



Learning at Home

Wildlife Animals

Set 1 Workbook



ECE to Junior Primary

SPCA Education



About the SPCA Home Learning Booklets



Thank you for downloading one of SPCA's Home Learning Booklets. We are so happy you want to learn more about animals and we are excited to see some photos of the activities you do. Here are some instructions on how to use these booklets.

We have three sets of booklets. Each set has similar activities but they become progressively more difficult. Choose a set that will be the best challenge for you. In each set there are three booklets; one for companion animals, one for farmed animals and one for wildlife.

Each booklet has 12 activities. We would like you to do at least 7 of the activities. There are different types of activities that include arts and crafts, reading, writing stories and maths problems, so that you can choose the type of activities that you enjoy. At the back of the booklet, there is a checklist for you to tick off the activities you have done.

Once you have completed at least 7 activities, send a copy of the checklist you have filled in at the back of the booklet and photos of your two favourite activities to education@spca.nz. We would love to share your work, so by sending in your photos you are agreeing for SPCA New Zealand to share your work on the SPCA Kids' Portal and within SPCA social media postings. If you do not want your photos to be shared, please tell us in your email when you send them in.

When you send us your checklist and photos we will send you a digital badge to recognise your hard work.

You may only want to do one booklet, or you may want to do all three in the set. Send in your work to get the digital badge each time you complete a booklet. If you decide to complete all three booklets, send a picture of all three of your digital badges to show us that you have completed them all and receive an SPCA Certificate and paw badge you could pin to your school bag or pencil case.

Some of the activities will be done in the booklet and for some of the activities you will be creating things. You can print the booklet and fill in the activities on paper or you can download the booklet and fill in the activities digitally. For any activities that you do not do in the book, take a photo of what you made or what you did, and add it to your booklet.

At the back of the booklet there is a colouring sheet which you may like to do and some information about other ways you can get involved with SPCA. There are also some blank pages if you need more space to do any of the activities.

If you need any information about animals to help you while you are working through these activities, go to the SPCA Kids' Portal for information about caring for lots of different animals and how to be a responsible animal guardian.





The safety of you and the animals that are part of the activities is the most important thing while working through these booklets. Below we have made a list of things to help keep you and the animals safe.

- > Always have an adult with you if you are completing an activity away from home. For example, visiting the library, a farm or a local habitat.
- > Always have an adult helping you if you are working with tools.
- > Make sure you are being cyber safe if you are working on the computer for any of your activities.
- > All enrichment items or other items that are for animals must be checked by an adult before they are given to the animal. Any items that are for an animal that is not yours must be checked by that animal's guardian before the items are given to the animal.
- > All enrichment items must be made with non-toxic materials and have no loose, sharp or broken bits on them that could injure an animal. Ask an adult to help you get together your materials.
- > Animals need to be supervised while they are using enrichment items. Items with string can be dangerous if animals are left alone with them and should be packed away when play time is over.
- > If you are observing animals or taking photos of them, give them lots of space and watch them calmly and quietly. The amount of space they need will depend on the animal. If you are observing a companion animal, you are able to be much closer to them than if you are observing wildlife. This is important to keep yourself and the animals safe.

It's now time to begin! ENJOY!



Let's go.
Follow me!





Where Do I Live?



An animal's home is called a habitat and an animal's body features help them to live and survive in their habitat. Looking at an animal's body can help us to know what sort of habitat that animal might live in.



Look at the New Zealand native bird pictures below and match them to their habitat, where they live.

Draw a line from the bird to their home.



Kiwi



Urban garden



Whio (blue duck)



Forest Floor



Pīwakawaka (fantail)



Ocean



Korokā (fantail)



Fast flowing river

Image credits can be found on the answer page.





Spot the Difference



Freshwater and wetland habitats are home to many important New Zealand plants, birds, insects and fish. These habitats include lakes, rivers, swamps, and streams. Sadly, almost all of our wetland habitats have been destroyed, mostly because of people building houses, making roads and creating farms on them, or too close to them.

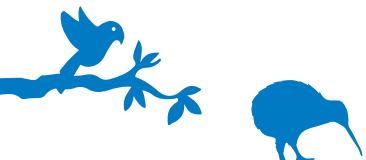


Look at the two wetland images below, can you circle the differences you see between them?

Which wetland do you think has been looked after?



Tip: You can help take care of our freshwater and wetland habitats by planting the right plants around them and always putting your rubbish in the bin.





Animal Creative Writing



It's time to use your imagination and get creative! Make up a wild animal and tell us all about them. Your animal can be as silly as you like.



Draw a picture of your wild animal, or create your animal using playdough or craft materials and take a photo of them.

Next tell us about your animal by finishing the sentences below with pictures or words.

My wild animal is called _____

My wild animal lives _____

My wild animal eats _____





Māori Legend

How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings



Manu (birds) had a significant place in traditional Māori life and are still a very important part of Māori tikanga (culture). The Kiwi in particular is a unique taonga (treasure) and for this activity we explore the Māori legend, 'How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings' to find out why they are special.

Firstly, look at the story illustrations below, what are the pictures telling you? Next, ask an adult to read the story text to you.



A long time ago in Aotearoa, New Zealand, Tāne-mahuta was walking through the forest.

He looked up at his children, the trees, and noticed they were getting sick as bugs were eating their roots. Tāne-mahuta knew he had to ask one of his brother's children, the birds, to come down to the forest floor to look after it otherwise he would lose his children, the trees, and the birds would lose their home.



Tāne-mahuta asked the birds, 'Who will come down from the forest roof and live on the forest floor to help save the trees?'



'E Tūi, will you come down to the forest floor?' Tūi looked down at the forest floor and saw the cold, dark earth and shuddered. Tūi said, 'No, it is too dark and I am afraid of the dark.'

'Pūkeko, will you come down to the forest floor?' Pūkeko looked down at the forest floor and saw the cold, damp earth and shuddered. 'No, it is too damp and I do not want to get my feet wet.'

'Pipīwharau, will you come down to the forest floor?' Pipīwharau looked around and saw his family. 'No, I am busy at the moment building my nest.'

'E Kiwi, will you come down to the forest floor?' Kiwi looked up at the trees and saw the sun filtering through the leaves. Kiwi looked around and saw his family. Kiwi looked at the cold damp earth and said, 'I will!'



Tāne-mahuta was filled with joy, for this little bird was giving him hope. Tāne-mahuta was happy but he warned Kiwi of what would happen if he lived on the forest floor.

He told him that he would grow thick, strong legs so that he could rip apart the logs on the ground. He would also lose his coloured feathers and wings so that he would not be able to go back up to the roof of the forest.

Tāne-mahuta asked Kiwi again and Kiwi said that he would go down to the forest floor.



Tāne-mahuta turned to the other birds and said, 'E Tūi, because you were too scared to come down from the forest roof, you will now wear two white feathers at your throat as the mark of a coward.'

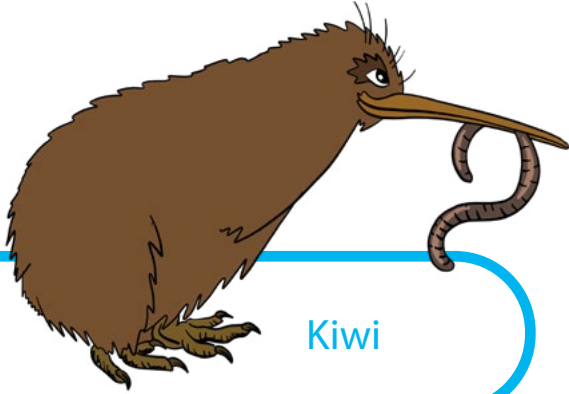
Pūkeko, because you did not want to get your feet wet, you will live forever in the swamp.

Pipīwharau, because you were too busy building your nest, from now on you will never build another nest again, but lay your eggs in other birds' nests.

But you Kiwi, because of your great sacrifice, you will become the most well-known and loved bird of them all!

Puppet Story

 Print and cut out these finger puppets.
Use the puppets to retell and perform the legend.



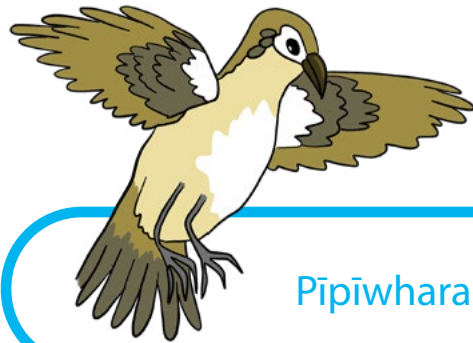
Kiwi



Tāne-mahuta



Pūkeko



Pipiwharauroa



Morepork



Tūi





How Many Birds?



We are lucky to have so many special birds in Aotearoa, New Zealand.

Sit quietly in your back garden or at your local park, beach, bush or wetlands and watch the birdlife around you.

Look with your eyes and listen with your ears.

How many different species (types) of birds you can see? Visit NZ Birds at nzbirdsonline.org.nz to help you name the birds you see.

With the help of an adult, use the table on the next page to tally how many birds you see.

Note: The birds may come and go while you are watching. So that you don't count the same birds twice, just write down the most you see together at one time.

For example, if you see two sparrows, record two tally marks. If they fly away into the trees and then you see four more sparrows, two of them could be the same sparrows you saw first so just add two more tally marks to make four, not six.

Remember not to feed birds bread as this can make them sick. As you watch the birds you may notice the healthy, natural foods they do like to eat.



Name of Bird Species	Number of Birds
e.g. Tūī	
Total of birds observed:	





How Much Rubbish?



Many of the foods we eat come pre-packed, often in plastic. This packaging becomes rubbish as we don't often use it again. Over the next week keep a record of how many pieces of rubbish you have left in your lunchbox at the end of each day.



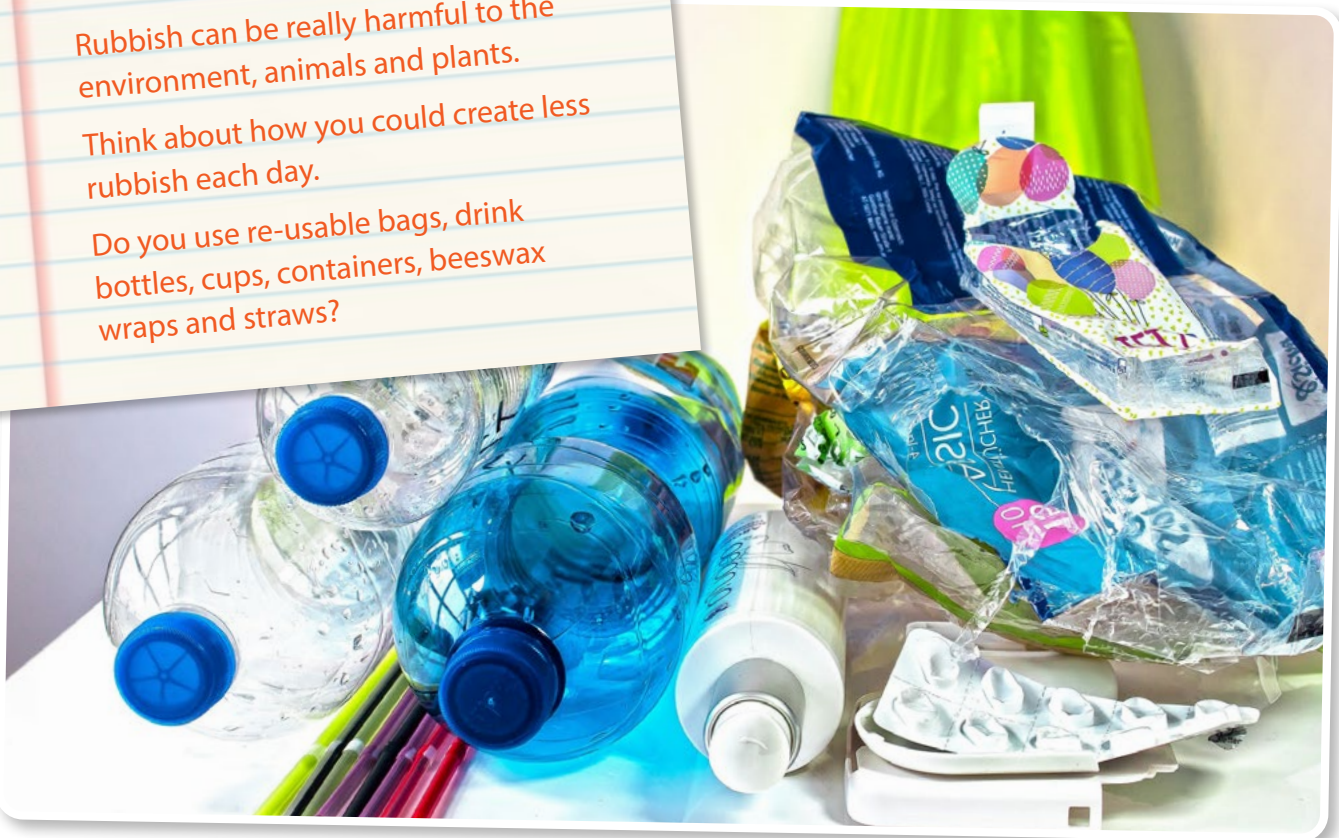
Count how many pieces of rubbish are in your lunch box each day and record it in the table below.

At the end of the week use a calculator to add up how many pieces of rubbish you have altogether.

Rubbish can be really harmful to the environment, animals and plants.

Think about how you could create less rubbish each day.

Do you use re-usable bags, drink bottles, cups, containers, beeswax wraps and straws?



Day	Number of Pieces of Rubbish
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Weekly Total	

Now estimate how much rubbish your lunches create in a year: _____

Use a calculator to times the weekly total by 52, as there are 52 weeks in a year.

Weekly total* x 52 = _____





Bug Hotel



Insects are very important. They help to pollinate plants (which means new plants can grow), control pest insects and help to keep the soil healthy. Make a bug hotel to help the insects in your garden and give them a safe home.

Follow the instructions below and make your very own bug hotel!

Materials

Bug hotels can be made out of many different natural and recycled materials. Have a look around your garden or local park, and in the recycling bin for materials to use.

Recycled materials could use:

- > Glass jar
- > Ice cream container
- > Milk carton
- > Cardboard
- > Twine or string

Natural materials could use:

- > Leaves
- > Moss
- > Bark
- > Sticks
- > Pinecones



Bug hotels can be made out of many different natural and recycled materials. Have a look around your garden or local park, and in the recycling bin for materials to use.



Instructions

- 1 Gather the materials you will use.
- 2 Clean the recycled items well before you start.
- 3 Start to build the hotel, fill the container with the natural materials.

TIP: It helps to first put the heavier items on the bottom then fill with the lighter items, leaves, moss, bark etc.

- 4 Get creative and design a sign for your bug hotel.
- 5 Place the finished bug hotel in your garden.





Sun Catchers

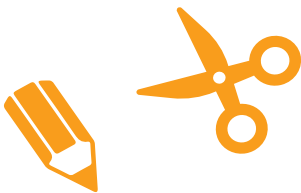


Window strike is when a bird accidentally flies into a window. Windows often reflect the clouds, sky or trees, meaning birds can't see them and they fly into them. This can cause serious injuries or the bird may even die. To help stop birds flying into your windows you can hang items in them, so birds can see them.

It's time to get crafting! For this activity you will be making a sun catcher to hang in your window to help prevent window strike. Follow the instructions on the next page.

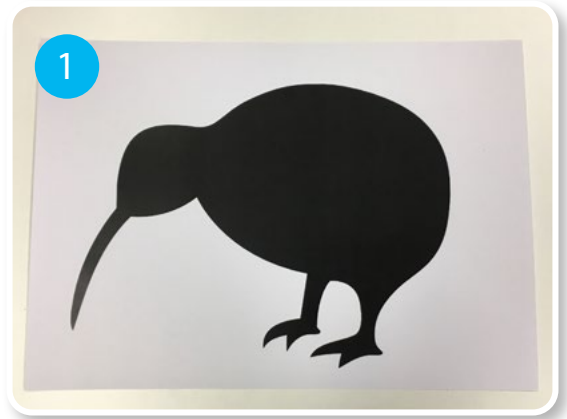
Materials

- >Thick paper or card
- >Tissue paper or cellophane
- >Scissors
- >Cellotape
- >Glue
- >String



Instructions

- 1 Start by printing or drawing your chosen animal onto thick paper.
- 2 Cut around the image or drawing and inside the image, leaving a 2cm border.
- 3 Cut tissue paper or cellophane into strips.
- 4 Glue around the animal border and place the strips of tissue paper or cellophane across the back of the animal outline.
- 5 Cut off the tissue paper or cellophane that is hanging over the side.
- 6 If you like, repeat steps 1 and 2 and then glue the second border to the back of your animal sun catcher.
- 7 Tape a piece of string to the back of your sun catcher.
- 8 Hang your masterpiece in your window!





Manu Aute Bird Kite



Manu aute or kites are a feature of traditional Māori culture and were flown for fun and to communicate with people far away. The kites were often shaped like birds and were made from natural materials such as wood, branches, bark, and were decorated with toetoe, shells and feathers.

For this activity you get to create your own manu aute, bird kite!

Materials

Collect the materials you will need. Traditionally manu aute were made from natural resources, but you can use whatever materials you have available to you. If you're using natural materials check out [THIS](#) video for inspiration.

To make the frame
you could use:

- >Light wood or sticks
- >Harakeke – flax
- >Cardboard
- >Paper
- >Toetoe
- >Fabric
- >String



To decorate
you could use:

- >Feathers
- >Shells
- >Paint
- >Pens
- >Ribbon

Tools:

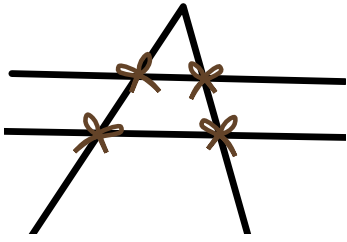
- >Scissors
- >Cellotape
- >Craft glue
- >Hot glue gun
- >Craft knife
- >Stapler
- >Stapler gun



Interesting fact:
Manu is the word
for both bird and
kite in te reo Māori.



1



Create the manu aute frame. Like the one in the picture. You could create the frame using toetoe, cardboard strips or tubes, sticks, light wood e.g. bamboo. Using harakeke or string tie the frame together, where the rods meet.

2



Use harakeke, paper, cardboard or material to add a sail and wings. Use glue, cellotape or harakeke to attach the sail. Wrap harakeke or strips of papers, material or cardboard around the wings.

3



Add patterns and design to the sail of your kite. You could use paint, colouring in pens. You may like to research traditional Māori designs, like koru.

4



Decorate your manu aute with feathers and shells. Kites often had long tail feather known as pūhihi, on the bottom or ends of the wings.

5



Tie a long piece of string to the top of your kite. You have made a manu aute! On a windy day you may like to ask an adult to help you test your kite out to see if it flies.



Nature Photography



New Zealand's wildlife lives in many different types of homes. Their homes are called habitats. Go on an adventure exploring your local community in search of wild animals, such as birds, lizards, insects and sea creatures like penguins, fur seals and fish.

Sit quietly and watch the wildlife in their habitat. Make sure to look with your eyes and do not get too close to the animals.



Take photos of one wild animal and their habitat. Capture all the different features of their habitat.

Think about what the animal needs in their habitat to keep them happy and healthy. What do they eat? Where do they sleep?



Once you are back home use the photos you took to create an art piece.



This could be digitally on the computer or you could print the photographs and create a collage.





Rubbish Disposal



Litter is bad for people, animals and the environment so it is important we throw away our rubbish in the right places and keep our community free of litter. We must take care of the environment and the living creatures within it.



Note: Rubbish disposal rules are different across New Zealand and within different local councils. Have a look at your local council's rubbish/recycling guidelines





Draw a line between each litter item and the rubbish bin it belongs in.

Tip:

- > Yellow – Hard plastics, tins and juice cartons
- > Green – food scraps, garden waste and paper
- > Red – Polystyrene, nappies and coffee cups



Recycling



Compost



Rubbish





Bee-Friendly Gardening



Dig-in! For this activity you will be creating a bee-friendly garden.

Bees have a very important job - pollinating plants. When they pollinate the plants it means new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables can grow. There are a few simple things you can do to help get bees to come to your garden and to help take care of these important insects.

What does a bee-friendly garden need?

Just like us, bees need water and food. Bees feed on the nectar and pollen of plants.

Visit your local garden store to buy the right plants.

Ask the shop assistant for help finding bee-friendly plants.

Plant the plants in your garden and make sure you water them.

Find a shallow container, such as a saucer, pan or bird bath to fill with fresh water.

> Bees like manuka, daisies, dandelions and snapdragons.

> Plant New Zealand native plants to encourage and care for our native bees.

> Bees love the colours blue and yellow.

You might also like to build a bee hotel. Just like a bug hotel, you can create a safe place for bees by giving them a place to hide and rest. A bee hotel can be made using recycled materials.

Go back to the Bug Hotel activity for more details. Most New Zealand native bees live in small holes in the ground. To help encourage native bees to your garden, use small hollow bamboo sticks in your hotel.

Tip: Remember not to use pesticides in your garden as this will kill bees!



Activities Checklist

Wildlife	Completed
Where Do I Live?	
Spot the Difference	
Animal Creative Writing	
Māori Legend – How The Kiwi Lost Its Wings	
How Many Birds?	
How Much Rubbish?	
Bug Hotel	
Sun Catchers	
Manu Aute - Bird Kite	
Nature Photography	
Rubbish Disposal	
Bee-Friendly Gardening	

Reminder:
Have you checked off at least seven activities?



Send a copy of this page, along with photos of your two favourite activities, to education@spca.nz.

By sending in your photos you are agreeing for SPCA New Zealand to share your work on the SPCA Kids’ Portal and within SPCA social media postings. If you do not want your photos to be shared, please tell us in your email when you send them in.



Answers

Where Do I Live?



Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#)



Image sourced from [flickr.com - itravelNZ - New Zealand in your pocket](#)



Missing source link



Image sourced from [flickr.com - Jon Sullivan](#)



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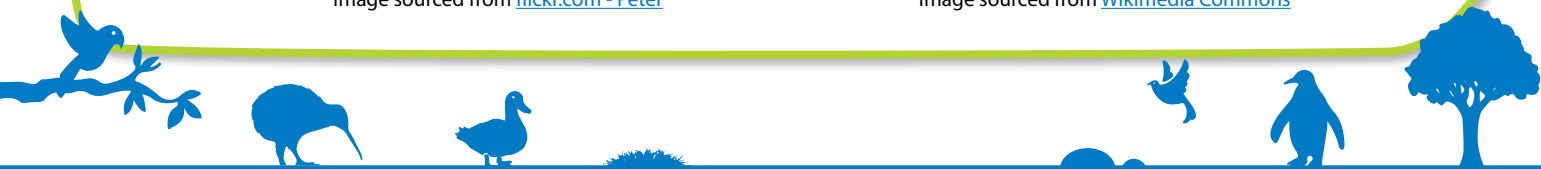
Image sourced from [flickr.com - gibler_man](#)



Image sourced from [flickr.com - Peter](#)



Image sourced from [Wikimedia Commons](#)





More Ways To Be Involved



We hope you enjoyed working through this booklet! Are you looking for more ways you can learn about animals and be involved with SPCA now that you have finished the booklet?

The SPCA Kids' Portal

- > The [SPCA Kids' Portal](#) has [puzzles](#) (and [these puzzles](#) and [even more puzzles](#)) [colouring pages](#), [origami](#), [drawing instructions](#), [a place to share your work](#) and lots of quizzes.
- > Check out the [SPCA Kind Matters Kids' Newsletter](#). Kind Matters comes out every term and had loads of information about all sorts of animals, instructions for craft activities, competitions, puzzles and more. Ask an adult to help you subscribe to this with an email address.



Donate for the Animals

- > Make enrichment items to donate to your local SPCA Centre. When animals come to SPCA Centres we love to be able to give them enrichment items to play with to keep them busy.
- > Take part in SPCA Cupcake Day. SPCA Cupcake Day happens once a year and is a fun and tasty way you can help raise funds for SPCA to help us care for the animals.

Connect Online

- > Ask your families and teachers to keep up to date with SPCA's Education Programme for kids by joining the [SPCA NZ Education Community group](#) on Facebook.
- > Let your teachers know about the SPCA Teachers' Portal.

Help Animals In Your Community

- > Go to the [SPCA Kids' Portal - Wildlife](#) section to find out more kind conservation activities that you can do to help the wildlife in your community.



See you on the Kids' Portal! I love reading the newsletters.



If you need any more space to do any of the activities use the following pages.







