tower mustard is a plant 30 – 100 cm tall which grows on wastelands and disturbed ground. It is not particularly attractive, but it is nationally rare and declining. There is a large population of the species in London.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage tower mustard to grow in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.



Or try the London Wildlife Trust website:

www.wildlondon.org.uk

A good place
London
Action Plan



to start is the
Biodiversity
website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

MISTLETOE

Mistletoe is scarce in the Greater London area due to the lack of suitable natural habitat. It grows on trees in parks and gardens, and is a parasite on these trees. It has a long history of herbal medicines and seasonal traditions.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage mistletoe to grow in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html



BLACK POPLAR

The black poplar tree is usually found in wet areas along streams and rivers. It is a rare native tree and most of the examples in London are very old. The wood from the tree is heat and fire resistant.

See if you can find out any information about how to encourage black poplar tree seedlings to grow in the garden.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html



WATER VOLE

The water vole is a small brown mammal that lives around water courses such as rivers and streams. It is the most rapidly declining mammal species in Britain.

See if you can find out any information about how to create suitable habitats for water voles.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:
www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or the website of The Mammal Society:
www.abdn.ac.uk/mammal



GREY HERON

The grey heron is an important bird in London – the species has increased and spread in the capital due to improvements in the water quality of the River Thames.

See if you can find out any information about how to create suitable habitats for grey herons.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:
www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or the RSPB website: www.rspb.org.uk



PEREGRINE

The peregrine usually nests in cliffs, but in recent years increasing numbers of pairs have taken to nesting on buildings and bridges in urban areas of the UK – including London. The species is recovering from a massive decline in the mid 20th Century.

See if you can find out any information about how to create suitable habitats for peregrines.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:
www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or the RSPB website: www.rspb.org.uk



SAND MARTIN

The sand martin is a swallow-like bird that is fairly common in the UK as a summer migrant, but numbers have declined in London. It nests in colonies in sandy banks and eats insects on the wing.

See if you can find out any information about how to create suitable habitats for sand martins.

Note down any information you find and make sure you list the websites that you use.

A good place to start is the London Biodiversity Action Plan website:

www.lbp.org.uk/03action/.html

Or the RSPB website: www.rspb.org.uk